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# APPENDIX

0

# JOURNALS OF ASSEMBLY,

OF THE

TWELFTH SESSION OF THE LEGISLATURE,

OF THE

STATE OF CALIFORNIA.



SACRAMENTO:
PRINTED BY C. T. BOTTS, STATE PRINTER.
......
1861.





BOUND BY F. FOSTER, SACRAMENTO.

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  5.—Annual Report of Attorney-General for the year 1860.

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ANNUAL REPORT

OF

THE CONTROLLER OF STATE,

FO

THE YEAR 1860.

CHAS. T. BOTTS.....STATE PRINTER.

### ANNUAL REPORT.

STATE CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, Sacramento, Cal., Dec. 15th, 1860.

To His Excellency,

John G. Downey,

Governor of the State of California:

Sin:—In conformity with "An Act Concerning the Office of Controller," passed January 19, 1850, I herewith submit a report of the financial condition of the State for the 11th fiscal year, ending June 30th, 1860.

The various items of the report, may be found under the following headings:

Statement of receipts into the State Treasury, during the 11th fiscal

Statement of expenditures during the 11th fiscal year.

Table, showing the revenue received during the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, and 11th, fiscal years.

Table, showing the expenditures during the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, and 11th, fiscal years.

Annual assessment of the value of real and personal property, from the organization of the State Government, to the year 1860, inclusive.

Abstract statement of the assessment of the value of property of all kinds for the year 1860, and the amount of State tax due thereon.



G

Tabular statement of the amount of each appropriation made by law, the amounts paid under the same respectively, and the balances unexpended June 30th, 1860.

Condensed statement of the condition of the different funds, June 30th,

I.

Estimate of the receipts from all sources of revenue during the 12th fiscal year, ending June 30th, 1861.

K.

Estimate of the expenditures during the 12th fiscal year, ending June 0th, 1861.

 $\mathbf{L}$ 

Statement of warrants issued by the Controller from July 1st to December 15th, 1860.

M

Statement of receipts into the State Treasury from July 1st to December 15th, 1860.

N.

Statement of the transactions of the Stamp Office during the year ending December 15th, 1860.

О

Statement of the war debt.

Ρ.

Statement of the funded debt.

 $\mathbf{Q}$ .

Statement of the equitable claims to be funded under the Act of April 30th, 1860.

It is also made my duty to "report such plans as I may deem expedient for the support of the public credit; for promoting frugality and economy in the public offices; for lessening the public expenses; and, generally, for the better management, and more perfect understanding, of the fiscal affairs of the State."

The revenue law which was passed at the last session of the Legislature, it was believed, would remedy many evils in the management of the fiscal affairs of the State, which had unavoidably become incorporated in the former revenue laws. Although this law will not go into general operation until the fall of 1861, and, therefore, no just opinion of its merits can be pronounced in advance, I yet desire to call attention to difficulties that may occur in the enforcement of certain of its provisions, which are derived from the repealed laws. I refer, particularly, to sections 52, 53, and 54, which impose a tax or license "on Brokers, and Dealers in Stocks, Securities, and Gold-Dust," and "Bankers, and Dealers in Exchange." If it was intended by the Legislature to impose a separate and special license upon each of the avocations described, this intention has been

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defeated by the ambiguity of the statute, and porsons doing business as brokers and bankers at the same time, refuse to pay but for one license, alleging, that the license issued for one calling, necessarily, under the phraseology of the law in question, includes the other; and County Treasurers are deterred from the prosecution of suits for the collection of the second license, through fear of the cost, delay, and uncertainty, of the law. A large revenue is thus lost to the State yearly, which might be collected if the law were properly amended.

Section 58 of the Revenue Act of 1860, which establishes the tax or

Section 58 of the Revenue Act of 1860, which establishes the tax or license to be paid by traveling merchants, hawkers, or peddlers, is also vague and indefinite. Under its provisions, peddlers claim the right to vend their wares, goods, or merchandise, in all parts of the State, by virtue of a single license obtained in some county most convenient to them. If it was the intention of the Legislature, that any peddler, before selling his goods, wares, or merchandise, in any one of the counties of this State, should procure a license from the Auditor of such county, which should be legal, and operative in such county only, the law should be so amended as to express this condition clearly and unequivocally. Since the passage of the law of 1858, giving the entire proceeds of the sales of certain licenses to the counties, the amount received by the State, annually, from the license tax, has fallen off from one hundred and sixty-two thousand to fifty thousand dollars, and is still decreasing. It is, then, important to collect as closely as may be possible, the very small proportion of State and county licenses to which the State is entitled.

A still greater defect in the Revenue Law of 1859, is the injustice which it inflicts upon the citizens of San Francisco County, who are compelled to pay a larger poll and license tax than is collected in any other county in the State. Besides the objection of unconstitutionality, which may be very plausibly urged against this inequality of taxation, it entails additional expense upon the State, in the preparation of blank licenses specially adapted to the peculiar rate of taxation in this county.

That clause of the new revenue law which exempts the city and county of San Francisco altogether from its operation, was doubtless added to prevent the division of the city and county into districts for the collection of the revenue, and should be repealed, as being entirely unnecessary, inasmuch as the Board of Supervisors, in their discretion under the law,

can establish the city and county as one revenue district.

In this connection I desire to say, that the adoption of a uniform rate of compensation throughout the State, for services performed in the collection of the revenue would materially lessen the cost of such services, which has been enormously increased within a few years past, by the passage of special laws granting negative advantages to certain counties.

passage of special laws granting peculiar advantages to certain counties. The revenue derived from the sale of licenses to "foreign miners," is annually decreasing; and some method should be devised for the more efficient collection of this tax, which should yield double the amount that is received under the present defective system. It is surmised that large frauds are perpetrated in connection with this tax, and that thousands of dollars are diverted from the proper channels of the revenue, and never reach the vaults of the treasury. That this suspicion is not entirely groundless will appear upon a moment's reflection. It is certainly within the bounds of truth to say, that the number of foreigners who are engaged in the various mining districts of the State, will average ten thousand per month all the year round. Assuming this to be true, the monthly receipts from the sale of mining licenses would be forty thousand dollars: deduct twenty-eight per cent. for costs of collection (the commission

allowed under the old law), and there remains a balance of twenty-eight thousand eight hundred dollars, to be divided equally between the State and counties; affording to each a net revenue of one hundred and seventy-two thousand, eight hundred dollars per annum. This is certainly a low estimate, and yet the receipts into the State Treasury, from this source, during the 11th fiscal year, amount to only one hundred and seventeen thousand dollars.

The "Military Tax" of twenty-five cents, imposed upon every free white male between the ages of eighteen and forty-five, should be increased to one dollar, or entirely abolished. A bare sufficiency is realized from the present tax to defray the cost of preparing the blank receipts.

from the present tax to defray the cost of preparing the blank receipts.

The annual revenue derived from the "Stamp Tax" has increased from ninety thousand, seven hundred and fifty-five dollars, during the ninth fiscal year, to one hundred and sixty-three thousand, one hundred and twelve dollars, during the 11th fiscal year, ending June 30th, 1860; and could be still further augmented by a modification of the law, which would prevent its evasion by a certain class of citizens who seem disposed to avoid the payment of all taxes, when rendered possible, through the carelessness with which the laws are too often framed. The Board of "Stamp Commissioners" have this matter under consideration, and will doubtless recommend an amendment to the present law, which will be found sufficient to insure a more general collection of this tax. The case which was carried to the Supreme Court of the United States, to test the constitutionality of the "Stamp Act," is still pending before that tribunal. Many purchasers of stamp paper, in view of a possible adverse decision, buy their stamps under protest, denying the constitutionality of the law, etc.

It is gratifying to be able to say, that during the past year there has been no known delinquency on the part of any officer charged with the collection or safe-keeping of the public moneys. The suit instituted by my predecessor, against the sureties of T. J. Miner, ex-Treasurer of Plumas County, has been decided in favor of the State, but appealed to the Supreme Court. The amount of the defalcation, with damages and interest, (nearly three thousand dollars,) will no doubt, ultimately be recovered.

By reference to the table marked "H," showing the balances in the different funds, on the 30th day of June, 1860, it will be seen that there was in the "Swamp Land Fund," the sum of one hundred and sixteen thousand, five hundred and twenty-seven dollars and thirty-one cents, which has been increased by subsequent receipts to one hundred and seventy thousand, seven hundred and sixty-one dollars and fifty-two cents. This large amount remains in the treasury as dead capital, and it is to be hoped that the coming Legislature will adopt some measure to render this fund productive.

The semi-annual apportionment of the School Fund to the different counties of the State, for the support of "Common Schools," has been greatly enlarged by the interest money received from the sales of State school-lands, under the law of April 23d, 1858. The amount distributed in June last, was thirty-six thousand dollars: the amount to be apportioned by the Board of Education, during the present month, exceeds forty-nine thousand dollars. The interest accruing semi-annually on civil bonds of 1857, which are purchased for the School Fund by the Board of Examiners, with the purchase money or principal received for State school lands, will add still more to this most important and useful fund.

The receipts from the commutation of bonds, under "An Act concern-

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ing Passengers arriving in the Ports of the State of California," which are apportioned to the "Hospital Fund," to be used for the support of the indigent sick, have steadily fallen off, until the amount annually received is too small to admit of the quarterly distribution contemplated by law. The amount received from "Commutation Tax," during the 9th fiscal year, was nine thousand, one hundred and seventy-two dollars and fifty cents; during the 10th, three thousand, seven hundred and sixty-eight dollars; and during the 11th, ending, June 30th, 1860, two thousand, three hundred and forty-four dollars. The peculiar vicissitudes incident to life in California render it incumbent upon the State to make adequate protection of her indigent sick, whose claim upon our humanity is certainly not lessened by the circumstances which surround them here. The Boards of Supervisors of the different counties have failed to render the required semi-annual account, of the use made of the moneys apportioned from the "Hospital Fund," and I am, consequently, unable to say whether the disbursements have been made in accordance with the law, or otherwise.

Owing to causes which need not be enumerated, being obvious to the least observing, the number of insane persons in this State is rapidly increasing, and the expenses of the asylum for these unfortunates are proportionably augmented. A larger appropriation will be required for the ensuing year, for the enlargement and maintenance of this establishment, which, in its internal economy and beneficial results to those unhappily brought within its walls, will compare favorably with any similar institution in the United States, and of which, as philanthropists and Californians, we are justly proud.

The State Prison and convicts have at length passed into the custody of the State authorities, a settlement having been made under authority of the Act of April 30th, 1860, by the Board of Commissioners, with John F. McCauley, and others, by which the prison and convicts were surrendered to the State, and the contract canceled, for the sum of two hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars, in Controller's warrants. One-half of this amount has been paid, the remainder falling due on the 8th day of February next. When, by reference to the records, it is found that the keeping of the State convicts since 1852, has cost the enormous sum of over one and one-half million of dollars, every citizen and tax-payer must sincerely hope that the benefits promised by the transfer of the State Prison from private hands to the control of the Directors, will be realized. It is confidently expected that the current expenses of this institution will be brought within three thousand dollars per month.

For the information contained in the exhibits of the State indebtedness, marked "O," "P," and "Q," I am indebted in part to the courtesy of the State Treasurer.

As an evidence of the rapidly increasing wealth and prosperity of the State, I desire to call your attention to the table marked "F," showing the value of real and personal property assessed for the year 1860, which amounts to one hundred and forty-eight millions of dollars, being an excess of seventeen millions over the assessed value of property of all kinds for the year 1859. This enormous increase is chiefly owing to the enhanced value of lands adapted to cultivation, showing that our agricultural resources and advantages are beginning to be properly understood and justly valued.

justly valued.

The future of great promise which is presented to our view, will surely be attained if the policy of the government is directed and controlled by prudence and economy. But the realization of these prospects must be

long deferred, and the financial integrity of the State seriously threatened, if the lavish expenditure that distinguished the last session of the Legislature should be continued by its successors. We are a generous poople, and delight to foster and encourage all institutions and societies that have for their aim the advancement of science, the mitigation of suffering, and the amelioration of our race; but that generosity which sacrifices justice is not to be commended.

the amelioration of our race; but that generosity which sacrifices justice is not to be commended.

The Legislature of 1860 did not, perhaps, imagine that at the close of the session they had made appropriations payable out of the General Fund, amounting in the aggregate to one million, one hundred and sixty-one thousand, three hundred and sixteen dollars. They did not consider that although the total revenue is estimated at one million, two hundred and ninety thousand dollars, only eight hundred and two thousand, two hundred and fifty dollars of that sum can be apportioned to the General Fund for the current expenses of the government, the remainder being distributed among the special funds. They did not suppose that at the meeting of the Legislature of 1861 there would probably be no money in the State Treasury with which to defray the expenses of the session, and they scarcely anticipated that at the close of the 12th fiscal year there would be a prospective deficit of three hundred and fifty-nine thousand and sixty-six dollars.

It is true that the cancellation of the State Prison contract and the sur-

It is true that the cancellation of the State Prison contract and the surrender of the State Prison property to the State, required the extraordinary expenditure of two hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars; yet, if the liberality of the legislative branch had been directed by sound judgment, the expenses of the government for the 12th fiscal year might have been, without parsimony, confined within the annual income. Fortunately the credit of the State need not suffer. The semi-annual interest on the civil bonds of 1857 falling due on the first of January next, will be paid, and there will then remain in the Sinking Fund, to be applied to the redemption of said bonds, the sum of one hundred and six thousand, six hundred and forty-nine dollars and fifty-nine cents.

The anticipated embarrassment, it is hoped, will not be of long duration, nor productive of injury or serious inconvenience to the government, and if properly considered will be received as a useful lesson given by experience to teach us, that great as our resources may be, the most plethoric treasury must at last succumb to the exhaustive energies of frequent and costly Indian wars, indiscriminate and extravagant donations for relief purposes, and annual sessions of the Legislature unnecessarily prolonged until the expenses amount to almost one-fourth the annual revenue.

I have the honor to remain, very respectfully, Your obedient servant,

> S. H. BROOKS, Controller of State.

RECEIPTS
FOR THE ELEVENTH PISCAL YEAR ENDING 111NT 30, 1860

Norg.—San Mateo County paid into the State Treasury, in the month of June, 1859, the sum of \$3,000, which was not apportioned to the various sources of revenue until the month of July of the same year, which will account for the discrepancy between the amount of receipts reported by this Office, and the State Treasurer.



## [B]

### EXPENDITURES

During the Eleventh Fiscal Year, ending June 30, 1860.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.	
State Officers.	
Salary of Governor.       \$6,016 66         Salary of Secretary of State.       3,509 71         Salary of Controller of State.       4,180 54         Salary of Treasurer of State.       3,500 00         Salary of Superintendent of Public Instruction.       3,500 00         Salary of Attorney-General       2,000 00         Salary of Surveyor-General       2,000 00         Salary of Quartermaster-General       2,000 00	
Salary of Register State Land Office	
Total	*\$31,262 <b>49</b>
Salary of Deputy Controller	
struction       500 00         Salary of Draughtsman to Surveyor-General       2,400 00         Salaries of Clerks to Secretary of State       7,200 00         Salaries of Clerks to Controller       9,600 00         Salaries of Clerks to Treasurer       7,200 00         Salaries of Clerks in State Land Office       3,000 00         Pay of Watchman in State Treasury       2,400 00         Pay of Porter in Governor's Office       275 00         Pay of Porter in Secretary of State's Office       300 00         Pay of Porter in Controller's Office       300 00	
Pay of Porter in Surveyor-General's Office 300 00 Pay of Porter in Attorney-General's Office 180 00	
Total	40,755 00
Carried forward	\$72,017 49



EXPENDITURES—Continued.

Brought forward		\$72,017	49
Contingent Expenses.			
Contingent expenses of Governor, Special  Contingent expenses of Governor's Office  Contingent expenses of Secretary of State's Of-	\$6,637 84 521 55		
fice	297 09 301 09		
Fiscal Year	261 50 190 06		
Contingent expenses of Superintendent Public Instruction	900 00		
Contingent expenses of Surveyor-General Contingent expenses of Attorney-General Contingent expenses of Quartermaster-General.	268 42 165 88 200 00		
Contingent expenses of Board of Examiners Contingent expenses of State Land Office Contingent expenses of State Registrar's Office	7 00 673 86 300 00		
Postage of Secretary of State	304 95 150 00		
struction	200 00 1,500 00 159 50		
Total		13,038	74
Rents of Offices.			
Rent of Governor's Office	\$7,200 00 275 00 800 00 480 00 476 66 300 00		
Total		9,531	66
JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT:			
Salaries.			
Salaries of Justices of Supreme Court	20,999 96		
Carried forward\$2	20,999 96	<b>\$94,</b> 587	89

# 11 EXPENDITURES—Continued.

Brought forward\$	20 999	96	\$94,587	20
Colonian of District Indeed 10th Figure Voor	2 500	nn	\$04,001	•
Salaries of District Judges, 10th Fiscal Year	2,500	UU		
Salaries of District Judges, 11th Fiscal Year	84,767	62		
Salary of Supreme Court Reporter	4,000	00		
Salary of Secretary of Supreme Court, 10th Fis-	•	Ì		
cal Voor	150	OO		
cal YearSalary of Secretary of Supreme Court, 11th Fis-	100	00		
Salary of Secretary of Supreme Court, 11th Fis-				
cal Year	1,800	00)		
Pay of Bailiff Supreme Court	240			
Pay of Porter Supreme Court	300	ool		
Total	•••••		114,757	5
Contingent Expenses.				
Contingent expenses Supreme Court, 10th Fis-		1		
cal Year	\$270	15		
Contingent expenses Supreme Court, 11th Fis-	w=. 0	-~		
oal Voor	5.00	l		
cal Year	569			
Rent of Supreme Court Rooms, 10th Fiscal Year	233			
Rent of Supreme Court Rooms, 11th Fiscal Year	2,576	47		
Payment for Volume 11 Supreme Court Reports	2,000	00		
Payment for Volume 12 Supreme Court Reports	2,000			
Reporting and Publishing Certain Decisions of	2,000	99		
reporting and rubhshing Certain Decisions of	F00	00		
Supreme Court	588	881		
Total			8,238	62
LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.				
Per Diem and Mileage of Lieutenant-Governor and Senators		ı		
and Senators\$	39,607	601		
Per Diem and Mileage of Assemblymen	89.017	40		
Total			128,625	M
			140,020	v
10ta:	****			
Officers and Clerks.	*** ****			
Officers and Clerks.  Pay of Officers and Clerks of Senate	14.265	00		
	14.265	00		
Officers and Clerks.  Pay of Officers and Clerks of Senate	14,265 13,077	00		
Officers and Clerks.  Pay of Officers and Clerks of Senate	14,265 13,077	00	27.342	
Officers and Clerks.  Pay of Officers and Clerks of Senate	14,265 13,077	00	27,342	
Officers and Clerks.  Pay of Officers and Clerks of Senate	14,265 13,077	00	27,342	
Officers and Clerks.  Pay of Officers and Clerks of Senate	14,265 13,077	00	27,342	
Officers and Clerks.  Pay of Officers and Clerks of Senate	14,265 13,077 	00	27,342	
Officers and Clerks.  Pay of Officers and Clerks of Senate	14,265 13,077 	00	27,342	
Officers and Clerks.  Pay of Officers and Clerks of Senate	\$2,335 13,976	00 00		00



### EXPENDITURES—Continued.

Brought forward	<b>\$</b> 16,311	00	\$373,551	09
Contingent expenses of Assembly, 11th Fiscal				
Year		1		
Copying for Senate, 10th Fiscal Year	100			
Copying for Senate, 11th Fiscal Year	8,000			
Copying for Assembly, 10th Fiscal Year	203		4	
Copying for Assembly, 11th Fiscal Year	8,000 181			
Stationery, etc. for Legislature, 10th Fiscal Year				
Stationery, etc. for Legislature, 11th Fiscal Year	15,899 2,962			
Postage and Expressing for Legislature	2,902	30		
Total			73,721	42
EXPENDED FOR STATE PRINTING.				
TO 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1				
Printing, Paper, and Official Advertisements,	F FF1	0.1		
10th Fiscal Year	5,551	01		
Printing, Paper, and Official Advertisements,	49 097	06		
11th Fiscal Year				
Pay of Expert to examine Printing Accounts Copying Laws for State Printer	500			
Copying Laws for State Limiter	000			
Total			49,639	67
EXPENDED FOR STATE PRISON PURPOSES	<b>).</b>			
Support of State Prison	\$80	00		
Salaries of State Prison Directors	2,690			
Purchase of State Prison Library	373			
Compensation of Resident Director, J. Walkup	2,230			
Transportation of Prisoners, 10th Fiscal Year	363			
Transportation of Prisoners, 11th Fiscal Year	15,670	25		
Arrest of Escaped Convicts, 10th Fiscal Year	100	00		
Rewards for Apprehension of Criminals	750	00		
Total	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	•••	22,257	19
		-		
		i		
EXPENDED FOR STATE LIBRARY.				
•				
Purchase of Books, Papers, etc	\$5,360	23		
Rent of Library Rooms, 10th Fiscal Year	100			
Rent of Library Rooms, 11th Fiscal Year	1,099	98		
Shelving and Furniture for Library Rooms	974	54		
-				
Carried forward	\$7,534	75l	<b>\$519,169</b>	37
·				

### EXPENDITURES—Continued.

Brought forward	\$519,169 37
Total	8,924 70
	,
EXPENDED FOR SUPPORT OF INSANE.	
Support and Maintenance of Insane Asylum\$75,000 00 Salaries of Physicians at Insane Asylum	
Total	84,435 96
	,
EXPENDED FOR SCHOOL PURPOSES.	
Support of Schools, Alameda County	
Support of Schools, San Diego County 244 32 Support of Schools, San Francisco County 13,598 31	
Support of Schools, San Joaquin County 3,722 67	•
Carried forward \$54,480 85	\$612,530 <b>03</b>



### Expenditures\_Continued

Rrought forward	\$54,480 85	\$612,530 03	ı
Support of Schools, San Luis Obispo County	1,011 41		I
Support of Schools, San Mateo County		5	ı
Support of Schools, Santa Barbara County	1,727 18		ı
Support of Schools, Santa Clara County	5,296 85	5	ı
Support of Schools, Santa Cruz County	1,674 07		I
Support of Schools, Shasta County	. 815 36	1	I
Support of Schools, Sierra County		1	I
Support of Schools, Siskiyou County	880 86		ı
Support of Schools, Solano County	2,565 34		1
Support of Schools, Sonoma County	5,831 21		ı
Support of Schools, Stanislaus County	256 18	1	ı
Support of Schools, Sutter County	862 25		
Support of Schools, Tehama County Support of Schools, Trinity County	438 29 339 49		I
Support of Schools, Trinity County	638 04	1	ł
Support of Schoole, Tuolumne County	2,541 04	. !	
Support of Schools, Yolo County	1,660 48		
Support of Schools, Yuba County	2,219 03		ı
support of Schools, Luba County	2,210 00		l
Total		84,955 90	I
		1	ı
			ı
t			
EXPENDED FOR HOSPITAL PURPOSES.			ı
To 3' and 6' do Alam de Com de			I
Indigent Sick, Alameda County	**********		ı
Indigent Sick, Amador County	**********		
Indigent Sick, Butte CountyIndigent Sick, Calaveras County	•••••		ı
Indigent Sick, Colusa County			1
Indigent Sick, Contra Costa County			
Indigent Sick, Del Norte County			ı
Indigent Sick, El Dorado County			
Indigent Sick, Frezno County			I
Indigent Sick, Humboldt County			l
Indigent Sick, Klamath County	<b>\$</b> 26 21		l
Indigent Sick, Los Angeles County			
Indigent Sick, Marin County			I
Indigent Sick, Mariposa County	**********		
Indigent Sick, Mendocino County		1	I
Indigent Sick, Merced County	•••••		I
Indigent Sick, Monterey County	31 07	1	
Indigent Sick, Napa County	•••••		
Indigent Sick, Nevada County	•••••	j I	ľ
Indigent Sick, Placer County			
Indigent Sick, Plumas County	94 93		
Indigent Sick, Sacramento County	<b>231</b> 58		ĺ
Indigent Sick, San Bernardino County	•••••		
Carried forward	<b>\$</b> 383 79	\$697,485 93	in a second
		-, ·	İ
		!	£

# 15 EXPENDITURES—Continued.

	i	
Brought forward \$383 79	\$697,485	93
Indigent Sick, San Diego County		
Indigent Sick, San Francisco County		
Indigent Sick, San Joaquin County		
Indigent Sick, San Luis Obispo County		
Indigent Sick, San Mateo County		
Indigent Sick, Santa Barbara County		
Indigent Sick, Santa Chara County	ĺ	
Indigent Sick, Santa Cruz County		
Indigent Sick, Shasta County		
Indigent Sick, Sierra County		
Indigent Sick, Siskiyou County		
Indigent Sick, Solano County	!	
Indigent Sick, Sonoma County	r	
Indigent Sick, Stanislaus County	1	
Indigent Sick, Sutter County	i	
Indigent Sick, Tehama County	ı	
Indigent Sick, Trinity County		
Indigent Sick, Tulare County		
Indigent Sick, Tuale County		
Indigent Sick, 1010 County		
Indigent Sick, Yuba County		
m . 1	a= 4	<b>~</b> -
Total	610	87
•		
ERECTION OF STATE REFORM SCHOOL.		
EMECTION OF STATE REPORTE SOMOON.		
Plans and Building Materials\$2,095 55		
Total	2,095	55
	2,000	00
EXPENDED FOR INTEREST ON STATE DEBT.		
Payment of Coupons, No. 3, due January 1, 1860. \$135,975 00		
Payment of Coupons, No. 3, due January 1, 1860\$135,975 00 Payment of Coupons, No. 4, due July 1, 1860 135,975 00		
Payment of Coupons, No. 3, due January 1, 1860. \$135,975 00	271,950	00
Payment of Coupons, No. 3, due January 1, 1860\$135,975 00 Payment of Coupons, No. 4, due July 1, 1860 135,975 00	271,950	00
Payment of Coupons, No. 3, due January 1, 1860\$135,975 00 Payment of Coupons, No. 4, due July 1, 1860 135,975 00	271,950	00
Payment of Coupons, No. 3, due January 1, 1860\$135,975 00 Payment of Coupons, No. 4, due July 1, 1860 135,975 00  Total	271,950	00
Payment of Coupons, No. 3, due January 1, 1860\$135,975 00 Payment of Coupons, No. 4, due July 1, 1860 135,975 00	271,950	00
Payment of Coupons, No. 3, due January 1, 1860\$135,975 00 Payment of Coupons, No. 4, due July 1, 1860 135,975 00  Total	271,950	00
Payment of Coupons, No. 3, due January 1, 1860\$135,975 00 Payment of Coupons, No. 4, due July 1, 1860 135,975 00  Total	271,950	00
Payment of Coupons, No. 3, due January 1, 1860\$135,975 00 Payment of Coupons, No. 4, due July 1, 1860 135,975 00  Total	271,950	00
Payment of Coupons, No. 3, due January 1, 1860\$135,975 00 Payment of Coupons, No. 4, due July 1, 1860 135,975 00  Total	ŕ	
Payment of Coupons, No. 3, due January 1, 1860\$135,975 00 Payment of Coupons, No. 4, due July 1, 1860 135,975 00  Total	271,950 12,480	
Payment of Coupons, No. 3, due January 1, 1860\$135,975 00 Payment of Coupons, No. 4, due July 1, 1860 135,975 00  Total	12,480	00 
Payment of Coupons, No. 3, due January 1, 1860\$135,975 00 Payment of Coupons, No. 4, due July 1, 1860 135,975 00  Total	ŕ	00 



### EXPENDITURES—Continued.

## Brought forward..... \$984,622 35 EXPENDED FOR PURCHASE OF BONDS. Purchase of Civil Bonds of 1857, for School Fund \$20,937 50 20,937 50 Total .. EXPENDED FOR SUPPRESSION INDIAN HOSTILITIES. Total ..... 70,124 78 EXPENDED FOR MILITARY PURPOSES. Salary Clerk Board War Examiners.... 900 00 4,946 86 Total ..... EXPENDED FOR AGRICULTURAL PURPOSES. Annual Donation to State Agricultural Society.. 5,000 00 5,000 00 EXPENDED FOR RELIEF PURPOSES. Paid J. W. Lockwood...... Paid Trustees Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, San Francisco...... 6,000 00 \$13,754 55 \$1,085,631 49 Carried forward ....

17

### EXPENDITURES—Continued.

Paid Trustees Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum,			\$1,085,631	<b>4</b> 9
Los Angeles	1,000	00	[	
Paid San Francisco Orphan Asylum	6,000			
Paid Relief of Destitute Females	5,000			
Paid D. J. Snyder	200			
Paid Heirs of Pierre Maurin	719			
Paid Heirs of Hiram Smith, Jr	3,119		1	
aid San Francisco Ladies' Protection and Re-				
lief Society	5,000	00		
aid certain Parties	230		i	
aid W. T. Barbour, back salary	7,200			
aid P. H. Burnett, back salary	1,860			
aid A. J. F. Phelan, back salary	1,170			
aid D. H. Whipley	630			
aid J. S. Love.	119			
aid H. C. Kibbe.				
aid certain Claims and Deficiencies	175			
aid certain Claims and Denciencies	2,141			
	255			
aid certain Claims	161			
aid J. Bithell	178			
aid certain Claims	1,521	95		
EXPENDED FOR MISCELLANEOUS PURPOSE	s.			
		00		
xpenses of Stamp Act, 10th Fiscal Year	\$112			
xpenses of Stamp Act, 10th Fiscal Yearxpenses of Stamp Act, 11th Fiscal Year		00		
xpenses of Stamp Act, 10th Fiscal Yearxpenses of Stamp Act, 11th Fiscal Yearalaries of Stamp Inspectors	\$112 5,107 106	00 67		
xpenses of Stamp Act, 10th Fiscal Yearxpenses of Stamp Act, 11th Fiscal Yearalaries of Stamp Inspectorsrosecution of Delinquents, 10th Fiscal Year	\$112 5,107 106 36	00 67 00		
xpenses of Stamp Act, 10th Fiscal Yearxpenses of Stamp Act, 11th Fiscal Year	\$112 5,107 106 36 180	00 67 00 00		
xpenses of Stamp Act, 10th Fiscal Yearxpenses of Stamp Act, 11th Fiscal Yearalaries of Stamp Inspectorsrosecution of Delinquents, 10th Fiscal Yearrosecution of Delinquents, 11th Fiscal Yearpsts and Expenses State Suits 10th Fiscal Year	\$112 5,107 106 36 180 531	00 67 00 00 50		
xpenses of Stamp Act, 10th Fiscal Yearxpenses of Stamp Act, 11th Fiscal Year	\$112 5,107 106 36 180 531 2,587	00 67 00 00 50 15		
xpenses of Stamp Act, 10th Fiscal Yearxpenses of Stamp Act, 11th Fiscal Year	\$112 5,107 106 36 180 531 2,587 1,667	00 67 00 00 50 15		
xpenses of Stamp Act, 10th Fiscal Yearxpenses of Stamp Act, 11th Fiscal Year	\$112 5,107 106 36 180 531 2,587 1,667 800	00 67 00 00 50 15 50		
xpenses of Stamp Act, 10th Fiscal Year	\$112 5,107 106 36 180 531 2,587 1,667 800 300	00 67 00 00 50 15 50 00		
xpenses of Stamp Act, 10th Fiscal Year	\$112 5,107 106 36 180 531 2,587 1,667 800 300 500	00 67 00 50 15 50 00 00		
xpenses of Stamp Act, 10th Fiscal Year	\$112 5,107 106 36 180 531 2,587 1,667 800 300 500	00 67 00 00 50 15 50 00 00		
xpenses of Stamp Act, 10th Fiscal Year	\$112 5,107 106 36 180 531 2,587 1,667 800 300 500	00 67 00 00 50 15 50 00 00 00		
xpenses of Stamp Act, 10th Fiscal Year	\$112 5,107 106 36 180 531 2,587 1,667 800 500 100	00 67 00 00 50 15 50 00 00 00 00		
xpenses of Stamp Act, 10th Fiscal Year	\$112 5,107 106 36 180 531 2,587 1,667 800 300 500 100	00 67 00 00 50 15 50 00 00 00 00 00 87		
xpenses of Stamp Act, 10th Fiscal Year	\$112 5,107 106 36 180 531 2,587 1,667 800 500 100	00 67 00 00 50 15 50 00 00 00 00 00 87		
expenses of Stamp Act, 10th Fiscal Year	\$112 5,107 106 36 180 531 2,587 1,667 800 300 500 100	00 67 00 00 50 15 50 00 00 00 00 00 87 53		
expenses of Stamp Act, 10th Fiscal Year	\$112 5,107 106 36 180 531 2,587 1,667 800 500 100 308 250 22 2,090	00 67 00 00 50 15 50 00 00 00 00 87 53 00		
expenses of Stamp Act, 10th Fiscal Year	\$112 5,107 106 36 180 531 2,587 1,667 800 300 500 100 308 250 22 2,090 1,000 702	00 67 00 00 50 15 50 00 00 00 00 00 87 53 00 17		

### EXPENDITURES—Continued.

Brought forward \$16,401 3	\$1 136 068	52
Furnishing Governor's Office	)	<b>∵</b> ⊐
Expenses of Railroad Convention		
Construction of State Capitol		
Registering and Canceling Evidences of State	7	
Indebtedness	1	
Establishment of Eastern Boundary Line 4,892 08		
Fees of Attorneys in certain Cases, Long &	7	
	\	
Hereford 1,500 00		40
<del></del>	29,649	45
(D. 4.1 Thurs on 1'4 mays	01 105 515	0.5
Total Expenditures	\$1,165,717	99
	ł	
And the state of t	1	
	1	
RECAPITULATION.		
Executive Department\$94,587 89		
Judicial Department		
Legislative Department		
Expended for State Printing 49,639 67		
Expended for State Prison Purposes		
Expended for State Library		
Expended for Support of Insane		
Expended for School Purposes	1	
Expended for Hospital Purposes		
Expended for Interest on State Debt		
Expended for Redemption of Bonds	l	
Expended for Purchase of Bonds 20,937 50	L	
Expended for Suppression of Indian Wars 70,124 78		
Expended for Military Purposes		
Expended for Erection of State Reform School. 2,095 55	ì	
Expended for Agricultural Purposes		
Expended for Relief Purposes		
Expended for Miscellaneous Purposes 29,649 43	1	
	1	
Total Expenditures	\$1 165 717	95

EXHIBIT

EXHIBIT

Showing Receipts into the State Treasury, during the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, and Eleventh, Fiscal Years.

RECEIVED FROM.  lameda	ending June 30th, 1850.	ending June 30th, 1851.	3d Fiseal Year ending June 30th, 1852.	th Fisc'l Year ending June 30th, 1853.		ending June	ending June	ending June		ending June	ending June	TOTALS
mador		•••••			00th, 1074.	30th, 1855.	30th, 1856.	30th, 1857.	30th, 1858.	30th, 1859.	30th, 1860.	
mador					\$15,816 97	\$17,334 14	\$23,138 94	\$15,348 72	\$21,090 99	\$22,717 99	\$22,920 80	\$138,368
utte						9,554 70	23,905 61	16,815 32	41,773 11	27,368 88	28,854 90	148,272
llaveras		\$512 43	3,064 75	\$6,651 42	7,347 48	15,380 10	16,574 66	30,189 11	56,774 30	39,429 68	31,508 69	207,432
olusa			3,173 93	10,670 96	85,765 71	24,298 54	4,152 17	17,396 62	14,999 61	20,901 42	25,487 04	156,846
ntra Costa			1,754 09	1,164 76	3,662 95	5,802 62	6,607 22	5,649 90	9,701 05	12,638 86	12,926 48	59,907
l Norte		9,854 57	9,690 04	9,819 68	8,481 49	9,601 31	7,573 63	7,259 25	13,685 53	14,501 14	19,903 52	110,370
Dorado			0,000 01	0,020 00	0,201 10	0,001 01	1,010 00	1,200 20	4,809 28	4,335 23	7,966 16	17,110
	i i	1,200 00	8,643 93	27,035 52	65,666 02	46,180 61	70 500 15	53,278 62	61,888 79	45,855 24	34,698 44	414,976
	•••••		, ,		00,000 02	20,100 01	70,529 15	4,382 45		9,113 99	9,406 36	29,248
mboldt	•••••	•••••	•••••	•••••	3.645 63	9 400 80	1 104 00		6,345 38		9,756 27	39.587
	•••••	•••••	•••••	549 62	1,100 00	3,498 69	1,124 69	5,574 79	8,302 33	7,685 50		20,050
math	• • • • • •	10.027.00	10,593 32			14.051.00	1,991 77	*******	4,943 00	5,568 58	5,897 31	
Angeles		10,037 02	, i	9,354 53	17,051 07	14,051 86	14,936 50	659 67	21,996 95	13,519 46	13,695 05	125,895
ndocino		******	*********	******	•••••	*******	******	******	*****	******	5,878 27	5,878
rin	•••••	4,553 50	4,402 03	3,298 38	******	6,357 06	2,152 59	3,244 67	9,267 21	9,556 88	13,517 74	56'35(
riposa	•••••	858 <b>53</b>	••• ••	6,091 28	14,359 23	12,607 85	26,322 28	9,210 44	21,624 77	10,182 95	14,835 89	116,093
reed	•••••	******	*****		••••	*****	2,771 65	3,472 63	6,054 93	6,994 48	7,256 75	26,550
nterey		16,818 79	9,135 61	5,821 55	9,607 00	7,861 47	6,014 70	8,588 29	5,742 80	4,417 70	5,476 32	79,484
pa		4,149 92	4,790 70	3,326 47	6,697 60	7,012 40	8,828 58	10,644 23	14,941 93	16,004 29	19,585 77	95,981
vada			8,310 41	15,832 98	14,630 98	25,229 47	29,011 31	30,384 36	25,050 82	26,124 41	25,273 33	199,838
cer			8,041 61	26,798 95	28,302 73	27,211 29	28,913 81	34,878 70	45,894 07	43,532 63	38,736 12	282,309
mas						3,087 05	4,543 90	8,930 29	2,023 77	13,341 53	6,779 65	38,700
ramento		42,092 29	64,939 70	17,977 36	34,704 95	68,024 50	60,128 67	69,783 57	83,628 69	105,789 40	73,723 19	620,792
Bernardino			, , , , , ,	21,011 00	1,528 46	1,104 27	1,034 17	55,155 01	2,402 04	1,475 10	3,228 82	10,772
Diego		1	3,910 50	598 90	1,827 60	3,186 14	8,204 91	2,495 51	2,211 26	2,026 49	4,934 60	24,39
Francisco		132,359 29	100,544 54	127,681 79	204,874 39	249,589 56	130,846 71	191,311 26	257,771 04	288,957 22	322,935 79	2,006,87
Joaquin		9,198 30	13,389 97	16,120 25	22,332 46	26,300 61	30,321 65	25,359 12	33,533 51	68,234 15	44,853 41	289,643
Luis Obispo		2,667 74	2,245 65	1,353 13	1,693 30	1,555 12		2,153 09	2,371 46	2,708 92	4,602 82	23,007
ta Barbara		5,086 87	3,621 26	3,430 34	5,853 64	357 47	1,656 07			4,900 19	7,524 25	47,997
		22,790 07	16,873 26				100 240 47	10,346 81	6 876 43			
ta Clara	•••••			2,083 89	15,137 07	30,936 88	29,542 17	37,831 39	35,737 05	28,839 11	27,904 13	247,675
ta Cruz		4,948 36	7,903 23	146 30	7,288 40	4,009 60	4,146 25	5,424 01	7,330 09	5,635 10	6,865 38	53,696
sta	•••••	•••••	5,185 56	2,608 15	8,318 46	10,386 58	11,729 42	16,113 42	16,953 88	17,406 52	17,655 77	106,357
ra		•••••	•••••	******	14,544 83	15,074 44	19,509 27	12,384 15	22,559 68	17,242 35	19,124 51	120,439
diyou	•••••	*******		5,001 45	3,327 83	13,157 90	9,685 47	12,819 80	25,469 18	18,062 25	28,389 15	115,913
ano		9,580 99	6,897 35	7,522 19	11,583 90	4,530 55	16,224 17	14,241 30	16,414 65	26,129 63	22,547 02	135,671
ioma.	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	4,772 48	4,800 00	9,356 19	13,479 90	12,725 14	9,318 63	8,172 95	28,783 18	34,262 71	29,725 41	155,396
nislaus			******	*****		2,679 24	3,671 27	4,348 30	6,565 99	7,394 14	8,040 82	32,699
ter	•••••	4,772 38	1,000 00	2,795 12	3,886 94	3,585 69	6,467 09	10,431 08	10,342 57	12,399 14	15,201 43	70,881
Mateo						•••••			10,803 57	6,605 75	10,664 36	28,073
nity		•••••	1,034 03	1,203 58	6,635 82	10,326 84	12,099 86	4,058 17	12,736 06	20,778 67	10,039 07	78,912
lare					1,012 62	646 85	1,058 07		4,216 09	4,340 52	9,298 63	20,572
olumne	!		8,260 51	20,470 52	5,309 51	25,519 71	35,751 79	38,143 16	43,876 61	29,067 54	31,331 03	237,730
nama								6,632 60	10,550 17	9,209 50	9,955 50	36,347
lo		1,308 20	2,701 60	4,576 01	4,070 00	4,690 85	10,595 24	8,590 17	18,258 37	18,711 36	23,763 52	97,265
ba		9.827 25	12,184 46	18,112 67	23,804 58	37,682 94	43,707 72	42,667 14	51,553 68	36,537 75	36,439 17	312,517
reign Miners' Tax, 1850	\$3,156 37	29,991 20					,					33,147
vernor's Office rent refunded		1,235 00			*****							1,235
te Marine Hospital		887 60										887
retary of State's Office		187 25	80 75	1,156 20	2,604 20	1,957 50	2,842 00	2,255 00	1,755 00	2,929 50	2.854 75	18,622
te Assayer's Office	•••••	1,106 07	30 .0		2,002 20	2,000	, ,	, i	, ,	, i	E	1,106
r of San Francisco	•••••		15,250 00	•••••	53,635 50	312 50	•••••	•••••	••••••	•••••		69,198
y of San Francisco	•••••	•••••	11 03		, ,		•••••	•••••	•••••	•••••		
W. Adams	•••••	•••••	1	500 00	268 00	•••••	•••••	•••••	•••••	•••••		11
	•••••	•••••	•••••		12,500 00	•••••	••••••	•••••	•••••	•••••	•••••	19 500
ific Steamship Co	•••••		•••••	•••••		010 000 20	******	•••••	•••••	******	•••••	12,500
ard of Land Commissioners	•••••		04 001 n	0K 00M MV	294,903 70	212,833 56	53 12		0.170 70	9 700 00		507,789
nmissioner of Immigrants	•••••	••••• ,	24,891 25	85,885 70	31,058 00	29,292 50	602 95	6,801 50	9,172 50	3,768 00	2,344 00	193,316
ate of W. W. Scott	••••	•••••		•••••	4,240 31	•••••	•••••	•••••	• • • • • •	•••••		4,240
ate of G. Brock		•••••			89 09	1227 222 222						89
ted States			•••••		•••••	150,000 00	*****			•••••		150,000
kett & Judah			•••••	•••••	•••••	1 00 <sub> </sub>	•••••					1
art Privileges		•••••			••••	••••		20 00				20
fornia Telegraph Co				1	•••••			223 40				228
Neely Thompson		•••••			•••••		*****	1,280 00				1,280
s of State Stamps									90,755 32	46,313 30	60,476 95	197,545
es of School Land Warrants					*****				3,520 00			3,520
Neely Johnson								1	265 04			265
bber, Ex-Treasurer Nevada County.	1								1,804 88			1,804
lls, Fargo & Co	*****						*****	•••••		10,025 64	•••••	10,02
omas Gardner	••••				L			•••••	•••••	6 00	•••••	10,020
n B Weller, Governor	•••••	•••••		•••••	*****	•••••	•••••	•••••	•••••	675 00	•••••	675
	•••••	•••••		••••••	•••••	•••••	•••••		•••••	1	9 905 00	
ite Treasurer	•••••	•••••		•••••	•••••	•••••	•••••	•••••	• • • • • •	•••••	3,395 00	3,395
ssell, Ex-Treasurer Tulare County	•••••	•••••		•••••	•••••	• • • • • •	•••••	•••••		•••••	402 47	402
Totals	\$3,156 87	\$330,796 05	\$366,825 07	\$454,985 84	\$1,022,647 32	\$1,155,537 10	\$723,289 83	\$799,794 99	\$1,215,128 61	\$1,184,221 79	\$1,198,581 81	\$8,454,964

[D]

EXHIBIT

Showing Expenditures of the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, and Eleventh, Fiscal Years.

EXPENDED FOR	1st Fisc'l Year ending June 30th, 1850.							Sth Fisc'l Year ending June 30th, 1857.				
Executive Department. Legislative Department. Judicial Department. Sudport of Schools. Support of Schools. Support of Indigent Sick State Marine Hospital Sacramento Hospital Stockton Hospital Insane Asylum State Prison Purposes State Library Purposes. Military Purposes Suppression of Indian Wars Construction of State Capitol Erection of State Reform School Interest on State Debt. Redemption of Civil Bonds. Purchase of Civil Bonds. Agricultural Purposes Relief Purposes	215,806 94 26,996 50 74,073 25	212,924 48 98,054 25 100,938 51 	\$94,886 20 306,780 25 155,532 76 159,845 77  150 00 64,116 16 26,673 59  29,948 67  90 00  36,369 16 67,175 00	\$102,607 04 \$12,801 61 126,697 09 202,494 39 2,000 00 66,166 97 61,875 51 82,263 94 640 00 94,006 00 1,255 00 1,034 10  74,040 92 113,625 00 60,889 73 154,917 76	\$125,110 49 \$07,712 78 93,309 60 107,610 71 51,983 76 4,987 47 76,696 70 16,250 15 46,645 40 81,314 99 172,303 00 2,150 20 366 50  40,781 72 253,725 00  19,026 18 99,290 08	\$137,581 03 374 449 93 102,278 29 139,405 21 36,241 02 207,529 92  147,434 88 49,943 90 17,598 75 207 50  61,890 50 72,550 00 64,803 37	\$114,079 87 293,412 29 102,115 01 171,778 25 52,255 42 16,803 65 39,806 32  87,083 66 411,246 14 139 50  143,580 00 123,500 00 5,000 00 1,766 75 70,197 66	\$69,010 93 153,395 07 80,925 68 64,951 28 88,040 82 5,760 88  81,983 64 113,192 66 5,523 27 1,517 75 7,919 03  299,100 00  41,832 49	169,564 80 1,089 48 325 00  10,000 00 18,227 18	\$103,474 95 186,379 23 104,313 44 45,144 70 48,732 45 4,785 39 	\$94,557 89 229,688 42 122,996 20 49,639 67 84,955 90 610 87	2,845,232 49 1,155,293 89 1,155,293 81 393,719 02 81,363 74 391,237 21 149,741 82 155,582 93 701,058 58 1,150,399 06 38,140 42 10,267 11 129,329 63 1,355 96 2,095 55 1,245,975 90 768,155 00 20,937 50 281,656 28
Miscellaneous Purposes		\$742,272 01							\$992,558 85			\$12,463,231 94



COUNTIES.	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.
				\$3,472,837	\$4,383,179	\$3,558,360 00	\$2,599,751 00	\$3,020,836 00	\$3,020,836 00	\$3,020,886 00	\$4,381,580 (
Amador		:	•		1,038,448	•	1,740,326 00	2,258,494 84	2,258,494 00	2,303,240 00	2,895,684 30
Butte	\$268,294	\$533,952	\$853,955	2,024,142	1,895,520		2,347,719 00	3,944,862 00	4,307,262 00	4,047,362 50	3,868,474
Calaveras	266,078		808,450	2,129,966		1,937.977 00	29	2,485,798 00	2,431,390 00	2,185,097 00	2,427,795
_	:::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::	367,661	966,840	1,470,131	1,505,178	1,259,053 10	-	:	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	:	2,643,809
Contra Costa	CA	1,758,648	3,236,198	1,995,192	2,330,084		1,580,186 00	1,869,405 00	2,536,617,00	2,425,625 00	2,324,366 3
El Dorado	572.410	697.651	1.831.801	3.660.369	3.278.32	2.530.488 00	3.018.398 00		2.817.699 00	88	3.603.727
Frezno		_ :					406,413 50	230	579,830 00	35	931.007
					826,119	467,161 00	642,355 00	82	1,068,908 00	1,068,908 00	1,368,517
Klamath		19,770	65,370		898,218	:				:	365,487
Los Angeles.	1,931,403	2,187,992	2,256,125	တ	3,659,040	2,561,359			2,370,523	2,370,523 00	3,065,330
Marin	_	756,375	932,192	:			1,005,815 00	1,478,187 00		1,478,187 00	2,084,575
Mariposa	•	160,435	1,216,557	1,681,422	1,676,583	1,262,987 00	1,931,647 00	2,037,589 00	1,185,762	1,246,210 00	1,410,847
Mendocino	:							:		1,641,671 75	1,122,541
Merced							667,672	811,721		823,431 00	1,116,994
Monterey	က	1,638,308	1,546,930	_	1,763,787	1,189,875 00	1,800,182 00	881,188 00	1,066,234 00	1,066,234 00	1,475,094
Napa		803,140	_	1,527,903	1,404,206	2,125,615	2,015,205	2,355,401	8,015,911	8,281,489 00	3,455,658
Nevada		080,080		:	1,750,810	2,304,019	2,558,515	3,037,946	3,037,946	3.037,946 00	4.062,673
Placer	-	304,192	_	1,196,975	1,551,757	1,804,089	2,173,863	2,226,236	2,226,236	2,998,219 00	3,078,831
Plumas			:		311,003			1,333,605	1,333,608	786,332,00	900,418
Sacramento .	8,947,454	6,331,024	7,232,026	8,252,920	8,775,966	9,297,634	10,585,821 00	11,193,945	12,053,245 00	12,053,245 00	12,283,767
8. Bernardino				304,086	805,232						417,238
San Diego *.	396,810	820,811	424,637	. :	699,828					528,130 87	528,130
S. Francisco.	21,621,184	17,794,711	82		••	•	80,308,254	39,706,105	30,725,950 00	88,777,075 00	85,967,499
San Joaquin.	1.821,489	1,715,189	2.843.404			4.064.470	8.814.968	4,102,815	5.019,235 00	5,251,248 00	4,938,400
S. L. Obispo.	577,618	460,530	512,324	421,750		380.228			649,883 00	1,030,352 75	1,295,915
San Mateo.					:	:	1.320,338 00	1.385,217	1.432,161 00	1,490,407 00	1,596,408
O'to Borbone	878 600	000 100	000 406	1 100 087	050 065	00 750 750	1111111	1 000 040	1,000	000 440 000	1 000 045

Banta Clara.         4,888,296         2,984,188         8,296,188         4,288,296         4,288,296         2,181,582         0         5,181,582         0         5,181,582         0         5,181,582         0         5,181,582         0         5,181,582         0         5,181,582         0         5,181,582         0         5,181,582         0         5,181,582         0         5,181,582         0         1,186,49         N         1,186,640         1,186,240         0         1,186,240         0         1,186,840         0	5,707,795 00	1,986,864 00	2,640,956 11	8,482,700 98	4,695,483 00	2 293 759	2,086,213	1,235,815 00	1,589,529 00	8,312,497 00	2,416,931 00	6,419,276 00	\$148,193,540 02	
2,984,188         8,292,158         4,428,976         6,582,063         5,448,770         0         1,146,871           1,184,821         1,086,004         1,086,400         1,046,878         1,004,971         0         1,146           497,025         657,976         7,77,784         1,880,042         1,688,400         1,860           1,178,776         1,887,088         891,119         3,218,411         0         1,867           1,627,572         1,687,01         1,289,304         2,780,418         3,711         1,287,002         3,211,173           1,627,572         1,677,01         2,880,304         4,088,630         3,211,173         642,988         0           741,732         617,894         755,304         1,246,148         1,703,647         1,004           215,812         233,878         568,615         4,77,055         642,077         1,004           215,81         1,624,61         1,248,148         1,03,647         1,004           215,81         1,624,61         1,004,578         1,004,077         1,004           215,81         1,624,077         1,004         1,000,576         2,056,610         0,566           21,844,112         2,380,306         3,695,207         4,945,		1,986,864 00	2,184,576 00	2,502,432,00	57.885,289.75 136.669.00	2,308,908 00	1,620,343				2,273,888 00	5,881,725 00	\$131,060,279 49	_
2,984,188         8,292,158         4,428,976         6,582,063         5,448,770         0         1,146,871           1,184,821         1,086,004         1,086,400         1,046,878         1,004,971         0         1,146           497,025         657,976         7,77,784         1,880,042         1,688,400         1,860           1,178,776         1,887,088         891,119         3,218,411         0         1,867           1,627,572         1,687,01         1,289,304         2,780,418         3,711         1,287,002         3,211,173           1,627,572         1,677,01         2,880,304         4,088,630         3,211,173         642,988         0           741,732         617,894         755,304         1,246,148         1,703,647         1,004           215,812         233,878         568,615         4,77,055         642,077         1,004           215,81         1,624,61         1,248,148         1,03,647         1,004           215,81         1,624,61         1,004,578         1,004,077         1,004           215,81         1,624,077         1,004         1,000,576         2,056,610         0,566           21,844,112         2,380,306         3,695,207         4,945,	5,181,582	1,986,864 00	2,870,932,00	2,502,482 00	736,662,00	2,104,501 00	1,939,092 00	1,320,901 00	20,878,020	3,073,078 UC	2,255,650 00	) 9,581,735 UU	\$128,955,877 00	
2,984,188         8,292,158         4,428,976         6,582,063         5,448,770         0         1,146,871           1,184,821         1,086,004         1,086,400         1,046,878         1,004,971         0         1,146           497,025         657,976         7,77,784         1,880,042         1,688,400         1,860           1,178,776         1,887,088         891,119         3,218,411         0         1,867           1,627,572         1,687,01         1,289,304         2,780,418         3,711         1,287,002         3,211,173           1,627,572         1,677,01         2,880,304         4,088,630         3,211,173         642,988         0           741,732         617,894         755,304         1,246,148         1,703,647         1,004           215,812         233,878         568,615         4,77,055         642,077         1,004           215,81         1,624,61         1,248,148         1,03,647         1,004           215,81         1,624,61         1,004,578         1,004,077         1,004           215,81         1,624,077         1,004         1,000,576         2,056,610         0,566           21,844,112         2,380,306         3,695,207         4,945,	₹ :		2,801,870	2,502,432 0			_	0 000,105,1					\$126,059,461 83	
2,094,183 8,292,153 4,428,976 1,184,821 1,095,094 1,085,400 497,025 645,545 67,77,784 1,178,776 2,886,795 8,817,090 741,732 617,894 755,304 215,812 233,873 589,304 504,927 1,020,911 2,374,861 504,927 1,020,911 2,374,861 504,927 1,020,911 2,374,861 509,943 1,321,909 1,374,861 1,894,412 2,280,906 3,695,297 849,231,062,864,579 875 895,385,646	5,771,417	1,866,470			649,422	1,817,104	1,004,075		:		F 667	6,00,6	\$95,007,440 97	
2,094,183 8,292,153 4,428,976 1,184,821 1,095,094 1,085,400 497,025 645,545 67,77,784 1,178,776 2,886,795 8,817,090 741,732 617,894 755,304 215,812 233,873 589,304 504,927 1,020,911 2,374,861 504,927 1,020,911 2,374,861 504,927 1,020,911 2,374,861 509,943 1,321,909 1,374,861 1,894,412 2,280,906 3,695,297 849,231,062,864,579 875 895,385,646	5,448,780 1,004,971	1,658,401	2,218,481	3.941.173	642,988	1,708,647	849 077	26	:			- 1	\$103,887,193 55	
1 2	6,582 1,470	1,054	1,126	4,098	577	1,243	:					1	8 \$111,191,630	
1 2	•		•	2.04	:		•						\$95,385,64	
1 2	-		478,988 9,806,705	1,657,091	617 204			. :	1,690,911	1,321,969	2,280,906		864,579 875	
Banta Chara. 4,883,295 Banta Cruz. Banta Cruz. Banta Cruz. Banta Cruz. Siera Siera Siera Solano Solano Solano Solano Trehama Trehama Trunty Tr	C)i	COO'S OF	1 178 758	1,627,572	741 789		215,812		504,937	549,343	1,894,412		349,231,052	
Banta Clara. Santa Cruz. Shasta. Sharta. Sistra. Sistryou Solano. Sonoma. Stanislaus Stanislaus Sutter Tehama Trinty Tulare. Tolo. Yolo. Yuba.	4,883,295		2,709,246	1,187,672	1.292.618	2000000		:		209,702	2,374,060	100000000000000000000000000000000000000	857,570,689 	
	Santa Clara Santa Cruz Shasta*	Sierra.	Solano	Sonoma	Sutter	Tehama	Trinity	Tulere	Tuolumne	T OIO	Tuba		Totals	

No report for the year 18

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ABSTRACT
Resessed for the Vear 1860, and the amount of A

[ F ]

Of Property of all Kinds, assessed for the Year 1860, and the amount of State Tax due thereon.

State Tax thereon at 60cts. on \$100	\$4.50 \$4.50
Total value of Property	2,885,684 2,887,786 2,887,786 2,824,889 2,824,889 2,824,889 2,824,889 2,824,889 2,824,880 2,824,880 3,867,487 3,867,487 3,867,487 3,867,487 3,867,487 3,467,689 4,682,673 3,457,689 3,457,689 4,682,673 3,457,689 3,457,689 4,682,673 3,457,689 4,682,673 3,457,689 4,682,673 3,457,683 4,587,673 4,682,673 3,487,673 4,682,
Value of Personal Property	#1,675,415 00 1,190,174 30 1,191,734 77 70 1,013,734 77 70 2,057,077 00 1,020,986 0
Value of Improve- ments thereon	\$259,510 00 94,8356 00 94,409 00 99,199 00 99,199 00 99,199 00 187,880 00 197,835 00 187,835 00 187,835 00 187,635 00 187,675 00 23,174,675 00 94,105 00 94,
Value of City and Town Lots	\$255,688 00 45,855 00 68,690 00 28,480 00 119,103 00 18,525 00 18,525 00 18,525 00 18,525 00
Value of Improvements thereon	884, 1255 00 884, 1255 00 884, 1255 00 884, 1255 00 888, 125 00 888, 125 00 888, 125 00 888, 102 00 117, 125 00 11
Value of Same	\$1,809,462 00 721,496,462 00 721,496 85 717,698 66 47,414 00 201,125 50 71,125 50 71,125 50 71,125 50 71,125 50 71,125 70 71,286,827 70 72,286,827 70 72,286,827 70 73,286,772 00 73,286,827 70 73,286,772 00
Number of Acres	185,548 76,015 17,650 17,650 17,650 12,550 18,484 14,024 118,990 118,990 118,990 118,990 118,990 118,990
COUNTIES.	Alameda Amador Butte Calaveras Calaveras Colusa Col

215,804 99 29,630 40																		\$889,161 14	-
35,967,499 00 4,938,400 00	1,295,915 80	1,038,645 00	5,707,795 00	1,290,046 00	1,986,864 00	2,640,956 11	2,882,392 00	3,882,700 98	4,695,483 00	00 028,696	2,293,759 00	2,086,213 00	1,235,815 00	1,589,529 00	3,312,497 00	2,416,921 00	6,419,276 00	86 \$148,193,540 02	
10,818,614 00 2,505,150 00	815,591 00	624,357 00	2,143,592 00	639,910 00	1,354,085 00	1,308,091 11	1,973,074 00	1,960,712 50	2,298,352 00	654,659 00	1,577,629 00	1,126,129 00	733,595 00	1,205,753 00	1,505,772 00	1,504,040 00	3,032,435 00	\$67,367,383 36	
564,200 00		220	608,355 00	142,371	406,644				275,944 00			97,575 00		117,922 00				\$8,053,516 00	
553,900 00		• -	871,171 00		1,170 00		•••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••	:	18,953 34		4,310 00	66,345	:	35,965 00		2,000 00		\$4,669,503 96	
25,148,885 514,225		34,175	697,388		183,856			704,516	654,463	100,645	332,912 00	248,130	502,220	76,820	:	336,516	1,146,390 00	\$39,781,904 00	
815,825 00	425,534 00 717,267 00	234,037 00	1,887,289 00	379,712 00	41,654 00	1,337,865 00	909,318	1,217,472	1,267,190	161,986	878,912	299,006	94,350	153,045	208,800	571,365	1,598,873 00	\$22,850,950 63	
27,000	149.828	881,136	287,814		62,965	:::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::		214,139	310,460	202,082	125,581	129,373	17,966	61,283	60,330	171,209	:::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::	6,717,760	
San Francisco	San Luis Obispo	Santa Barbara	Santa Clara	Santa Cruz	Shasta	Sierra	Siskiyou	Solano	Sonoma	Etanislaus	Sutter	Tehatha	Trinity.	Tulare	Taolumne	X olo	Y uba	Totals	

expended at the close of TABULAR STATEMENT riation made by Law, the Amount Audited under each, the Eleventh Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1860. [G·] . Of the Amount of each Appropri

	24	25
Overdrawn.		
Unexpended.	\$0 04 232 38	10 00 10 00 25 00 25 00 2 91 109 94 31 58 34 12 84 12 84 12 84 12
Expended.	\$6,000 00 3,500 00 3,500 00 3,500 00 2,000 00 2,000 00 2,000 00 4,000 00 84,767 62 5,000 00 1,900 00 2,000 00	1,000 1,2400 1,800 1,800 1,200 00 1,200 00 1,200 00 2,400 00 2,400 00 2,400 00 2,400 00 300 00 300 00 300 00 300 00 300 00
Amount,	\$6,000 00 3,500 00 3,500 00 3,500 00 2,000 00 2,000 00 4,000 00 5,000 00 5,000 00 2,400 00	1,200 00 1,2400 00 1,200 00 1,200 00 1,200 00 2,700 00 2,400 00 300 00
APPROPRIATION.	General Appropriations for the Eleventh Fiscal Year.  Salary of Governor.  Salary of Secretary of State Salary of Controller of State Salary of Controller of State Salary of Autorney-General Salary of Autorney-General Salary of Autornaster-General Salary of Quartermaster-General Salary of Register of State Land Office Salary of Resident Physician at Insane Asylum Salary of Priviting Physician at Insane Asylum Salary of Deputy Controller Salary of Deputy Controller Salary of Deputy Controller Salary of Draughtsman to Surveyor-General	Salary of Clerk to Attorney-General Salary of Clerk in State Land Office. Salary of Secretary of Supreme Court. Salary of Secretary of Supreme Court. Salary of Board of Examiners. Salary of Clerk to Board War Examiners. Salary of Clerk to Superintendent Public Instruction Salary of Clerks in Controller's Office. Pay of Clerks in Treasurer's Office. Pay of Clerks in Secretary of State's Office. Pay of Bapliff of Supreme Court. Pay of Porter in Governor's Office. Pay of Porter in Governor's Office. Pay of Porter in Secretary of State's Office. Pay of Porter in Surveyor-General's Office. Contingent Expenses of Governor—"Special" Contingent Expenses of Surveyor-General's Office.
of Act.	April 16, 1859	
Date	A pril: : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :	

TABULAR STATEMENT-Continued

Date of Act	t. APPROPRIATION.	Amount.	Expended.	Unexpended.	Overdrawn.
	Amounts brought forward	\$202,380 00	\$201.050	\$1.329	
April $16,18$	April 16, 1859 Contingent Expenses of State Library			210	
:	Contingent Expenses of State Land Office		673		
:	. Contingent Expenses of State Registrar's Office	300 00	300		
:	Contingent Expenses of the Senate	5.000 00	5.000		
:	Contingent Expenses of the Assembly	9,000 00	9,000		
:	Rent of Governor's Office	300 00	275 00		
:	. Rent of Surveyor-General's Office	00 006	800		100 00
:	Rent of Attorney-General's Office	480 00	480		
:	Rent of	200 00	476		23 34
:	. Rent of Superintendent Public Instruction's Office	300 00	300		
:	Rent of	2.800 00	2.576	228	53
:		1,200 00	1,099	100	02
:		7,200 00	7,200		
:	. Per Diem and Mileage LieutGovernor and Senators	40,000 00	39,607	392	40
:		90,000 00	89,017	982	
:	Pay of	15,000 00	14,265		
:	Pay of	20,000 00	13,077	6.923 00	
:		15,000 00	15,000		
:	Printin	35,000 00	35,000	:	
:	Support	75,000 00	75,000		
:	Support	75,000 00	80	74.920 00	
:	Expense	3,000 00	3.000		
:	Prosecu	3,000 00	180	2.820	
:	Costs and Expenses of State	5,000 00	2.587		
:	Transpo	25,000 00	15,670 25	9,329 75	
:	_	800 00	800		

27	
1,500 00 192 00 5,000 00 895 05 40 50 25 46	\$93.00 28.45 198.91 862.16 \$109,088.48
300 000 100 000 308 00 250 00 500 00 1,500 00 159 50 2,000 00	2,107 00 5,000 000 9,000 000 221 55 1,687 84 1,687 84 9 71 500 00
1,500 000. 300 000. 500 000. 100 000. 250 000. 1,200 000. 1,500 000. 1,000 000. 2,000 000.	2,500 00 5,000 00 9,000 00 250 00 2,000 00 2,000 00 16 66 9 71 500 00
Translation of Laws of 1869 into Spanish.  Marginal Notes and Indexes to Laws. Indexing Journals of Legislature. Purchase of Instruments for Surveyor-General's Office. Opying Maps from United States Surveyor General Copying Laws for State Printer.  Rewards for Apprehension of Criminals. Postage for Secretary of State's Office. Postage for Superintendent of Public Instruction. Stationery, etc. for Superintendent of Public Instruction. Stationery, etc. for Superintendent of Rublic Instruction. Stationery, etc. for Superintendent of Public Instruction. Brighing and Furniture for State Library Rooms. Publication of Annual Copies Supreme Court Reports.  Deficiency Appropriations for Eleventh Fiscal Year.	Mar. 24, 1860 Expenses of Stamp Act.  Mar. 24, 1860 Contingent Expenses of the Senate.  Contingent Expenses of the Assembly  April 6, 1860 Contingent Expenses of Superintendent of Public Instruction.  Contingent Expenses of Governor's Office.  Contingent Expenses of Controller's Office.  Salary of Governor  Salary of Secretary of State.  Amounts carried forward.
	Heb. 14, ] Mar. 24, ] April 6, ]

# LABULAR STATEMENT—Continued.

Date of Act.	APPROPRIATION,	Amount.	Expended.	Unexpended.	Overdrawn.
April 6, 1860 Salary  Station April 13, 1860 Salary April 14, 1860 Conting April 21, 1860 Conting April 28, 1860 Salary	April 6, 1860 Salary of Board of Examiners.  Rent of Quartermaster-General's Office. Stationery, etc. for Legislature and State Officers.  April 13, 1860 Salary of Clerk to Attorney-General.  April 21, 1860 Contingent Expenses of the Sonate. Contingent Expenses of the Assembly.  April 28, 1860 Salary of Register of State Land Office. Salary of Clerk of State Land Office.	\$668,436 37 200 00 200 00 500 00 682 00 4,000 00 4,000 00 550 00	\$559,247 94 5 58 899 51 500 00 680 54 8,976 00 4,064 00 600 600	\$109,088 48 200 00 49 1 46 24 00	\$64 00
April 30, 1860 Printii $App_i$	Printing, Paper, and Official Advertisements	8,000 00	7,987 86	12 14	
April 25, 1858   April 26, 1858   E	April 25, 1858 Translating Laws into Spanish April 26, 1858 Rent of Supreme Court Rooms Bent of State Library Rooms Contingent Expenses Supreme Court	1,167 50 233 37 100 00 347 01	1,167 50 233 37 100 00 270 15	98 92	
<i>∑</i>	Contingent Expenses of State Treasurer	426 20 1,994 00 4 668 01	261 50 36 00	1,958 00	
:::	Expenses of the Stamp Act. Stationery, Fuel, and Lights			2,108 94 10 15 3,022 83	
Jan. 29, 185; Transp Feb. 14, 185; Copyin April 2, 1859 Transla	Trinking, Faper, and Official Advertisements.  Transportation of Prisoners.  Copying for the Senate.  Translation of Laws into Spanish.	6,216 36 11,823 25 1,167 50 500 00	5,551 81 363 75 100 00 500 00	66. 11,455 1,06	1 49 5 50 7 50

State Suits   Continuous Appropriations   Continuous Appropriations   Continuous Appropriations   Continuous Appropriations   Continuous Appropriations   Continuous Appropriation   Continuous Appropriations   Continuous   Continuous Appropriations   Continuous   Continuous	1, 1852 Expenses of State Library—(Purchase of Books, etc.) 5,360 23 5,360 23 610 87 610 87 610 87	750 00 750 00 800 00 681 56
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# TABULAR STATEMENT-Continued

Date of Act.	APPROPRIATION.	Amount.	Expended.	Unexpended.	Overdrawn.
Jan 27 1860 Inang	Amounts brought forward	\$1,139,650 92 \$1,007,286 8	\$1,007,286 81	\$132,428 11	\$64 00
î	or for the Senate	5 000 00	5 000 000		
14,	1860 Expenses of Railroad Convention.	2,500 00	2.500 00		
Feb. 22, 1860	Relief of J. W. Lockwood	2,500 00	2,500 00		
24,	1860 Compensation of Resident State Prison Director-J.		•		
	Walkup		2,230 00		•
•	Payment of W. T. Barbour-" Back Salary"	7,200 00	7,200 00	***************************************	
Mar. 13, 1860	Aid San Francisco Ladies' P. and R. Society		2,000 00	•••••••	•
Mar. 15, 1860	1860 Payment of J. Bithell	178	178 50	•	
Mar. 20, 1860	Suppression of Indian Hostilities	60,475	59,914 49		561 36
Mar. 28, 1860	Payment of Certain Claims		1,521 95	•	
	Payment of F. Forman and R. Aug. Thompson	4,000	4,000 00		
Mar. 29, 1860	Payment for Twelfth Volume Supreme Court Reports	2,000	2,000 00	:	
	Construction of State Capitol	100,000	1,355 19	98,644 04	
Apr. 3, 1860	Relief of Justus Hovey	623	623 70	:	•
:	Relief of John C. Hays	630	630 85		
Apr. 6, 1860	6, 1860 Arrest of Escaped Convicts	500			500 00
Apr. 10, 1860	10, 1860 Registering and Can. Evidences of State Indebtedness		2,500 00		
:	Preparing Catalogue for State Library		1,000 00		
:	Purchase of Dairy for Insane Asylum		900 00		
<u>2</u>	1860 Suppression of Indian Hostilities Mendocino County	9,347 13	8,647 38	700 01	
Apr. 13, 1860	1860 Establishment of Eastern Boundary Line	15,000 00	4,892 08		
	Relief of Certain Parties	230 06	230 06	:	
Apr. 18, 1860	1860 Erection of State Reform School	30,000 00		29,896 67	
:	Copying for the Senate		3,000 00		
-	Conving for the Assembly	3,000,00			

64 00	279,481 90	3,119 29 1,165,717 95	1,445,085 85 1,165,717 95	Fayment of Heirs of Hiram Smith, Junior
25		255 25 8,119 29	255 25 3,119 29	Payment of Certain Parties therein named
•			175 00	Payment of H. C. Kibbe
*************	75	_	119	Payment of J. S. Love
•••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••		1,500 00		Apr. 30, 1860 Payment of Fees of Attorneys in Certain Cases
•••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••		161 10	161	Payment of Certain Claims
•••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••	•	630 00	630	Payment of D. H. Whipley
		1,860 22	1,860	Payment of P. H. Burnett
•••••••	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	1,170 00	1,170	30 Payment of A. J. F. Phelan
		719 66	719	Relief of Heirs of Pierre Maurin
00 00		5,000 00	5,000	Relief of Destitute Females
•		200 00	200	Payment of D. J. Snyder
	73 34	426 66	200	Salaries Members Board War Examiners
• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		2,090 53	2,090	00 Compensation of State Registrar
************		00 000'9	6,000	Relief of San Francisco Orphan Asylum
		1,000 00		Relief of Roman Catholic O. A. of Los Angeles
	:	6,000 00		Relief of Roman Catholic O. A. of San Francisco
16 06				Payment of Certain Claims and Deficiencies
• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •			635 96	Payment of Sundry Claims against the Insane Asylun
3,411 12		588 88		Supreme Court
				0 Reporting and Publishing Certain Decisions of the
	2,893 33	5,000 00	5,000 00 3,000 00	Jan. 27, 1860 Copying for the Assembly Apr. 23, 1860 Salaries of Stamp Inspectors.



General Fund	34,258 1 10,058 7 3,563 8 178 0 58,206 6 116,527 8	19 71 54 04 63 81
Total	\$336,336 O	<del>-</del> )8

### [I]

### ESTIMATE

Of Receipts from all Sources of Revenue, during the Twelfth Fiscal Year, ending June 30, 1861.

rom Property Tax	\$700,000	00
Poli Tax	75,000	00
Foreign Miners' Licenses		00
State and County Licenses		00
Passenger Broker's Licenses		
Stamp Tax	1	
Military Tax		
Commutation Tax		
Swamp and Overflowed Lands	1	
State School Lands	1 '	
District Court Fees	1	
Fees from Secretary of State's Office		
Total	\$1,290,000	00

33

# [ K ] ESTIMATE OF EXPENDITURES

For the Twelfth Fiscal Year, ending June 30, 1861.

SALARIES.	
For salary of Governor	\$6,000 00
For salary of State Controller	. 3.500 00
For salary of Treasurer	3,500 00
For salary of Secretary of State	3,500 00
For salary of Superintendent of Public Instruction	3,500 00
For salary of Attorney-General	2,000 00
For salary of Superintendent of Public Instruction  For salary of Attorney-General  For salary of Surveyor General  For salary of Ourstormester Concrete	2,000 00
TOI SAIAIV OI WHAT GUINNIET-ITERETAL	. 2.11111 181
For salary of Board of Examiners	3,500 00
For salary of Reporter of Supreme Court	.  <b>4.</b> 000 <b>00</b>
For salary of Secretary of Supreme Court	1,800 00
For salary of Justices of the Supreme Court	1 20 000 00
For salary of District Court Judges	85,000 00
For salary of District Court Judges  For salary of Clerks to Controller  For salary of Clerks to Treasurer	9,600 00
For salary of Clerks to Treasurer	7,200 00
for salary of Board of War Examiners	<b>2.4</b> 00 00
For salary of Clerks to Secretary of State	7,200 00
For salary of Clerks to Land Office	2,400 00
For salary of Clerks to Board of Examiners	1,200 00
For salary of Clerk to Attorney General	1,000 00
For salary of Clerk to Attorney-General  For salary of Clerk to Superintendent of Public Instruction,	500 00
For salary of Deputy Controller  For salary of Draughtsman to Surveyor-General	2,400 00
For salary of Draughtsman to Surveyor-General	2,400 00
For salary of Private Secretary to Governor  For salary of Register of Land Office.	2,000 00
For salary of Register of Land Office	1,600 00
For salary of Stamp Inspectors	2,400 00
For salary of Physicians to Insane Asylum	8,000 00
For pay to watenmen to Treasury	2,400 00
For pay of Expert to Board of Examiners	600 00
For pay of Expert to Board of Examiners.  For pay of Bailiff to Supreme Court.  For pay of Porter to Governor.	900 00
For pay of Porter to Governor	600 00
Tor pay of Forter to Controller	300 UU
For pay of Porter to Secretary of State	300 00
For pay of Porter to Surveyor-General	300 00
For pay of Portor to Supreme Court	180 00 300 00
For pay of Porter to Supreme Court	600 00
For pay of Porter to State Library For pay of Clerks to Board of War Bond Commissioners	900 00
- or ball of clerks to poster of Mar Dolle Commissioners	800 0 <b>0</b>
Carried forward	\$197,980 00

Ð

### ESTIMATE OF EXPENDITURES—Continued.

Brought forward	<b>\$</b> 197,980	00
RENTS.		
For Rent of Governor's Office For Rent of Superintendent of Public Instruction's Office. For Rent of Surveyor-General's Office For Rent of Quartermaster-General's Office For Rent of Attorney-General's Office For Rent of Supreme Court Rooms For Rent of State Library For Rent of State House	900 300 720 500 480 2,000 1,000 7,200	00 00 00 00 00
CONTINGENT EXPENSES.		
For Contingents of Governor's Office, (special,)  For Contingents of Governor's Office.  For Contingents of Controller's Office.  For Contingents of Treasurer's Office.  For Contingents of Secretary of State's Office.  For Contingents of Surveyor-General's Office.  For Contingents of Quartermaster-General's Office.  For Contingents of Attorney-General's Office.  For Contingents of Board of Examiners.  For Contingents of Supreme Court.  For Contingents of State Library.  For Contingents of Land Office.  For Contingents of the Senate.  For Contingents of the Assembly.	5,000 300 300 300 300 200 200 200	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
MISCELLANEOUS.		
For Expenses of the Stamp Act For Support of the Insane Asylum For Costs and Expenses of State Suits For Transportation of Prisoners For Printing, Paper, and Official Advertisements. For Stationery, Fuel, and Lights For Support of the State Prison For Support of Common Schools For Establishment of the Eastern Boundary Line For Construction of the State Capitol. For Erection of State Reform School	5,500 81,000 3,000 25,000 40,000 15,000 75,000 32,950 10,000 30,000	00 00 00 00 00 40 00 00
Carried forward	<b>\$6</b> 54,030	40
		-1

### 35

### ESTIMATE OF EXPENDITURES—Continued.

Brought forward	<b>\$</b> 654,030	4
For Postage and Expressing for Superintendent of Public		
Instruction	600	0
For Stationery, Fuel, and Lights, for Superintendent of Pub-		
		0
For Purchase of Maps for U. S. Surveyor-General	500	0
For Copying of Maps for U.S. Surveyor-General	250	€
For Purchase and Repairs of Instruments for Surveyor-Gen-		
eral	225	0
For Postage for Secretary of State's Office	1,200	0
For Postage for Secretary of State's OfficeFor Reporting and Publishing certain Decisions of Supreme	ļ	
Court	3,411	
For Cancellation of State Prison Contract, etc		
For Construction of Wagon Road in Santa Barbara County,	15,000	
For Furnishing Supreme Court Rooms	600	
For Education and Care of Indigent, Deaf, Dumb, and Blind,		
For Erection of Washington Monument	1,000	
For Marginal Notes and Indexes to Laws	300	
For Indexing Journals of Legislature	500	
For Translating Laws into Spanish	2,000	
for Expressing for Controller's Office	1,590	
For Prosecution of Delinquents	1.000	
for Copies of Annual Reports of Supreme Court	2,000	
for Per Diem and Mileage of Lieut. Governor and Senators.		-
for Per Diem and Mileage of Assemblymen	90,000	
for Pay of Officers and Clerks of Senate	15,000	
For Pay of Officers and Clerks of Assembly	20,000	
For Expenses of Geological Survey	20,000	
For Payment of Interest on State Debt	267,680	
For Completion of Wells on the Colorado Desert	5,000	
For Purchase of a Burial Place, etc	2,000	0
Total	81,428,996	5



### [L]

### STATEMENT

### Of Warrants issued from July 1st to December 15th, 1860.

	<del></del>	===
Drawn on General Fund	\$538,976	89
Drawn on other Funds	173,201	05
Drawn on General Fund	\$712,177	94

Note.—A number of warrants which have been issued by the State Controller, (including certain warrants given in payment for the cancellation of the State Prison contract, amounting to one hundred and thirty-seven thousand five hundred dollars, which will become due on the eighth of February next, and the warrant drawn on the Interest and Sinking Fund for the sum of one hundred and thirty-three thousand eight hundred and forty dollars, to meet the interest on the Civil Bonds of eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, falling due on the first day of January next,) do not appear among the expenditures as reported by the State Treasurer.

RECEIPTS

### JULY FIRST TO DECEMBER 15, 1860, INCLUSIVE.

<del></del>			<del></del> -		<del></del>		=		1		1			<del></del>		LL			1	== ===			<b>면</b>	l	1	1	)	1				1 1	1 1	<del>-</del>	1		,1	7
COUNTIES.	Property Tax 1856	Property Tax 1857	Property Tax 1859	Property Tax 1859	Property Tax 1860	Poll Tax of 1859	Poll Tax of 1860	uties.	Foreign Miners'	Merchants' Licen-	Bankers' Licenses.	Brokers' Licenses.	Auctioneers' Li-	Serenadors' Licences  Bowling Alley Licenses	Insurance Company Licenses	Licenses	Passenger Broker	Theater Licenses.	Concert Licenses.	Bull Fights Licen-	Court Fees	Estates Deceased Persons	From Suits	Military Tax	Stamp Tax	Commutation Tax	Fees from Ser'y of State's Office	Swamp and Over- flowed Lands	State School Lands —Principal	State School Lands —Interest	Seminary Lands— Principal	Lands-Princi, al	Public Building Lands—Interest.	Tide Lands—Interest	Interest on School Bonds	Wharf Privileges.	COUNTIES.	TOTALS.
Alameda	••••			••••	\$14,607 8,237		\$972 92 1,702 27 \$	3 19 \$6	1104 10	l l	::::	\$138 23	\$32 33 32 32	\$19 39 2 90 \$12	13						\$212 43 125 18			\$16 04	±			\$225 36 	••••		••••	::::   :::	1 1				Alameda	\$16,603 12 17,444 83
Butte	••••	::::			15,202	31	3,724 83	8	,974 11	.	••••	14 43	64 66	4 95 418	31		.				392 85 258 99						••••	••••	\$139 <b>6</b> 8	<b>\$62 08</b>	••••		.	••••		••••	Butte	29,046 52 18,338 63
Calaveras	••••			\$1,177 97 282 44	7 6,749 8 4 8,659		1,463 5 <del>4</del> 572 60				::::	261 91	144 04		- 1			i	1 1		34 92	<b>30 06</b>	1	••••		::::	••••	142 79			••••	::::   :::	1 1				Colusa	9.722 68
Contra Costa			••••	••••	6,267 2,593	00	599 88 629 48			1	••••		••••	4 85	1			.	1		98 94		1	53 08 9 80	8  0	11		813 65 199 44	38 80	143 56	••••	::::   :::					Contra Costa	7,897 53 4,366 02
Del Norte El Dorado			::::	••••	8,386	23	7,643 73	16	,079 52	1		421 97	109 13	4 80	1		l Ann	95 58 20			288 09				<b></b>			6.998 10	77 60	••••	••••						El Dorado	33,608 64
Frezno	• • • •		••••	••••	724 1,424		308 84	3	, I	1		::::		2 91	I I		1		1 1		8 72		L	19 20 20 07	5 · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			679 13	327 92	62 08 2,095 59	\$388 00	\$217 38 \$156	14 \$62 44	\$20 79 \$57 79	9		Frezno Humboldt	11,750 18 5,467 44
Humboldt	• • • •	::::		1,733 69	9			i	man Ami		\$87 30	****				1			1 3		20 37					••••			••••		••••		.		••••	• • • •	Klamath Los Angeles	3,592 88 11,231 78
Los Angeles			••••	117 23 945 50			633 74 432 72				\$87.30	58 20	16 16			1		l l	1 1		I		7 28				••••	2,308 51	••••	••••	••••		1 !				Marin	9,876 60
Mariposa	•	3 \$312 34	\$104 98 159 9	3,870 44 557 15		65 8 73	1,752 42 149 95		,604 87	\$10 92 .	••••		16 17	••••				1	1		I			105 49 40 50				318 16			••••		1				Mariposa	18,476 86 4.047 03
Mendocino	••••	::::	1.09 9		2,825	34 286	247 70	I							1	:::				<b>40 20</b>	0.00	••••   •••				••••		916 19		799 28	••••		.				Merced	4,831 27
Monterey Napa	••••			336 76 5,102 75			292 06	6 37	···   ·	90.10	:	58 21	48 50	5 82 7	28		- 1		\$4.85	\$9 70	261 90		1	54 58	8			227 27 1,151 15	••••	14 38	77 60	31 04					Mouterey	4,953 12 9,748 71
Nevada				145 97	14,474	25	2,567 08 4,570 50		000 40	.	21 82	191 69 407 40	61 83	177.40	••••	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		. 83 49	n) 1		483 06 352 11			••••			••••	1,964 64	620 80	620 80	••••		1 1 1				NevadaPlacer	20,851 79 20,899 16
PlacerPlumas		[ :::: [	436 74	273 47	3,009 1 1,547		1,235 53	1,	014 71 .			407 40			::::			. 19 40	તા !		110 57	::::   :::		*****								::::   :::					Plumas	4,938 04
Sacramento			1,989 03	5,191 72 71 54	2 36,297 ( 1 80 8		2,718 72 56 97		,133 44	290 10	152 78	21 83	226 37	32 98 4 85	1		I	1	1 4		1,405 53		1	326 76	5			10,829 16	1,105 80	2,968 49		::::   :::	; [				Sacramento	. 65,706 01 279 81
San Diego					601	90	146 74		,	.		121 25	2.366 77				04.00	.	.		K Qol			21 61	\$26,333 47						••••		1 1			::::	San Diego	. 781 89 . 189,059 17
San Francisco San Joaquin	••••	::::		••••	143,519 a 17,588		1,765 31 1,504 62	l l		90 90	654 75	121 20	61 21	97 00				24 2	≥l 3		232 79			184 32				4,630 12	1,445 30	8,871 14	••••		:   ::::				San Joaquin	34,653 96
San Luis Obispo				1,041 62 153 49	4,614	26 49 50	907 94	l l		••••	21 83		···i6 16						1 1		110 50			2 42 7 42	2			••••	776 00	••••	461 11				••••		San Luis Obispo San Mateo	1,885 53 5,988 07
San Mateo Santa Barbara					2,090	48		l l		58 20 .		7 28	56			l l		.   .,,,						••••	••••				••••	••••	••••		•   ••••		••••		Santa Barbara	2,180 77 12,590 02
Santa ClaraSanta Cruz		::::		121 88 174 96			1,022 13 269 18	::::		14 56	::::		24 24	9	70			1 10 0	ol I		168 78			••••			••••		••••	209 52	••••		1 1		••••		Santa Cruz	4,304 31
Shasta				502 19	6,290 10,879	94	1,719 20 2,933 18	٠٠٠ ا	,901 90 ,091 58	43 65	58 20	308 00	116 40 60 67	26	68	•••		20 0	t 1	••••	116 39 452 02					::::	••••		••••	209 52	••••				••••	• • • •	Shasta	. 17,325 54 . 20,118 85
Sierra Siskiyou				973 64	4,790	72	· .		'ററെ ററി		87 30	203 70	32 34	19 40		:::	1 111	55 84 8	re∤		369 57				• • • • •		••••	6.288 23	572 30	834 43	••••		1 1	••••			Siskiyou	. 12,507 78 . 18,671 31
Solano	••••			1,188 66	11,259 ( 16,166 (	[	681 50	::::  ::						4	1			1 10 10	તા ી		570 36	:::		197 74	4		••••	2,338 64	77 60								Solano     Sonoma	. 20,744 98
Stanislaus	••••				3,540	74 ,	586 00	<b>I</b>	573 10 .	·····   ·					E .				1 +	`	29 10		1	5.67	7		••••	597 25 5,093 69	73 08	193 84 60 27	••••		1 1		••••		Stanislaus	5,677 17 15,264 13
SutterTehama		::::	281 20	1,714 80 248 24			550 04 739 57			40 GE		29 10		5 82			ı	. 48	5		119 21		· ·		1 ::::		••••			54 32		262 87					Tehama	4,116 29
Trinity	••••		••••	440 46 244 52	-,	77	65 07	7,		····   :		106 68		5 82					1 1		78 57			••••				2,703,94	••••		••••	::::   :::	1 1				Trinity	. 10,361 73 3,059 87
Tulare				.,	12,562	58	2,839 57	3,	054 40		70 33	``i75 40	324 95 24 25				.	. 24 24	5	••••	235 71 125 12							5,763 84	••••	••••	••••	····   ·	79				Tuolumne Yolo	. 20,030 48 16,260 58
YoloYuba	••••			••••	8,883 ( 22,419 (		0'400 00	3,	026 57	192 79	365 78	50 93	12 12	7 76 4		1	1	70.0	ol		515 07				200000	J :			::::	121 00	••••	90					Yuba	. 29,837 95
Sundry Persons	• • • •	•	••••	••••					···   ·	1	'	•••,	••••		••••	:::		•   ••••	1 1					••••	36,892 28	¹ ::::				••••	••••		1		\$2,135 00	o ::::	Sundry Persons State Treasurer	36,892 28 2,135 00
State Treasurer Secretary of State	••••	::::	••••	••••		::::		<b>I</b>	4						••••	•••								••••		\$1,916 50	\$1,732 05		••••	••••			•   ••••	••••			Secretary of State	. 1,732 05 1,916 50
Sup't of Immigration J. W. Hawkins, St. Insp.		••••	••••	••••	::::	::::						:				1		1	1 7	i i					440 35	5	••••				••••		1 1			::::	J. W. Hawkins, St. Insp	440 35
Myron Norton, St. Insp.	••••	::::	• • • •	••••			••••	••••	.	.	••••	••••	••••		••••		.	•   ••••	••••		••••			•···	100 00		••••	••••			••••		.		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	\$20 00	Myron Norton, St. Insp J. J. Tomlinson et al	100 00
J. J. Tomlinson, et al	****	<b></b>		••••				••••						****		<u> </u>						****		**************************************	-					<b>\$17,297</b> 02				\$20 79 \$57 79				\$822,395 15
Totals	<b>\$</b> 1,109 3	3 \$312 34	\$2,971 88	<b>\$</b> 26,611 .09	9 <b>\$41</b> 9,681 (	61 \$327 17	\$50,926 89 \$	9 56 \$97,	089 16 83	1,858 79 \$1	1,520 09	\$2,576 21	\$3,791 18	<b>\$236</b> 76 <b>\$488</b>	65 \$1,115	<b>50∥ \$7,1</b>	.94 99 \$144	50 \$830 7	7 \$4 85	\$9 70 <b>\$</b> 1	11,001 96	\$6 06 \$7	7 28 \$31 64	\$1,068 04	\$63,766 10	\$1,916 50	\$1,102 00	\$54,189 26	φυ, <i>ω</i> νε 00	φ11,281 U2	Φ1'919 IA	4011 %A \$201	DO 40	שני ומן שני מו	\$2,135 00	0 820 00	Grand Total	φ022,090 10



[ N ]
STATEMENT OF THE TRANSACTIONS
16th, 1859, to December 15th, 1860, inclusive, showing
and net Revenue.

\$134,713 09	e19/7			Mat Danier		\$5 180 NO		Total \$5 189 00
02 09 89 00	\$139,902 09 5,189 00		RECAFILODALION	8	ReceiptsExpenditures		s rancisco	Paid for Engraving and Printing Stamps
			A DIMITT A M	d d				EXPENDITURES.
02 09	\$139,9	\$16,377 76	\$520 00 \$10,281 85 \$8,896 32 \$16,377 76 <b>\$139,902 09</b>	\$10,281 85		48 \$26,935 68	\$76,890	Totals
71 06 31 09	\$74,471 06 65,431 03	\$8,878 00 7,499 76	\$3,830 88 5,065 44	\$5,796 00 4,485 85	\$520 00	74 \$17,963 44 74 8,972 24	\$37,482 39,407	State Controller's Office       \$37,482 74 \$17,963 44       \$520 00         San Francisco County       39,407 74       8,972 24       8,972 24
		Steerage.	First Class. Second Class.	First Class.			  :51	A CONTRACTOR OF THE PROPERTY O
Ls.	TOTALS		PASSENGERS.		8YsnrotiA	95nssuranI	Bills of Ladia	WHERE SOLD.



## · [O]

### STATEMENT

### Of the War Debt of the State.

Amount of War Bonds issued by the State Treasurer under the Act of April 25th, 1857	\$292,242	56
Total	\$292,242	56

### [P]

### STATEMENT

### Of the Funded Debt of the State.

Amount of Bonds issued by the State Treasurer, by authority of the Act of April 28th, 1857	\$3,900,000	00 00
Amount of Bonds outstanding	\$3,824,000	00

## [ $\mathbf{Q}$ ]

### STATEMENT

Of Equitable Claims against the State to be funded under the Act of April 30, 1860.

7	_=
\$97,500	00
120	
2.256	81
13.473	
10.812	
408	
24,732	58
\$181,421	77
	2,256 13,473 10,812 408 24,732

ANNUAL REPORT

of

THE TREASURER OF STATE,

FOR

THE YEAR 1860.

CHARLES T. BOTTS......STATE PRINTER.

### ANNUAL REPORT.

State of California, Treasury Department, Sacramento, December 15th, 1860.

JOHN G. DOWNEY,

Governor of the State of California.

SIR:—I have the honor to submit to your Excellency, the annual report of this department, from the sixteenth of December, eighteen hundred and fifty-nine, to the fifteenth of December, eighteen hundred and sixty, inclusive.

The tables and statements annexed exhibit, in detail, all moneys received into, and paid out of, the treasury, showing, under separate heads, from what sources received, and for what service, or object, the same has been paid out.

		=
The aggregate balance in the treasury at the close of business, December 15th, 1859, as per last annual report, belonging to the various funds, was	\$556,681 8 1,508,698 6	
Total	\$2,065,380 5	
Deduct total amount disbursed from the 16th December, 1859, to December 15th, 1860, inclusive		21
Total balance on hand at the close of business, December 15, 1860	\$643,338 S	39
To the credit of the following Funds, viz.:—  General Fund	) 	39
	1	

For particulars, see statement annexed.

The semi-annual interest on the civil bonded debt of the State, issued

The semi-annual interest on the civil bonded debt of the State, issued in eighteen hundred and fifty-eight, has been promptly paid as presented, amounting, in the aggregate, since my last annual report, to two hundred and seventy-one thousand, nine hundred and fifty dollars.

A surplus having remained in the Interest and Sinking Fund of eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, on the first day of July last (after paying the interest), advertisement was made, agreeable to law, and sixty thousand five hundred dollars, in bonds, purchased, as follows:

Bonds for \$5,000 at	871 cts.
Bonds for \$5,000 at	944
Bonds for \$12,000 assessment	1 944
Bonds for \$12,000 at Bonds for \$2,000 at Bonds for \$2,000 at	95
Bonds for \$2,000 at	96
Bonds for \$21,000 at	993
Bonds for \$21,000 at Bonds for \$9,000 at Bonds for \$9,500 at	99 19-20
Bonds for \$9,500 at	1

One bond for five hundred dollars redeemed and canceled, under an act of the Legislature, approved April tenth, eighteen hundred and sixty, making the total amount of bonds of the State redeemed since my last report, sixty-one thousand dollars.

These bonds have been canceled, and reduce the semi-annual interest

to one hundred and thirty-three thousand, eight hundred and forty

The Interest Fund has now in it the sum of two hundred and forty thousand, four hundred and eighty-nine dollars and fifty-nine cents; deduct from this one hundred and thirty-three thousand, eight hundred and forty dollars, to pay the interest on the first day of January next, will leave a balance in this fund of one hundred and six thousand and fortynine dollars and fifty-nine cents.

The funding act of eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, section seven, reads as follows:—" Whenever, on the first day of January or July in any year, there remains (after paying the interest, as hereinbefore provided), a surplus of ten thousand dollars, or more, it shall be the duty of the Treasurer to advertise for the redemption of bonds," etc.

Under this law, the last named amount of one hundred and six thousand, six hundred and forty-nine dollars and fifty-nine cents would be

used for the redemption of civil bonds of the State, but the Amendatory Act of the above named section, approved April twenty-seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty, reads as follows: "Whenever, on the first day of February, in any year, there remains in the Sinking and Interest Fund ten thousand dollars, or more than will pay the interest on the following July, the Treasurer shall advertise," etc. making no provision for the redemp-

tion of bonds on the following July.
Under this law, the balance in this fund on the first day of January next, would remain in the treasury until February, eighteen hundred and sixty-two.

I think the next Legislature should repeal this law, for the State cannot well afford to pay interest on her debt while she has a large amount of money remaining idle in her vaults.

Under the provisions of the law authorizing the State Treasurer to issue bonds for the payment of expenses incurred in the suppression of Indian hostilities in this State, twenty-seven thousand eight hundred and seven dollars and twenty-eight cents, in bonds, have been issued since my last annual report, making the total amount issued to date, two hundred and ninety-two thousand, two hundred and forty-two dollars and fifty-six cents.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOMAS FINDLEY, State Treasurer.



OPERATIONS OF THE STATE TREASURY

FROM

DEC. 16, 1859 TO DEC. 15, 1860.

### MONTHLY RECEIPTS,

### From December 16, 1859 to June 30, 1860.

		- 1		
December 15, 1859, balance on hand			\$556,681	85
Received from December 16 to Dec. 31, 1859	\$1,628	88	ŕ	
Received from January 1 to January 31, 1860	529,858	06		
Received from February 1 to Feb. 29, 1860	11,207	98		
Received from March 1 to March 31, 1860	8,395	22		
Received from April 1 to April 30, 1860	67,889	63		
Received from May 1 to May 31, 1860	60,158	40		
Received from June 1 to June 30, 1860	7,165	33		
,	<del></del>	-	<b>\$</b> 686,303	50
			\$1,242,985	35
		ľ	#1, <b>212</b> ,000	00

### From July 1, 1860 to December 15, 1860.

June 30, 1860, balance on hand	\$195,3 17,43,0 111,0 433,0	355 5 176 6 000 2 032 0 012 2	54 64 22 08 21	<b>\$</b> 339,455	37
,				\$822,395	15
			\$	1,161,850	52
Received from Dec. 16, 1859, to June 30, 1860, Received from July 1 to December 15, 1860	\$686,8 822,8				<del></del>
Total	1,508,6	398 <b>6</b>	35		
Total Receipts Total Expenditures	••••••	•••••		1,508,698 1,422,042	
Total Receipts over Expenditures, from Decem to December 15, 1860, inclusive	ber 16	, 185	59	<b>\$</b> 86,656	

MONTHLY EXPENDITURES,

### From December 16, 1859 to June 31, 1860.

D: 1 10 D 1 10 D 01 10 D	#155 AAT	00		
Disbursed from December 16 to Dec. 31, 1859	\$155,907			
Disbursed from January 1 to Jan. 31, 1860	133,045	77		
Disbursed from February 1 to Feb. 29, 1860	85,077	67		
Disbursed from March 1 to March 31, 1860	132,979	67		
Disbursed from April 1 to April 30, 1860	132,828			
Disbursed from May 1 to May 31, 1860	75,707			
Disbursed from June 1 to June 30, 1860	187,983			
•	,.		\$903,529 9	98
Balance on hand June 30, 1860	•••••	••••		
			e1 049 005 9	
			<b>\$</b> 1,242,985 3	)€

### From July 1, 1860 to December 15, 1860.

Disbursed from July 1 to July 31, 1860 Disbursed from August 1 to August 31, 1860	170,860			===
Disbursed from September 1 to Sept. 30, 1860	112,297	7 50		
Disbursed from October 1 to October 31, 1860	61,728	3 45		
Disbursed from November 1 to Nov. 30, 1860	58,249	25		
Disbursed from December 1 to Dec. 15, 1860	32,948	27	1	
, ,	·		\$518,512	23
Balance on hand, December 15, 1860	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	••••		
			\$1,161,850	52
Disbursed from Dec. 16, 1859 to June 30, 1860 Disbursed from July 1 to December 15, 1860				
Total	81 422 042	21		
Excess of Receipts over Expenditures				14
Add old balance on hand, December 15, 1859	••••••	••••	556,681	89 —

	B.F. Forman, Secretary of State	8,772 86	281 90	*********	55	97 50							597 50 13,669 06
7	Treasurer of Tulare county	2,35 <b>9</b> 18 2,34 <b>9</b> 35	825 64	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	4 67		1,829 85 2,105 25	1,747 36 726 70	77 60			•••••	6,282 08 6,089 21
3	7 Treasurer of Alameda county	7,92 <b>8 4</b> 2 7,922 <b>84</b> 4,832 <b>8</b> 3	391 25	······································	9 82		7,703 57 4,605 67 4,779 07	2.116 90					16,417 76 13,037 90 11,7 <sub>7</sub> 7 78
7	Treasurer of Trinity county	5,43 <b>4 7</b> 8 9,768 <b>2</b> 0 3,829 <b>9</b> 7	2,273 08				1 777 50		308 88				7,212 28 17,261 86 6,498 52
(	Treasurer of Frezno county	7,354 71 2,938 10	141 42 49 03	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	1 55		889 75 2,785 17	-,000 %					8,387 43 5,878 27
10	Treasurer of Tehama county	3,698 58 184 00 5,105 65	353 38	·····			3,285 12 4,796 83						7,337 08 184 00 10,091 21
10	Treasurer of Marin county	6,351 <b>25</b> 7,219 77	113 66		••••••••••••		6,199 41 1,850 72	562 70	194 00				13,421 02 9,138 50
10	Treasurer of Yuba county	13,700 69 6,749 37 2,903 55	57 38	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •			12,539 12 5.856 80						26,374 69 12,663 55 4,435 09
11		7,051 41 3,402 78	43 26 80 83	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	31 77		4,068 18 2,966 13		ļ			••••••	11,162 80
12	Treasurer of Butte county	13,957 17 5,756 84 6.681 99	<b>2,143</b> 80	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •			7,498 82 4,851 65		756 60				22,004 25 13,520 68 12,514 34
18	Treasurer of Los Angeles county   Treasurer of Monterey county   Treasurer of Santa Barbara county	2,380 50 3,524 92	69 18 30 77	,			$\begin{bmatrix} 2,112 & 08 \\ 3,175 & 27 \end{bmatrix}$				• • • • • • • •		4,561 76 6,730 96
16	Treasurer of San Bernardino county	969 37 5,760 17 340 40	1 050 601				788 48					• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	1,809 25
18	3 B. Davidson, for stamps  Treasurer of Sierra county  Wells, Fargo & Co. for stamps	3,639 15	98 93	فجون	***************************************	•••••	1,294 91			-	•••••		4,306 38 552 00
2	B. F. Hastings & Co. for stamps	66 24 246 56	2,1,7,5 ()1	••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••	••••••	• • • • •	3,126 15	565 06	282 90		*******		9,756 27 66 24 246 56
25 25	J. P. Haven, for stamps. M. J. Newmark, for stamps. McLean & Fowler, for stamps.	10 00		••••		•••••					•••••		96 60
· 25	J. T. Watkins, Jr. for stamps B. F. Hastings & Co. for stamps	10 00 79 19								••••••	*******		347 50 10 00 79 12
1. 25	John S. Meredith, for stamps	10 00 10 00 2,469 85	305 94	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,			1.625 00	671 64					10 00 10 00 5,071 73
28 28	C. Adolphe Lowe, for stamps	877 84 151 80	3 00			• • • • •	825 25				********		1,706 09 151 80
30 eb 1	A. P. Flint, for stamps Treasurer of Del Norte county	138 00 686 51	795 43		19 96	• • • • • •	477 51	280 91		•••••			21 00 138 00 2,260 32
9	B. Davidson, for stamps. M. Speyer, for stamps. E. H. Parker, for stamps.	312 80 116 38			***************************************	• • • • •		200 51	•••••				110 99
4	Alsop & Co. for stamps	1,106 76 55 20			***************************************						••••••		91 08 1,106 76 55 20
4	Wells, Fargo & Co. for stamps. Edward Harte for stamps. McLean & Fowler for stamps.	10.00									••••••		460 00 10 00
?	B. T. Pate, for stamps	10 00	•••••			•••••					••••••		517 50 \ 10 00 10 00
7	Jonathan Chord, for stamps. S. B. Axtell, for stamps. George Barstow, for stamps.	10 00		<b>1</b>			•••••				• • • • • • • •		10 00 10 00
?	Zames F. Hubbard, for Stamps	10 00 10 00		<b></b>	***************************************		••••••		•••••		••••••		10 00 10 00 10 00
8	T. G. Richards, Commissioner of Immigrants B. Davidson, for stamps E. Speyer, for stamps	173 88				•••••			• • • • • • • • • •		• • • • • • • • • • • •		209 50 173 88
18	Wells, Fargo & Co. for stamps	10 00		, <b></b>	**********		••••••	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	•••••	•••••	•••••		217 12 552 00 10 00
20	J. B. Rasborough, for stamps. A. W. Thompson, for stamps. J. P. Robinson, for stamps.	10 00 10 00			***************************************					••••••			10 00 10 00
20	McLean & Fowler, for stamps	10 00	)							• • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • • [		92 00 188 60 10 00
20	F. F. Taylor, for stamps. J. P. Haven, for stamps. E. H. Parker, for stamps.	55 20	)			••••			• • • • • • • • • • • •		• • • • • • • •		10 00 55 20
20	D. O. Mills & Co. for stamps	200 80 460 00					•••••		•••••	••••••			184 CO 220 80 460 00
20	L. R. Sowers, for stamps B. F. Hastings & Co. for stamps Treasurer of San Luis Obispo county	10 00 54 40 1 865 29			***************************************	••••	# 80F 00			•••••			10 00 64 40 3,730 44
arch 2	B. F. Hastings & Co. for stamps	478 40 111 32		,, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,			1,005 22			••••••			478 40 111 32
2	C. Adolphe Lowe, for stamps. B. F. Hastings & Co. for stamps. B. Davidson, for stamps.	92 00									• • • • • • • • •		124 20 92 00 178 48
8	Wells, Fargo & Co. for stamps  Treasurer of San Bernardino county	368 00 147 66	40 65		9 70		604 06			*********	• • • • • • • •		368 00 802 07
18	Treasurer of Tehama county	368 00 189 75	31 04			••••			77 60				108 64 368 00 189 75
13	R Forbes & Babcock, for stamps	1,380 00 92 00							•••••	•••••	••••••		1,380 00 92 00
18	J. P. Haven, for stamps. M. Speyer, for stamps. B. Davidson, for stamps.	356 04						]	• • • • • • • • • • • •	•••••			64 40 126 04 356 04
18	5 E. H. Parker, for stamps	184 00 162 96	<u> </u>			• • • • •			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	• • • • • • • •	••••••		184 00 162 96
15	5 B. Peyton, for stamps	10.00	/  • • • • • <i>• • • • •</i>	L									10 00 10 00 10 00
15	5 W. Earll, for stamps. 5 M. Compton, for stamps. 5 L. B. Mizner, for stamps.	10 00	И					1	<b></b> .	<b></b>		<b></b>	10 00 10 00 10 00
18	W. Loewy, for stamps	10 00 368 00			***************************************	<b></b> 					•••••		10 00 368 00
19	B. F. Hastings & Co. for stamps McLean & Fowler, for stamps Forbes & Babcock, for stamps	58 88	3]	L					<b></b>				58 88 92 00 920 00
25	Forbes & Babcock, for stamps	920 00	)}	<b>.</b>				1					920 00 167 44
28	Forbes & Babcock, for stamps	220 80 92 00 92 00	)			• • • • • •				•••••			220 80 92 00 92 00
29	9 Wm. M. Lent, for stamps. 0 McLean & Fowler, for stamps. 2 Johnson Price, Secretary of State	10 00 197 80	)		1,0	00.00					•••		10 00 197 80 1.066 00
	3 B. F. Hastings & Co. for stamps		1	191.50	, . <b>.</b>		1						55 20 191 50
	4 Wells, Fargo & Co. for stamps	368 00 10 00									• • • • • • • • •		368 00 10 00 1,718 10
1	9 M. Speyer, for stamps	280 60 294 40											280 60 294 40 280 37
1	1 McLean & Fowler, for stamps	1,661 48	41 90			• • • • •	1,130 30	152 10			• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		2,985 78 257 60
1	6 B. Davidson, for stamps	506 00 345 92				• • • • •	1		• • • • • • • • •	•••••	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		506 00 345 92 9,035 91
1	7 Treasurer of El Dorado county	7,954 80 2,052 51 774 23	287 42 6 98		,		793 69 303 25 738 74	850 33	388 00				2,355 76 2,758 28
1	8 Wells, Fargo & Co. for stamps	552 00 55 20					62 39			•••••			552 00 55 20 5,014 50
1	9 Treasurer of Amador county	4,842 10 4,863 41 10 00	783 09				528 73			••••••			6,175 23 10 00
2	1 Treasurer of Tuolumne county	2,854 25 1,090 84 1,002 80	8 59				102 62 984 14	463 88			• • • • • • • •		2,965 46 2'593 18 1,002 80
2	3 Treasurer of Yuba county	3,447 02 3,134 21	216 28 349 96		28 35		654 03 1,715 52	2,394 80			• • • • • • • •		4,317 33 7,894 44 1,106 69
2	4 Treasurer of Santa Clara county	677 32 166 28 92 00	816 81		20.01		420 37	3,053 30 864 86					5,236 92 92 00 1,820 41

19 Treasurer of El Dorado county	12,703 4 280 1 440 3					60 94	H		<i>.</i>			15,316 49 341 10 557 14
19 Treasurer of Monterey county	403 D1 73 00 411 B4	29 85 12 37		7 42	••••••	168 38 76 74	70 13	461 11				557 14 671 37 73 60 968 98
19)Treasurer of Trinity county 19)Treasurer of Sierra county 20)Treasurer of Merced county 20)Treasurer of Sonoma county	4,502 37 3,621 88 130 42	335 59 62 18				220 23	749 07				•••••	4,722 60 3,956 97 941 67
21 Treasurer of Tuolumne county	949 <b>85</b> <b>2,29</b> 8 <b>/</b> 2 6,899 66 ,83 <i>9</i> 4	117 76	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •			l			l	1		2,663 11 2,415 78 9,424 14 82 34
21 Geo. W. Applegate, for stamps	20 00 264 50 214 09	29 10			•••••••		879 37	,				20 00 264 50 1,122 56
23 Treasurer of Yolo county 23 Treasurer of Siskiyou county 38 Forbes & Babcock, for stamps 23 Treasurer of Yuba county.	422 85 8,868 21 644 00 3,243 44	803 39				1,051 22	_,					1,694 08 6,217 52 644 00
24 Treasurer of Amador county	4,529 62 2,303 34 33,609 70	200 08 103 81		·	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	122 00 13.478 50	<b>5,233 4</b> 8				••••••••	3,618 26 4,851 70 7,718 23 47,350 56
25 Treasurer of Butte county	9,456 69 147 23 368 00	642 69 263 84	•••••		••••••	2,212 13	1,353 71	194 00			••••••	12,311 51 1,958 78
31 W. G. English.  1 Treasurer of Tehama county  4 Treasurer of Calaveras county.  4 Alsop & Co. for stamps.	96 60 425 49 5,705 35 989 19	370 99 237 75	••••••			124 12 1,166 30	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	388 48			•••••••••••	96 60 1,309 08 7,109 40
6 E. H. Parker, for stamps	92 00		115 00									989 19 92 00 115 00 436 74
7 Lambert & Hopkins, for stamps	103 50 119 60 216 20		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •						•••••••	103 50 119 60 216 20
8 Morris Speyer, for stamps.  9 B. F. Hastings & Co. for stamps.  11 McLean & Fowler, for stamps.  13 Forbes & Babcock, for stamps.	79 12 119 60				•••••						• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	315 56 79 12 119 60 772 80
14/Treasurer of San Diego county	97 62 68 58 513 <b>39</b>	49 12 193 34		21 61	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	36 49	443 46				•••••••	168 35 105 07 1,149 19
16 B. Davidson, for stamps.  18 Wells, Fargo & Co. for stamps.  20 J. P. Haven, for stamps.	553 00 110 40				• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·					· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	515 20 552 00 110 40
23 Forbes & Babcock, for stamps. 23 McLean & Fowler, for stamps. 44 Forbes & Babcock, for stamps. 25 Lambert & Hopkins, for stamps.	147 20 509 68				• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •							644 00 147 20 509 68 124 20
28 Alsop & Co., for stamps	1,104 00 191 36 78 20				• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •						•••••••	1,104 00 191 36 78 20
4McLean & Fowler, for stamps. 6Forbes & Babcock, for stamps. 6W. H. Harvey, Superintendent of Immigration. 7J. S. Pitzen, for stamps.	478 40		236 50		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • • • • • • •				•••••	179 40 478 40 236 50
7McLean & Fowler, for stamps. 7E. H. Parker, for stamps. 7John W. Owen, for stamps.	115 00 9° 00		•••••••	 							• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	10 00 115 00 92 00 10 00
8 L. H. Sanborn, for stamps	46 00				• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •							10 00 46 00 141 60 92 00
10J. P. Haven, for stamps. 10 Wells, Fargo & Co. for stamps. 11 Morris Speyer, for stamps. 14 Forhes & Babcock, for stamps.	644 00 404 80 580 96				• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •						• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	644 00 404 80 586 96
14 G. W. Blackford, for stamps. 15 B. F. Hastings & Co. for stamps. 17 McLean & Fowler, for stamps. 18 W. C. Stratton, for stamps.	10 00 276 00 170 20					:: <b>*</b> :::::::					• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	10 00 276 00 170 20 10 00
18 G. R. Moore, for stamps	10 00 10 00				•••••••						••••••	10 00 10 00 25,000 00
19 B. F. Hastings & Co. for stamps	545 56				• • • • • • • • • • • •				•••••		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	92 00 545 56 5 00 386 40
20 Thomas P. Hawley, for stamps	10.00	(;		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·								10 00 69 00 10 00
25/J. J. Tomlinson and Associates, Wharf Co 25/Forbes & Babcock, for stamps	294 40 717 60	l'									• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	20 00 294 40 717 60 138 00
28 C. Adolphe Lowe, for stamps	12,000 00 285 20	······										179 40 12,000 00 285 20
2 A. C. Godwin, for stamps	199 AC	N		1			1					10 00 788 25 460 00 138 00
5 W. H. Harvey, Superintendent of Immigration 5 Morris Speyer, for stamps	241 04 105 80	4	74 50								••••••••••	74 50 241 04 105 80 977 04
6 Alsop & Co. for stamps. 6 J. P. Haven, for stamps 9 B. F. Hastings & Co. for stamps. 10 Wells, Fargo & Co. for stamps.	92 00 98 44 552 00	} {									••••••••	92 00 98 44 552 00
10 McLean & Fowler, for stamps	301 30 10 00	]									••••••••••	301 30 10 00 10 00 322 00
15 C. Adolphe Lowe, for stamps	150 88 504 16 204 8	§									•••••••	150 88 504 16 204 35
18 Treasurer of San Francisco city and county 18 W. B. Johnson, for stamps	55 20	Q <b></b>										100,000 00 55 20 68 00 202 40
23 Treasurer of San Luis Obispo county	1 779C 00	31	1	L				776 00	1			1,885 52 754 40 736 00
26 Lambert & Hopkins, for stamps	501 40 184 00 368 40	)										128 80 501 40 184 00 363 40
29 W. Johnson (B), for stamps	184 00 460 00	) 									•••••••	184 00 460 00 184 00
1 Charles Gardner, for stamps. 6 Forbes & Babcock, for stamps. 6 Alsop & Co. for stamps. 8 J. W. Hawkins, Stamp Inspector.	1,545 66 809 66	3						•••••				10 00 1,545 60 809 60 44 00
9 Wells, Fargo & Co. for stamps	460 00 460 00 4,022 52	d:				3.799 30					••••••••••	460 00 460 00 7,882 65 106 00
12 W. H. Harvey, Superintendent of Immigration 12 Treasurer of Humboldt county	729 8: 2,726 0: 3,584 3!	119 41		53 08		966 84 3,133 94	563 15					3,827 97 3,592 88 7,453 93
13 Treasurer of Nevada county	9,562 50 8,057 10	415 56 89 00 3 244 80				6,119 65 7,303 82 4,416 50	109 38				••••••••	16,097 71 15,575 34 14,566 50 460 00
14B. F. Hastings & Co. for stamps.  14Treasurer of Napa county	1,695 71 312 59 14,801 16	31 04		53 38				77 60			••••••••••	3,726 98 613 54 18,292 15
15 Forbes & Babcock, for stamps	690 00 6,141 70 64 40 4,079 2	188 52				3,145 47 1,559 88	1					690 00 9,475 69 64 40 5,639 13
16 Treasurer of San Joaquin county	10,205 3 4,010 4 2,635 1	7 8,983 45 3 139 45 3 76 83		184 32		8,794 33 3,673 61 2,307 13	(I	1,251 30	1	. 1		9,019 09
16/Treasurer of Stanislaus county	1,510 0	147 00 7 124 89 7 799 74				1,770 37 1,400 84 1,412 67 3,996 89	۶۱	9 	1 .			4,527 98 8,291 06 8,889 60 12,593 13
77 Treasurer of Santa Clara county		279 90				5,551 56	3	.			•••••	12,593 18 12,279 71 11,475 02

For Salary of Governor.	\$7,016 66	:	:	:	:	: &	:	:	:	-: 7		\$7,016 66 550 00
Rent of Governor's office. Porter in Governor's office. Contingent expenses of Governor's office. Special contingent of Governor's office.	550 00 425 00 539 85 6,236 86	••••	••••	••••	••••	•••				••••	••••	425 00 539 85 6,236 86
Salary of Governor's Private Secretary. Salary of Secretary of State. Salaries of Clerks in Secretary of State's office.	1,199 99 8,509 71 7,200 00	••••	••••	••••	****	••••				••••	••••	1,999 99 3,509 71 7,200 00
Postage for office of Secretary of State.  Pay of Porter in office of Secretary of State.  Contingent expenses of office of Secretary of State.	840 45 325 00 288 50	••••		••••	••••	••••					••••	840 45 325 00 288 50
Salary of Controller of State	4,180 54 9,600 00 300 00	••••	••••	••••	••••	••••		••••		••••	••••	4,180 54 9,600 00 300 00
Expressage for office of Controller of State Contingent expenses of Controller's office. Salary of Treasurer of State. Salaries of Clerks in office of Treasurer of State	1,500 00 533 67 3,500 00 7,200	••••	••••	••••	••••	••••	••••	••••		••••	••••	1,500 00 533 67 8,500 00 7,200 00
Pay of Watchmen in office of Treasurer of State.  Contingent expenses of Treasurer's office.  Salary of Superintendent of Public Instruction.	2,400 302 2,333 36	••••	****	••••	••••	••••		••••	••••	••••	••••	2,400 00 302 77 2,333 36
Salary of Clerk in office of Superintendent of Public Instruction	650 00 900 825 00	••••	••••	••••	••••	••••	••••	••••	••••	••••	••••	650 00 900 00 325 00
Postage for office of Superintendent of Public Instruction Stationery, lights, and fuel, for office of Superintendent of Public Instruction Salary of Surveyor-General	186 25 129 17 2,000	••••	••••	••••	••••	••••		••••		••••	••••	136 25 129 17 2,000 00 2,400 00
Salary of Draughtsman in office of Surveyor-General.  Rent of office for Surveyor-General Purchase of maps for Surveyor-General's office.  Copying maps for Surveyor-General's office.	2,400 0 750 847 00 250	••••	••••	••••	••••	••••		••••		••••	••••	750 00 347 00 250 00
Pay of Porter in office of Surveyor-General.  Purchase of instruments for Surveyor-General's office.  Contingent expenses of Surveyor-General's office	300 00 100 00 258 90	••••	••••	••••	••••	••••				••••	••••	\$00 00 100 00 258 90
Salary of Quartermaster-General.  Rent of office and armory for Quartermaster-General.  Contingent expenses of office of Quartermaster-General.	1,833 416 66 200 00	••••	••••	••••	••••	••••		••••		••••	••••	1,833 34 416 66 200 00
Salary of Attorney-General.  Pay of Porter in office of Attorney-General.  Salary of Clerk in office of Attorney-General	2,000 00 180 00 1,500 00	••••	••••	••••	••••	••••				••••	••••	2,000 00 180 00 1,500 00 480 00
Rent of office for Attorney-General Contingent expenses of office of Attorney-General Salary of Governor as member of Board of Examiners Salary of Secretary of State as member of Board of Examiners	480 00 166 52 1,002 78 1,002	••••	****	••••	••••	••••		••••	••••	••••	••••	166 52 1,002 78 1,002 80
Salary of Attorney-General as member of Board of Examiners.  Salary of Clerk to Board of Examiners.  Salary of Expert to Board of Examiners.	1,500 00 1,200 00 600 00	••••	••••	••••	••••	••••	••••	••••	••••	••••	••••	1,500 00 1,200 00 600 00
Salaries of Justices of the Supreme Court	20,166 66 125 00 300 00	••••	••••	••••	••••	••••	••••			••••	••••	20,166 66 125 00 300 00
Rent of Supreme Court Rooms.  Salary of Secretary of Supreme Court  Contingent expenses of Supreme Court  Salary Supreme Court Reporter.	2,076 48 1,800 00 609 45	••••	••••	••••	••••	••••		••••	••••	••••	••••	2,076 48 1,800 00 609 45 4,000 00
Salary Supreme Court Reporter.  Salaries of District Judges.  Per diem and mileage of Lieutenant-Governor and Senators	4,000 00 86,025 94 39,603 60 14,265	••••	••••	••••	••••	••••	••••	••••	••••	••••	••••	86,025 94 39,603 60 14,265 00
Contingent expenses of Senate	13,980 89,008 13,077 00	••••	••••	••••	••••	••••	••••	••••		••••	••••	13,980 00 89,003 40 13,077 00
Contingent expenses of Assembly. Stationery, blank books, lights, fuel, etc. for Legislature and State Officers. Printing, paper, and official advertisements.	22,064 17,874 45,121 75	••••	••••	••••	••••	••••	••••	••••	••••	••••	••••	22,064 00 17,374 60 45,121 75
Support of Insane Asylum Salary of Resident Physician of Insane Asylum. Salary of Visiting Physician of Insane Asylum.	85,750 5,000 3,000 7,200	••••	••••	••••	••••	••••	••••	••••		••••	••••	85,750 00 5,000 00 3,000 00 7,200 00
Rent of State-House. Rent of State Library Rooms Shelving and furniture for State Library Rooms. Porter for State Library	1,016 63 1,271 425 00	••••	••••	••••	••••	••••		••••	••••	••••	••••	1,016 63 1,271 00 425 00
Contingent expenses of State Library	145 85 500 00 300 00	••••	••••	••••	••••	••••			••••	••••	••••	145 85 500 00 800 00
Indexing Journals of the Legislature  Carrying out provisions of the Stamp Act.  Support of the State Prison for eleventh fiscal year.	500 00 5,610 00 80	••••	••••	••••	••••	••••		••••			••••	500 00 5,610 00 80 00
Salaries of State Prison Directors  Costs of suit where the State is a party	1,565 00 2,676 15 1,508 35	••••	••••	••••	••••	••••		••••	••••	••••	••••	1,565 00 2,676 15 1,508 35 2,400 00
Salary of Clerk of Land Office	2,400 00 600 00 467 97 900 00	••••	••••	••••	••••	••••		••••		••••	••••	600 00 467 97 900 00
Transportation of prisoners.  Erection of State Reform School.  State Prison Library.	18,574 75 9,309 97 290 95	••••	••••	••••	••••	••••	••••	••••		••••	••••	18,574 75 9,309 97 290 95
Furnishing Governor's Office	500 00 2,230 8,000 00 702 1	••••	••••	••••	••••	••••	••••			••••	••••	500 00 2,230 00 8,000 00
Inauguration of Governor. Act to pay J. W. Lockwood, (appropriation). Postage and expressage for Legislature. Expenses of Railroad Convention.	2,500 00 2,962 30 2,500	••••	••••	••••	••••	••••	••••	••••		••••	••••	702 17 2,500 00 2,962 30 2,500 00
Appropriation to pay W. T. Barbour  Appropriation for the benefit of the San Francisco Ladies' Protection Society  Suppression of Indian hostilities in certain counties in this State, approved March 20, 1860	7,200 00 5.000 00 60,443 55	••••	••••	••••	••••	••••			••••	••••	••••	7,200 00 5,000 00 60,443 55
Appropriation to pay J. Bithell  Appropriation to pay certain claims, approved March 26, 1860  Appropriation to pay for twelfth volume California Reports	178 50 1,521 95 2,000	••••	••••	••••	••••	••••		••••	••••	••••	••••	178 50 1,521 95 2,000 00
Appropriation to pay Thompson and Forman. Appropriation to pay Justus Hovey. Appropriation to pay certain claims, approved April 25, 1860. Appropriation to pay certain parties, approved April 13, 1860. Appropriation to pay D. J. Snyder. Appropriation to pay certain orphan asylums, approved April 25, 1860.	4,000 00 623 70 2,163 230	••••	••••	••••	••••	••••	••••	••••	••••	••••	••••	4,000 00 623 70 2,163 70 230 06
Appropriation to day reter it. Difficult	200 00 13,000 1,860 22	••••		••••	••••	••••			••••	••••	••••	200 00 13,000 00 1,860 22
Appropriation to pay Hereford & Long  Appropriation to pay Hereford & Long  Appropriation to pay John S. Love	630 1,500 119 75 2,090 53	••••	••••	••••	••••	••••	••••		••••	••••	••••	1,500 00 119 75
Appropriation to pay State Registrar. Appropriation to pay H. C. Kibbe. Appropriation to pay ertain small accounts for Insane Asylum. Establishment of Eastern Boundary Survey. Suppression of Indian hostilities in Mendocino County, approved April 12, 1860.	175 00 635 96 6,781 48	••••	••••	••••	••••	••••	••••	••••	••••	••••	••••	2,090 53 175 00 685 96 6,781 48
Appropriation to pay form U. Hayes	8,982 37 630 85 2,500 00	••••	••••	••••	••••	••••			••••		••••	8,982 37 630 85 2,500 00
Appropriation to pay for dairy for Insane Asylum	1,000 00 1,170 719 66	••••	••••	••••	••••	••••	••••	••••	••••		••••	1,000 00 1,170 00 719 16
Appropriation to pay J. R. Hardenbergh.  Appropriation to pay J. R. Hardenbergh.  Appropriation to pay J. R. Wormser.	255 25 5,000 00 71 10 40 00	••••	••••	••••	••••	••••	••••		••••	••••	••••	255 25 5,000 00 71 10
Appropriation to pay John F. McCauley	50 00 13,302 29 1,426 66	••••	****	••••	••••	••••			••••		••••	40 00 50 00 13,302 29 1,426 66
Appropriation to pay W. C. Stratton.  Appropriation for State Agricultural Society	1,000 5,000 00 2,255 53	••••	••••	••••	••••	••••	••••	••••	••••	••••	••••	1,000 00 5,000 00 2,255 53
Salaries of Stamp Inspectors.  Salary of Deputy Controller.  Printing page and official advertisements for tenth fiscal Year.	1,193 33 2,400 00 12 50 581 50	••••	••••	••••	••••	••••	••••		••••		••••	1,193 33 2,400 00 12 50
Costs of suit where the State is a party.  Transportation of prisoners tenth fiscal year.  Stationery, fuel, and lights, for tenth fiscal year.  Contingent expenses of Supreme Court for tenth fiscal year.	581 50 102 00 11 50 12 50	••••	****	••••	••••	••••	••••	••••	••••	• • • •	••••	531 50 102 00 11 50
Suppression of Indian hostilities in 1859	1,355 21 6 75 8,000 00	••••	••••	••••	••••	••••	••••		••••		••••	12 50 1,855 21 6 75 8,000 00
Copying for Senate.  Contingent expenses of Senate for printing Agricultural Reports, twelfth fiscal year.  Contingent expenses of Assembly for printing Agricultural Reports, twelfth fiscal year.  Purchase of carpet for Supreme Court Rooms.	- 3,448 57 3,448 58 259 37	••••	••••	****	••••	••••	••••	••••	••••		••••	8,000 00 8,448 57 3,448 58 259 37
Support of State Prison for twelfth fiscal year	29.269 60 137,500 00	••••	••••	••••	****	****	••••	••••	••••	••••	••••	29,269 60 187,500,00

GENERAL FUND. DR. 1859 and 1860 To cash paid for the redemption of warrants drawn on this fund from December 16, 1859 to June 30, 1860, inclusive, (see Tabular \$582,060 13 Mar. 17, 1860 To transfer made to Library Fund for 115 members of the Legislature, at \$5 each...... 575 00 June 8, 1860 To transfer made to School Fund, being the semi-annual interest due said fund...... 16,475 20 Balance in this fund June 30, 1860... 113,454 57 \$712,564 90 \$417,889 14 Nov. 23, 1860 To transfer made to Interest and Sinking Fund of 1857, the same being for moneys paid by San Francisco City and County on account, and credited to the General Fund. 41,751 62 Dec. 8, 1860 To transfer made to School Fund, the same being the amount due said fund for semiannual interest..... 16,475 20 Balance in this fund Dec. 15, 1860... 162,256 41 \$638,372 37

### GENERAL FUND.

13

Cr.

1859 I	By balance in this fund December 15, 1859, (see Tabular Statement)	\$278,650	12
1859 and 1850 F	By cash received into this fund from December 16, 1859 to June 30, 1860, inclusive, (see Tabular Statement)	405,930	85
Mar. 9, 1860 F	By transfer from the Interest and Sinking Fund of 1857, the same having been taken to meet the balance of interest due on the Civil Bonds of January 1, 1860	27,764	44
May 2, 1860 F	By transfer from the Registration Fund, by authority of an Act of the Legislature, approved April 27, 1860	219	49
		\$712,564	90
1860	By balance in this fund June 30, 1860, (see Statement of Balances)	<b>\$</b> 113,454	57
1860	By cash received into this fund from July 1, 1860 to December 15, 1860, inclusive, (see Tabular Statement)	524,917	80
	•		
	•		
		\$638,372	37
   <b>E</b>   •	Balance December 15, 1860, (see Statement of Balances	<b>\$1</b> 62,256	



	SCHOOL FUND.	Cr
1859	By Balance in this Fund, December 15, 1859, (see Tabular Statement)	\$43,736 72
1859 and 1860	By cash received into this Fund, from December 16, 1859 to June 30, 1860, inclusive, (see Tabular Statement)	19,559 28
June 8, 1860	By transfer from the General Fund, being the Semi-Annual Interest due School Fund	16,475 20
		\$79,771 17
1860	By Balance in this Fund, June 30, 1860, (see Statement of Balances)	<b>\$</b> 34,258 19
1860	By cash received into this Fund from July 1, 1860 to December 15, 1860, inclusive, (see Tabular Statement)	33,090 46
Dec. 8, 1860	By transfer from the General Fund, being the Semi-Annual Interest due School Fund	16,475 20
		\$83,763 88
	Balance, December 15, 1860, (see Statement of Balances)	\$47,194 69



DR. HOSPITAL FUND.

1859 and 1860 To cash paid for the redemption of warrants drawn on this fund from December 16, 1859 to June 30, 1860, inclusive, (see Tabular Statement) \$463 27

Balance in this fund June 30, 1860 ...... \$463 27

Balance in this fund June 30, 1860 ...... \$4,026 81

1860....... To cash paid for the redemption of warrants on this fund from July 1, 1860, to December 15, 1860, inclusive, (see Tabular Statement) \$2,791 89

Balance in this fund December 15, 1860....... \$2,688 15

HOSPITAL FUND.

17

Cr.

1859	By balance in this fund December 15, 1859, (see Tabular Statement)	\$2,956	81
1859 and 1860	By cash received into this fund from December 16, 1859 to June 30, 1860, inclusive, (see Tabular Statement)		00
		\$4,026	81
1860	By balance in this fund June 30, 1860, (see Statement of Balances)	<b>\$</b> 3,563	<b>54</b>
1860	By cash received into this fund from July 1, 1860, to December 15, 1860, inclusive, (see Tabular Statement)		50
		\$5,480	<u>04</u>
	Balance December 15, 1860, (see Statement of Balances)	<b>\$2,688</b>	<u></u>

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LIBRARY FUND.

DR.

 21

	LIBRARY FUND.	i	Cr.
1859	By balance in this fund December 15, 1859, (see Tabular Statement)	<b>\$</b> 439	54
1859 and 1860	By cash received into this fund from December 16, 1859, to June 30, 1860, inclusive, (see Tabular Statement)	1,663	50
Mar. 17, 1860	By transfer from the General Fund for 115 members of the Legislature, at \$5 each	575	00
		\$2,678	04
1860	By balance in this fund June 30, 1860, (see Statement of Balances)	\$178	04
1860	By cash received into this fund from July 1, 1860, to December 15, 1860, inclusive (see Tabular Statement)	1,732	05
	Polones due December 15, 1960 (see State	\$1,910	09
	Balance due December 15, 1860, (see Statement of Balances)	\$1,910	09



DR. INTEREST AND SINKING FUND OF 18

		<b>\$</b> 298,632	34
	Balance in this fund Dec. 15, 1860	240,489	59
pt. 13, 1860	13 Bonds 16,000 To John Perry, Jr. at 95c 15,360 09 11 Bonds 9,000 To D. O. Mills & Co. at 99 3-4 8,977 50	<b>\$</b> 58, <b>1</b> 42	75
pt. 7, 1860	2 Bonds. \$2,000To A. K. Grim, at 96c\$1,920 00 2 Bonds. 2,000To W. L. Danterman, at 96c 960 00 1 Bond 1,000To F. H. Woods, at 96c 960 00 2 Bonds 2,000To F. H. Woods, at 95c 1,900 00 2 Bonds 2,000To F. H. Woods, at 94 8-4c 1,895 00 12 Bonds 12,000To F. H. Woods, at 94 1-2c 11,340 00		•
360	To cash paid for the redemption of State Civil Bonds, new issue, as follows:		
		\$357,921	07
	Balance in this fund June 30, 1860	58,206	63
ar. 9, 1869	To transfer made to General Fund, the same having been taken from said fund to meet the balance of interest due on the Civil Bonds of January 1, 1860	27,764	44
ine 30, 1860	To Controller's Warrant drawn on this fund to pay coupons for interest on State Civil Bonds due July 1, 1860, (see Tabular Statement)	135,975	00
ec. 31, 1859	To Controller's Warrant drawn on this fund to pay coupons for interest on State Civil Bonds due Jan. 1, 1860, (see Tabular Statement)	<b>\$</b> 135,975	00
359 and 1860	To cash paid for the redemption of warrants drawn on this fund from December 16, 1859 to June 30, 1860, inclusive, as follows:		_

\$135,975 <b>0</b>	59By balance in this fund December 15, 1859, (see Tabular Statement)
221,946 0	59 and 1860 By cash received into this fund from December 16, 1859 to June 30, 1860, inclusive, (see Tabular Statement)
\$357,921 <b>0</b>	•
<b>\$</b> 58,206 6	60By balance in this fund June 30, 1860, (see Statement of Balances)
198,674 0	60
41,751 6	ov. 23, 1860 By transfer from General Fund, the same being for moneys paid by San Francisco City and County on account, and credited to the General Fund
\$298,632 3	
\$240,489 5	Balance December 15, 1860, (see Statement of Balances)

A

PR.	SWAMP LAND FUND.		
860	Balance in this fund June 30, 1860	<b>\$</b> 116,527	31
		<b>\$116,</b> 527	31
860	Balance in this fund December 15, 1860	\$170,761	52
	•	\$170,761	52 —

### SWAMP LAND FUND.

R.

1859	By balance in this fund December 15, 1859, (see Tabular Statement)	\$8 <b>7,0</b> 95	66
1859 and 1860	By cash received into this fund from Decem-		
•	ber 16, 1859 to June 30, 1860, inclusive, (see Tabular Statement)	29,431	65
		\$116,527	31
1860	By balance in this fund June 30, 1860, (see Statement of Balances).	\$116,527	31
1860	By cash received into this fund from July 1, 1860, to Dec. 15, 1860, (see Tabular Statement)	54,234	21
		\$170,761	52
	Balance December 15, 1860, (see Statement of	\$170.761	52

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Dr.	STATE SCHOOL LAND FUND.	•	
1860	Balance in this fund June 30, 1860	<b>\$10,</b> 058	71
		<b>\$10,058</b>	71
1860	Balance in this fund December 15, 1860	\$16,880	71
	-	\$16,880	71
•			

Cr.

27

STATE SCHOOL LAND FUND.

1859	By balance in this fund December 15, 1859, (see Tabular Statement)	<b>\$</b> 4,277 89
1859 and 1860	By cash received into this fund from December 16, 1859 to June 30, 1860, inclusive, (see Tabular Statement)	5,780 82
		\$10,058 71
1860	By balance in this fund June 30, 1860, (see Statement of Balances)	<b>\$</b> 10,058 <b>7</b> 1
1860	By cash received into this fund from July 1, 1860, to December 15, 1860, inclusive, (see Tabular Statement)	6,822 00
		\$16,880 71
	Balance December 15, 1860, (see Statement of Balances)	<b>\$</b> 16,880 <b>71</b>

REGISTRATION FUND.	
By balance in this Fund, December 15, 1859, (see Tabular Statement)	1859
Closed	
HIRAM SMITH, DECEASED.	
By balance, December 15, 1859, (see Tabular Statement)	1859
By balance, June 30, 1860, (see Tabular Statement of Balances)	1860
· ·	
	By balance in this Fund, December 15, 1859, (see Tabular Statement)

)

## D<sub>R</sub>. ESTATES OF DECEASED PERSONS.

Balance June 30, 1860	<b>\$</b> 89	09
	\$89	09
Balance December 15, 1860	\$89	09
	\$89	09

#### BALANCES

### In the following Funds, June 30, 1860.

		_
General Fund	34,258 3,563	19 5 <b>4</b>
Library Fund	178 58,206 116,527 10,058 89	04 63 31 71 09
Total	<b>\$</b> 339,455	37

#### ESTATES OF DECEASED PERSONS.

31

1859	By Balance December 15, 1859, (see Tabular Statement)	\$89	09
		\$89	09
1860	By balance June 30, 1860, (see Statement of Balances)	\$89	09
		\$89	09
1860	By balance December 15, 1860, (see Statement of Balances)	\$89	09

#### BALANCES

### In the following Funds, December 15, 1860.

\$162,256	41
47,194	69
1,910	
	59
\$643,338	29
	47,194 2,688 1,068 1,910 240,489 170,761 16,880

Office of Controller of State, Sacramento, March 9th, 1860.

Hon. Thomas Findlay,
State Treasurer, Sacramento, California:

Sir:-You will please transfer from the Interest and Sinking Fund of eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, to the General Fund, the sum of twentyseven thousand seven hundred and sixty-four dollars and forty-four cents, (\$27,764 44,) which amount was advanced to meet the payment of the semi-annual interest on the Civil Bonds of the State of California, due January first, eighteen hundred and sixty.

Very respectfully,

[L. s.]

A. R. MELONY, State Controller.

By J. S. GILLAN, Clerk.

OFFICE OF CONTROLLER OF STATE, Sacramento, March 17th, 1860.

Hon. THOMAS FINDLAY, State Treasurer, Sacramento, California:

SIR:—You will please transfer from the General Fund to the Library Fund the sum of five hundred and seventy-five dollars, (\$575,) being the amount reserved from the per diem of members of the Legislature, in accordance with the act of May first, eighteen hundred and sixty.

Very respectfully,

[L. s.]

S. H. BROOKS, State Controller.

Office of Controller of State, Sacramento, May 2d, 1860,

Hon. Thomas FINDLAY,

State Treasurer, Sacramento, California:

Sir: -You will please transfer from the Registration Fund to the General Fund the sum of two hundred and nineteen dollars and forty-nine cents, (\$219 49,) in compliance with an act of the Legislature, approved April twenty-seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty.

Very respectfully,

[L. s.]

S. H. BROOKS, State Controller. Office of Controller of State, Sacramento, June 8th, 1860.

Hon. THOMAS FINDLAY,

State Treasurer, Sacramento, California:

Sin:—You will please transfer from the General Fund to the School Fund the sum of sixteen thousand four hundred and seventy-five dollars and twenty cents, (\$16,475 20,) being the amount due as semi-annual interest on the receipts from sales of school lands under the old law, as per the appropriation of April sixteenth, eighteen hundred and fifty-nine.

33

Very respectfully,

S. H. BROOKS, State Controller.

Office of Controller of State, Sacramento, November 23d, 1860.

Hon. Thomas Findlay, State Treasurer, Sacramento, California:

Sin:-You will please transfer from the General Fund to the Interest and Sinking Fund of eighteen hundred and fifty seven, the sum of fortyone thousand seven hundred and fifty-one dollars and sixty-two cents, (\$41,751 62,) being amount due said fund on account of moneys paid into the State Treasury by San Francisco City and County on account, and then credited to the General Fund.

Very respectfully, [L. s.]

S. H. BROOKS. State Controller.

By J. S. GILLAN, Clerk.

Office of Controller of State, Sacramento, December 8th, 1860.

Hon. THOMAS FINDLAY, State Treasurer, Sacramento, California:

SIR:-You will please transfer from the General Fund to the School Fund the sum of sixteen thousand four hundred and seventy-five dollars and twenty-cents, (\$16,475 20,) being the amount due said fund as semi-annual interest on the amount received into the General Fund from the sale of school lands under the old law, and transferred by virtue of the appropriation of April thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty.

Very respectfully,

S. H. BROOKS,

By J. S. GILLAN, Clerk.

[L. s.]

ANNUAL REPORT

**OF** 

THE SURVEYOR-GENERAL,

FOR

THE YEAR 1860.

HARLES T. BOTTS.....STATE PRINTER.

### ANNUAL REPORT.

STATE LAND OFFICE, Sacramento, December 21st, 1860.

To His Excellency,

John G. Downey,

Governor of California.

SIR:—In accordance with the requirements of the act concerning the office of the Surveyor-General, I have the honor to submit the following annual report of this office for the past year.

Respectfully,

H. A. HIGLEY, Surveyor-General and Register of Land Office.



SCHOOL, SEMINARY, AND PUBLIC BUILDING LANDS.

The operations of the office with reference to these lands will be shown in the following tables:

Description.	Acres.
The following disposition has been made of the 500,000 acre grant—  Sold under School Land warrants	237,760·00 261,197·83
Total disposed ofBalance unsold	498,957·83 1,042·17
Total	500,000 00

This balance has been applied for, and can be sold at any time. It is kept as a margin to cover erroneous locations, etc. lest we exceed the

kept as a margin to cover erroneous locations, etc. lest we exceed the grant.

Of the ten sections granted for public buildings, four thousand six hundred and fifty-eight and eighty-two one-hundredths acres have been sold and the balance applied for.

Of the seventy-two sections granted for a Seminary of Learning, thirty-eight thousand eight hundred and forty-six and eighty-two one-hundredths have been sold. Of the balance, five thousand two hundred and seventy-five acres have been applied for. The remaining one thousand nine hundred and fifty-eight acres will be readily sold, as soon as the other locations are adjusted.

#### SCHOOL LANDS.

Amount of five hundred thousand acre grant, sold under act of April twenty-third, eighteen hundred and fifty-eight:

Where Located.	Acres.	Acres.
Balance of grant to be sold at the date of the passage of the Act	160,341·10 68,088·99 4,160.00 28,533·05	
Balance of 500,000 acre grant unsold		1,042-17

There have been payments made during the past year, as shown by the State Treasurer's certificate, as follows:

Manner of Payment.	Acres.	Amount	t.
Principal in full Twenty per cent. and one year's interest on Second, and portion of third, years' interest	12,683.08	\$5,006 4,439 25,393	21 08 25
Total	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	\$34,838	 54

At the close of the year eighteen hundred and fifty-nine some fifteen thousand acres of school land, already selected, remained on the hands of the State, on which no payments whatever had been made. These lands, in many instances, have been applied for anew. The locations that have been returned to this office, and approved so far in the several land districts, comprise a total of five thousand acres. The United States officers have also canceled a number of these selections, and permitted the State to take the same quantity of land elsewhere, to the extent of three thousand five hundred acres.

The main difficulty, in the way of finding immediate purchasers for these forfeited tracts is, that under the wording of the act of April twenthese forfeited tracts is, that under the wording of the act of April twenty-third, eighteen hundred and fifty-eight, parties have been compelled to pay up the arrearages of interest from the date of the location in the United States Land Office. This is a great hardship, and an obligation that was not intended to be exacted by the framers of the law. I would respectfully call your attention to the propriety of amending this clause. Perhaps, as in the present Swamp Land Act, the date of the Surveyor-General's approval would be the proper time from which to direct the payment of interest to be made. payment of interest to be made.

#### PUBLIC BUILDING LANDS.

In the Visalia and Humboldt Land districts, the entire amount of the two sections allotted to them have been sold. In the other districts, the balances still unreturned to this office have been applied for. The following lowing amount has been approved:

Where Located.	Acres.
n the Visalia District	2,283-80 320-00 480-00
n the Stockton District, embraced in last report n the Marysville District n the Marysville District, embraced in last report	640:00
Total	4,658-82



On the above there has been paid to the State, as certified by the State

Manner of Payment.	Acres.	Amount.
At date of last report, 20 per cent. with one year's interest on	640.87	\$224 27
During the past year, 20 per cent. with one year's interest on		1,014 31
Paid in full at \$1 25 per acre on	320.00	400 00
Second year's Interest on	640.00	64 00
Total received from sales of these lands		\$1,702 58

#### SEMINARY LANDS

Sold for cash under Act of April 23, 1858.

Description.	Acres.	Acres.
Amount of grant of 72 sections	33,762·90 3,161·36	46,080-00
Total returned to this office at date		38,846.82
Unreturned to this office at date	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	7,233·18

Of this balance, five thousand two hundred and seventy-five acres were allotted, some time since, to the different land districts. I am without any advices from the Agent of the State in Los Angeles. The officers in Humboldt, Marysville, Visalia, and San Francisco, inform me that they have received application, and filed selections in the United States Land offices, for the entire amount they were instructed to locate. When complete returns are received, the remainder of the grant (nineteen hundred and fifty-eight acres) can be properly distributed.

But a very small portion (some fifteen hundred acres) of these lands already located, have been allowed to forfeit, by failure to pay the first advance of purchase money and interest. The yearly accruing interest has, in most instances, been paid promptly. The third year's interest, not being due, is not included in the following.

As shown by the State Treasurer's certificates, on file in this office, there has been paid, in the past year, to the State:

Manner of Payment,	Acres.	Amount.
Payment in full for	960	\$1,200 00
Balance of Principal on	320	320 00
Balance of Principal on  Twenty per cent. and one year's interest on	4,580	1,603 17
Interest		1,523 66
Totals	5,860	\$4,646 83

#### SCHOOL LAND WARRANTS,

Located under Act of April 23, 1858.

Where Located.	Acres.
Humboldt Land District  Stockton Land District  Marysville Land District  San Francisco Land District	320 1,600 960 640
Total returned for 1860	3,520 11,680
Total	15,200



#### SCHOOL LAND WARRANTS,

Located upon Uusurveyed Lands under Act of April 18, 1859.

There have been returned to this office during the past year thirty-three surveys, comprising acres, as follows:

Counties.	Acres
lameda	1,6
utte	$\dots \mid 1,2$
os Angeles	3
[arin	$\dots$ 1,2
[onterey	
apa	$\ldots$ 2,2
acramento	
an Diego	
an Joaquin	6
an Luis Obispo	8
an Mateo	6
anta Clara	
anta Cruz	
uttor	6
Total	13,6
Located under this Act at date of Annual Report of 1859	
Total	31,3

## SWAMP AND OVERFLOWED LANDS.

Surveys returned to the Surveyor-General's Office, and approved during the year ending December fifteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty:

Counties.	Acres.
Alameda	169:36
Del Norte	80.00
Colusa	2,658.75
Contra Costa	672.13
Frezno	30,469.76
Humboldt	2,607.22
Marin	
Merced	
Monterey	
Napa	0-0 00
Placer	_'
Sacramento	'
San Joaquin	20,509.92
Solano	
Sonoma	
Sutter	
Stanislaus	772.33
Tulare	
Yolo	14,917.00
Total	221,994·18

Of the above amount thirty-five thousand two hundred and seventy-five acres are embraced in resurveys of forfeited lands.

#### TIDE LANDS.

Surveys returned to the Surveyor-General's Office, and approved during the year ending December fifteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty:

	Countles.	Acres.
Humboldt Marin		644·08 102·52
	Total	746-60



Since the passage of the first Swamp Land Act in eighteen hundred and fifty-five, surveys to the amount of seven hundred and thirty-seven thousand four hundred and fifty-one acres of swamp lands have been returned to this office and approved, of which amount forty-six thousand nine hundred and forty-seven acres are embraced in resurveys of forfeited lands, made during the past two years, leaving six hundred and ninety thousand five hundred and four acres actually sold.

#### SWAMP LAND FUND.

In Swamp Land Fund, December 15th, 1860	\$170,761 48,136	
Total amount derived from sales	\$218,898	47
Of this sum there was paid as principal: Under Act of 1855	23,657	19
Under Act of 1858	51,278 17,420	03
Under Act of 1859 (twenty per cent.)		
Total paid on principal	\$134,994 83,904	
Total	\$218,898	47

Thus, it will be seen, that the interest alone amounts to the handsome sum of eighty-three thousand nine hundred and four dollars and thirty-three cents.

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COUNTIES.  Paid as Interest.   Principal.   Prin'l and Int'st.   2d year's Int'st.	Int'st. Principal.
96 \$486 34 \$93	93 82 \$554 47
76 00 89 60 54	40
Costa	80 57 851 86
204 00 \$80 00 44 80 6	40 160
1.369 45 37 50 7,460 40	
86 02 344 45 29	66 240
361 56	599
7 98 61 11 702 98 58	24 873
21 00 798	
921 40	1,104
to 2,146 60 600 00 10,175	1,534
1 4,444 10 880 00 2,846 44	1,355
177 42 28 36 2,205	
	667
	802
	64 160
Tulare +	
rey	
5,104 28	27
Totals	635 86 2,982 97

#### SEGREGATION OF SWAMP LANDS.

I must again earnestly call the attention of the Legislature, through your Excellency, to the condition of our swamp lands, with reference to title. In my former reports, I urged the necessity of the immediate segregation and selection of these lands, that the State and individuals might be protected in their rights. If the necessity existed then, it certainly does now, and to a greater degree. In order to show the unfortunate state of affairs arising from a lack of legislation in this matter, I will state that the President has offered for sale in June next, thirteen thousand five hundred and ninety acres in five townships alone (Yolo and San Joaquin counties,) which have already been sold and title issued by the State, and which at least two competent witnesses have sworn is swamp and overflowed land. If the purchasers of these lands are not protected they will be at the mercy of capitalists at the land sales. I here repeat what I had the honor to submit in my report of eighteen hundred and fifty-eight, "that should the United States again sell lands which have been purchased from the State in good faith, supposing them to be swamp, which have been leveed and drained, and upon which valuable improvements have been erected, she would be inflicting upon the settler great injustice and injury. He, relying upon his title derived from the State, of course never dreamed of the necessity of securing it by pre-emption; and the consequence will be that, should the United States authorities insist upon offering these lands for sale in June next, the settler, who has spent much money and time in making the land valuable, will be at the mercy of the heartless speculator, who, of course, would bid the tract off at the full value of improvements and land. It has always been the policy of our government to assist the actual settler and tiller of the soil. The money to be derived from the sale of the lands referred to is a matter of no moment to the State, or United States. In fact, I would assume the responsibility of saying, that if these lands are really the property of the United States, the Legislature of California would willingly agree to refund ten times their original cost, rather than the hard-working citizen should suffer so great an injustice as to be despoiled of them."

In order to come to some definite understanding with the Federal Government in regard to the true intent and meaning of the term "Swamp and Overflowed," of the act of eighteen hundred and fifty, I last year visited Washington at my own expense—the Legislature having made no provision. My letter to the Commissioner of the General Land Office, and the result of my mission, was shown in my report of last year, from which I extract the following:

"Washington City, November 29, 1859.

To the Hon. Samuel A. Smith, Commissioner General Land Office:

Sir:—By an act of the Legislature of California, it is made the duty of the Register of the State Land Office to ascertain the extent, limits, and boundaries, of all lands to which the State is entitled, and have the title vested in the State, and, when necessary, to agree upon the same with the proper officers of the United States. 19

The United States Surveyors in California have already, in many localities, established what they deem the true line of segregation of the swamp lands. As the agent of the State, I am not willing to adopt their field-notes as the basis of any list of selections, for reasons set forth in my letter of twenty-fourth November, eighteen hundred and fifty-eight, to Governor Weller, a copy of which was sent to your office. The State has already sold many thousand acres of swamp lands, which are now held by the Federal authorities, under the returns of the U. S. Surveyors, to be the property of the United States. Consequently, conflicts as to title have already arisen, which will lead to endless difficulty and litigation, unless the matter is speedily arranged between the Federal and State authorities. The whole trouble has grown out of a difference of opinion as to the true signification of the term 'Swamp and Overflowed.' The State does not ask that the mere opinion of her agents as to the true character of the lands, be conclusive in the matter, nor is she willing to attach more weight to that of the United States agents.

No one can, at this time, go upon the ground, unless familiar with its gradual changes, and say which portion, under the act of eighteen hundred and fifty, belongs to the State, and which to the United States.

In March, eighteen hundred and fifty-eight, the Legislature of California passed a Concurrent Resolution instructing our Senators, and requesting our Representatives, to urge upon Congress the passage of a law authorizing the State to segregate from the United States domain the Swamp and Overflowed Lands granted by act of Congress, at her own cost, the State taking reliable testimony, under oath, and furnishing maps of the same to the proper department at Washington.

During the next session of the Legislature, the State will make provision for sending out her agents to make these selections. As the agent of the State, I ask of you to furnish me with the exact nature of the evidence you will require to satisfy the department that the land in dispute is really of the character contemplated by the act of eighteen hundred and fifty. I ask that I be furnished forms required for our lists, and that when these lists are transmitted to your department, with the affidavits of the State Surveyor, his chainmen, and persons who have lived in the neighborhood for a length of time, as to the facts, and a statement of these facts prove to you that the land is the property of the State, that no further action be necessary, and that the land be immediately patented to the State. I ask that where parties mentioned above subscribe to the following facts the evidence be considered conclusive."

It is not necessary to here show the form of the affidavits which I submitted, as they were modified by the Commissioner, as will be shown hereafter.

"General Land Office, December 13, 1859.

J. W. MANDEVILLE, Esq.,
Surveyor-General,
San Francisco, California:

SIR:—Referring to my communication to you of the tenth instant, respecting the selection of the Swamp and Overflowed Lands in California, under the grant of September twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and fifty, I have now to inclose, herewith, the forms of affidavits to be required from the State authorities, in reporting to you the lands selected from examination in the field, the form of your report of the selections made by



you from the field-notes of the surveys, and the form of reporting the selections made by the State. In order that you may fully understand the course to be observed, I have designated these forms as A, B, C, and D. A is the form of the affidavit to be made by the Deputy United States Surveyor who made the survey of the lands in the particular township described therein, and must be presented unless it is impossible to obtain it; in this case, the affidavit of the Agent of the State, for the county in which the lands are situated, must be presented, setting forth the fact that the Deputy's affidavit could not be obtained, and the reasons therefor. The necessary alterations to be made in the form to cover this case, are apparent. B is the form of the affidavit to be made by the assistants of the Deputy, and in case these cannot be obtained, then the affidavits of two respectable residents in the vicinity of the land, may be presented, with the same requirements as to the necessity therefor. This form, in this event, may be used, the proper changes to be made being apparent. C is the form of the report to be made by you, in making up the list from the field-notes; a copy of this list will be furnished by you to the local officers of the district in which the lands are situated, with instructions to them to withhold the lands from sale or other disposition, unless under express instructions from this office. You will also direct them to note the tracts on their plat-book, with some convenient mark, referring to the words 'State Act, September twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and fifty.' D is the form of the report to be made by you of the tracts selected by the State, with columns in which the number of the affidavit made by the Deputy, or the Agent, is to be entered; with another column, to write the number given to the corroborating testimony. A copy of the list alone, in this case, is to be furnished to the local officers, with instructions to them similar to those last above stated.

I will here remark that the department reserves to itself the right of determining upon the testimony presented, whether the lands are really and truly such as are conveyed by the grant, or otherwise—the law making the grant expressly delegating to the Secretary of the Interior the proper adjustment thereof,

Very respectfully, your obedient servant

S. A. SMITH,

[ A ]

I, , the United States Deputy Surveyor who made the survey of the lands in township

of range of meridian, hereinafter particularly described, [or if the Deputy's affidavit cannot be obtained, in that case this affidavit must state the facts,] I, the Agent for the State of California, duly appointed under an Act of the Legislature thereof, to select the 'Swamp and Overflowed Lands' within the county of

, being duly sworn, depose and say, that I am well acquainted with the mode and manner of surveying and marking the public lands; that I have made a personal examination on the ground, of each of the several tracts described, to wit:

And from such personal examination on the ground, have ascertained and know, and hereby make oath that the greater part of

each one of the quarter-quarter sections of the foregoing tracts, is 'Swamp and Overflowed Land, made unfit thereby for cultivation,' and is in fact unfit for cultivation without 'necessary levees and drains to reclaim the same;' that they are made such by reason of the overflow of, [here give the name of the river, the cause of the overflow, etc., in such a manner that no crop can be raised thereon, by reason of its overflowed and swampy condition; that they are not shallow lakes or ponds, which may, by natural causes, become dry; and that such was the character thereof on the twenty-eighth September, one thousand eight hundred and fifty, the day of the passage of the grant. And, further, that I have no inter-

est, direct or indirect, present or prospective, in the issue, or in any parcel of land herein described. [Signature.]

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this , one thousand eight hundred and

and I hereby certify that the deponents are persons of respectability, and reside in the vicinity of the lands hereinbefore described. J. P.

[B]

and

Assistants to the United States Deputy Surveyor who made the survey of

the lands in township
of
meridian, hereinafter particularly described, (or if
the affidavits of the Assistants cannot be obtained, and in that case this affidavit must state the fact:-

We, , in the vicinity of the lands in the residents of county of , on the twenty-eighth September, one thousand eight hundred and fifty,) being duly sworn, depose and say, that we are well acquainted with the mode and manner of surveying and marking the public lands; that we have made a personal examination on

the ground of each of the several tracts herein described, to wit: And, from such personal examination on the ground, have ascertained and know, and hereby make oath, that the greater part of each one of the quarter-quarter sections of the foregoing tracts is 'Swamp and Overflowed Land, made unfit thereby for cultivation,' and is in fact unfit for cultivation, without 'necessary drains and levees to reclaim the same;' that they are made such by reason of the overflow of [here give the name of the river, the cause of the overflow, etc.] in such manner that no crop can be raised thereon by reason of its overflow and swampy condition; that they are not shallow lakes or ponds, which by natural causes may become dry; and that such was the character thereof on the twentyeighth September, one thousand eight hundred and fifty, the day of the passage of the grant; and, further, that we have no interest, direct or indirect, present or prospective, in the issue, or in any parcel of land herein described.\*

Signature.

\*If the deponent, from tender conscience, thinks that his interests in some way might be prolved in this matter, let him state distinctly what that interest, directly or indirectly, is, ecompanied by his statement under oath whether such interest, so far as he can determine, flects or biases his judgment in the case, and then his testimony will go for what it is worth a the preliminary action of the Surveyor-General and final decision of the department.

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Subscribed and sworn to before me, this

day of

, one thousand eight hundred and and I hereby certify that the deponents are persons of respectability, and reside in the vicinity of the lands hereinbefore described.

J. P.

It will be seen by the above instructions that the State can now bring forward testimony to prove the true character of the lands which she was about to lose, from the hasty surveys of the United States Surveyor, made in the midst of the dry season. Still, I think the General Land Office requires too much from us. Among other things to which I objected in the instructions, was that portion of the affidavit which required that the affiants should swear that they were not in any way interested in the issue.

Now, every citizen of the State is, directly or indirectly, interested in the matter. I represented to the department that the only persons really competent to become witnesses in the matter of swamp lands were those who had resided upon the lands in question since one thousand eight hundred and fifty; those who had witnessed the various floods, and who were conversant with the many means of reclamation adopted from year to year, by which the morasses of eighteen hundred and fifty are now converted into blooming gardens and fields. Men, to be able to testify to these facts, must have been residents upon the lands in question, and the natural supposition is that no man would be an inhabitant of a tule swamp unless he was interested in it, and expected, by various improvements, to make it a fit place for the home of his family and himself. These inhabitants, the most competent to testify to the true character of the lands, have undoubtedly taken some means to secure title, either from the State or United States.

It was represented to the department that our State did not desire that the mere opinion of her agents should be received as testimony, nor was she willing that the dictum of the United states Surveyors should deprive her citizens of property made valuable by their labor and improvements.

The Commissioner agreed to append to the affidavit a note, stating that if the witness could not conscientiously state he had no interest in the issue, then to state what that interest is, and they, at Washington, will decide upon the weight to be attached to the evidence.

At any rate, we have gained this much, that the federal authorities are now prepared and willing to receive evidence.

I advise now, what I had the honor to submit in my report of last year, which is as follows:

'If our next Legislature provides for the immediate selection of the swamp lands of the State, the acts of Congress, above referred to, will work but little injury to her, for she has disposed of only a small portion of the lands now offered for sale by the government; and in cases where sales have already been made, I think arrangements may be entered into by which those holding a title from the State will be entirely protected from loss. If the government should dispose of any other of our swamp lands, we can recover back the purchase money. The selections should have been made several years ago. Every hour's delay is a loss to the State. By the erection of levees, and other improvements, the waters of many streams have been confined within their banks; and by the shutting of water off from sloughs, and ditching, much of the land which, a few years ago, was submerged three-fourths of the time, has been reclaimed, and is now fit for cultivation. In the Tulare Valley, much of

the land which was almost constantly overflowed, in years past, is now dry the greater portion of the year, from the fact that beaver-dams and other obstructions which prevented the flow of the water through its natural channels, have been removed.

Of course, the State will claim all lands which were swamp, or subject to overflow, at the time the grant was made. To enable her to do this successfully, it will be necessary to produce evidence as to the character of the lands at that time. The delay of each year renders this more difficult. In Sacramento County, for instance, the flood of the present year could not be considered an indication of the extent of the natural overflow, because the river is leveed for miles below Sacramento City; while the embankments and causeways which have been thrown up from the river to the high land back, protect that country from the floods which have heretofore entirely inundated it. The population of California being somewhat migratory in its habits, makes it important that the testimony of witnesses, as to the true character of these lands, should be procured before a change takes place in their residence which may possibly carry them beyond the limits of the State.

In this matter, we are far behind the other State. Had we sent our lists to Washington in time, they would have been confirmed, and patents issued to the State before this, under the general act of eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, which granted to the States all the swamp lands selected by State anthority, not otherwise previously disposed of by the General Government. The different States have adopted various methods of making these selections. In Florida, agents were appointed to examine the lands in the State, and mark upon the plats in the United States Land offices all such as they believed to be swamp. They received one cent for each acre thus selected. In Illinois, the agents were directed to make the selections as above, and, when necessary, to make surveys, and return the plats and notes to the State Land Office. Thirty thousand dollars were expended in doing this. In these, and the other States, surveys of all the lands had been made by the United States Surveyors previous to eighteen hundred and fifty, and selections could be made by sections. Here, however, the swamp lands have not been sectionized, and have been townshiped in but few localities; consequently, it will be necessary to run the line of segregation, and continue the township lines through the tule as far as practicable. I do not think it would be advisable, at this time, to sectionize, as the cost would be too great. The township lines should be run, if possible. The County Surveyors must have these lines established to base their subdivisions upon; and, by carefully noting all sloughs, rivers, character of land, etc. on line, some idea might be formed of the best means to reclaim those immense bodies of tule lands, which, in the language of Mr. Beaumont, County Surveyor of San Joaquin County, "are as little known

to the people of this State, as the territory of New Mexico."

It would be impossible for me to correctly estimate the cost of the survey. I think, however, it would hardly exceed one cent per acre. The act of eighteen hundred and fifty, provides that the proceeds of the sales of these lands shall be applied exclusively to the purpose of reclaiming them. The survey, then, would be the first step towards the reclamation; for without it, we could not ascertain how this could be best accomplished.

In March last, the Legislature passed a concurrent resolution, instructing our Senators, and requesting our Representatives, to urge upon Congress the passage of a law authorizing the State of California to segregate from the United States domain the Swamp and Overflowed Lands granted her by the act of Congress, at her own cost—the State taking

reliable testimony, under oath, and furnishing maps of the same to the proper department at Washington. There is a probability that such a law will be passed by Congress during its present session. The better to enable the State to make the selections next summer, let the Legislature authorize the Surveyor-General, by Deputy, to make the necessary surveys; fix the price to be paid per mile or acre; appropriate twenty thousand dollars from the Swamp land serie; new for the surveys partly sand dollars from the Swamp Land Fund, and authorize the issuance of twenty thousand dollars of swamp land scrip; pay for the surveys partly in scrip, and partly in cash; and allow this scrip to be taken in payment for swamp lands. Parties holding it would, of course, soon purchase; and thus, in each scrip holder, the State would have an agent whose interests would be promoted by bringing these lands early into the market. The accounts of the Deputies, sworn to, and certified by the Surveyor-General, would necessarily go before the Board of Examiners for allowance. The field notes could be accompanied by evidence as to the character of the lands required by the United States, and be made under the instructions of the Surveyor-General, subject to the approval of the Governor."

The above suggestions, made in my report for the last year, I have the

The above suggestions, made in my report for the last year, I have the honor to renew, nothing having transpired to change my views on the

#### SWAMP LANDS,

In Yolo County which have been sold by the State, and which are advertised for sale by the General Government, in June, 1861.

Description.	Acres.
Township 9 North; range 2 East— The E ½ and NW ½ of Section 12	480 640 160 320
Township 9 North; range 3 East—  NW and SW quarters; W ½ and NE ¼ of NE quarter and W ½  of SE quarter of Section 4  N ½; and SE quarter of Section 6  NW quarter of Section 7  S ½; and SW ¼ of NE quarter of Section 9  W ½ of NW quarter; W ½ and SE ¼ of SW quarter of Section 15  Section Sixteen  S ½ of Section 17  N ½ of Section 20  Section 21  NW quarter; N ½ and SW ¼ of SW quarter Section 22  E ½ Section 28; SE quarter Section 29, and Section 30  N ½ of Section 31; and N ½ of Section 32  E ½ and NW quarter of Section 33  NW quarter, SE quarter, and SW ¼ of NE quarter of Section 34.	480 160 360 200 640 320 320 640 280 1,120 640 480

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Description.	Acres.
Township 10 North; range 2 East—  NE quarter Section 8	160 640 160 480 800 480
Township 6 North; range 3 East— Section 4 and E ½ of SE quarter Section 5.  E ½ of NE quarter Section 8.  NW quarter; and N ½ of NE quarter; N ½ and SW ½ of SE quarter Section 9.  NW ¼ of NW quarter of Section 10  SW quarter and W ½ of SE quarter Section 16  S ½ of Section 17.  N ½ of N ½; and SW quarter of SW quarter Section 20  NW ¼ of NW quarter Section 29, and NW ¼ of NW quarter Section 30.	720 80 860 40 240 320 200
Total in Yolo County	12,840
IN SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY.	
Township 4 North; range 7 East—  Fractional W ½ of NW quarter SW quarter, and E½ of SE quarter of Section 25 and fractional E½ of Section 26; fraction in SE quarter Section 34; fraction in NE and SW quarters of Section 35; W ½ and NE½ of NW quarter, and NW ½ of NE quarter of Section 36—containing	750
Total amount in five townships	13,590

#### SWAMP LAND FUND.

Up to the present time there has been derived from the sales of swamp lands, about two hundred and fifteen thousand dollars; from this amount, about forty-eight thousand dollars is now in the General Fund, and will, I suppose, at a proper time, be restored to the fund to which it should at first have been credited. The whole amount in February will probably reach two hundred and thirty-two thousand dollars. That this money must be used for the purposes of reclamation, I suppose no one will doubt. The second section of the act of Congress, making the grant, provides, "That the proceeds of said lands, whether from sale or by direct appropriation in kind, shall be applied exclusively, as far as necessary, to the purpose of reclaiming said lands by means of the



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levees and drains aforesaid." Now, there can be no doubt that the whole of this sum, and much more, will be required to accomplish this work. I am unable at the present time, to make any suggestions in regard to a general system of reclamation. Had the Legislature of last year provided for the segregation and survey of the swamp lands, the Surveyors would have been directed to have made such examinations and reports as would have now enabled the State to work knowingly in the matter. This much I can say, however, that with every person who has purchased swamp lands, there was a tacit understanding that the money paid in by him would be expended in the manner required by the act of Congress. That the reclamation of these lands is feasible, there can be no longer any doubt. Successful experiments have been made in many counties, and the purchaser, with the assistance of judicious legislation, will soon convert these now useless swamps into fertile and productive fields. The one dollar per acre paid to the State is as a mere nothing compared to the benefits she will derive from the conversion of these wastes into productive lands. I think it would be well for the Legislature, as an incentive to early reclamation, to refund the purchase money, in whole or in part, to those who reclaim their lands within a given time—particularly those lands most difficult to bring under subjection. I refer you to the communications of Messrs. Beasly and Sidwell, and the reports of Surveyors Beaumont, Dresher, and DeWoody, on the subject of reclamation of

#### FORFEITED LANDS.

A very considerable portion of the purchasers of swamp and school lands from the State, I have good reason to believe, never read or saw a copy of the law under which they made their purchases. What little information they possess in regard to the same, has been obtained from some neighbor, or other person supposed to be familiar with the law. In many cases they have been misinformed, or did not properly understand what was told them. The result has been that they have, through ignorance, failed to comply strictly with the law, and have thereby forfeited their land. The Swamp and School Land Acts, under which these purchases have been made, require the interest on the balance of the purchase money due to be paid annually in advance. Many purchasers supposed that if they paid their second advance interest within one year from the time they made their first payment of twenty per cent. and interest on the balance, the law had been complied with. Such was not the case, however, for purchasers of school lands are required to pay interest annually in advance, dating from the time of location in the United States Land Office, and the interest due on the balance of the purchase money for swamp lands, purchased under the act of April eighteenth, eighteen hundred and fifty-nine, is made to date from the approval of the survey by the Surveyor-General. The parties who have thus forfeited, are, many of them, settlers upon the land which they have purchased, and can ill afford to lose their claims, or the payments which they have made upon them. I would recommend the passage of an act making valid such payments as have not been made strictly in accordance with law, for lands purchased from the State, provided that the rights of third parties are not interfered with.

#### FRONTAGE OF SWAMP LANDS ON BAYS AND RIVERS.

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The restriction to a frontage of one-half mile on bays and navigable streams, has caused much complaint among applicants for purchase of swamp lands. I now recommend what I had the honor to submit in my report of last year, which is as follows:

"The Swamp Land Act, passed April twenty-first, eighteen hundred and fifty-eight, authorized the purchase of three hundred and twenty acres of land by one person, but restricted the purchaser to a frontage of one-half mile, by legal subdivision, on any bay, lake, or navigable stream.

The act of eighteen hundred and fifty-nine authorizes the sale of six

The act of eighteen hundred and fifty-nine authorizes the sale of six hundred and forty acres to one individual, but makes no provision for a greater frontage. The object of the restriction was to prevent the monopoly of the narrow strip of land along the margin of water-courses, which is generally higher and more valuable than that back of it, and probably, also, to prevent the settler on the margin of the water courses from shutting out those purchasing in the rear, from communication with the water. The law, so far as it applies to such cases, should not, in my opinion, be changed. In many of the large tracts of swamp land, especially those near the junction of the Sacramento and San Joaquin rivers, there are innumerable sloughs, many of which are navigable. In consequence of their sinuosity, it often occurs that when a person desires to purchase six hundred and forty acres, in the locality in which he wishes to select the same, it is impossible for him to get one hundred and sixty acres, even, without having a greater frontage than is allowed by law. There are often islands formed by navigable sloughs, containing, perhaps, not more than three hundred and twenty acres, and yet having a frontage of two miles. The cost, per acre, of reclaiming swamp lands, by levees or ditches, depends upon the amount reclaimed. It is very evident that, the smaller the tract, the greater will be the cost of reclamation, per acre; consequently, the purchaser who is compelled to take up his three hundred and twenty, or six hundred and forty acres, in separate tracts, labors under a great disadvantage. To avoid this difficulty, I would suggest that the law be so amended as to allow the purchaser, in such cases, to take six hundred and forty acres, with the additional frontage requisite to secure that amount; provided, that the Surveyor-General is satisfied that the interests of the State do not suffer thereby, and that the rights of individuals are not interfered with."

It will be seen, by reference to the report of Mr. Beaumont, Surveyor of San Joaquin County, for this year, the importance of having the law amended so as to do away with this difficulty.

#### COUNTY BOUNDARIES.

By an act of the Legislature, passed April thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty, the Surveyor-General was required to survey and establish the boundary lines between the counties of Sicrra and Plumas, and the counties of Plumas and Shasta.



I notified the Boards of Supervisors of those counties, that I was prepared to make the surveys as soon as an appropriation was made to pay the expenses of the same.

A communication was received from the Board of Supervisors of Shasta County, declining to take any action in the matter. No notice has been received of an appropriation having been made by either of the other counties; consequently, the surveys have not been made.

#### STATISTICS.

There have been received at this office this year, reports from seven County Surveyors. They are from—

William S. Green	County Surveyor of Colusa County.
A. D. Eastkoot	County Surveyor of Marin County.
T. J. Dewoody	County Surveyor of Napa County.
Duncan Beaumont	County Surveyor of San Joaquin County.
J. B. Wood	County Surveyor of Sonoma County.
Phil. E. Drescher	County Surveyor of Sutter County.
Ebenezer Hadley	County Surveyor of Los Angeles County.

Valuable communications have been received from Messrs. G. S. Beasley and J. M. Sidwell, of Solano County, upon the reclamation of swamp lands. They are herewith transmitted.

As directed by law, I issued circulars to the County Assessors, desiring them to furnish me with the information required to be transmitted to this office at an early day. Similar circulars were also sent to Clerks of Boards of Supervisors, requesting their aid in obtaining the necessary information. These officers, in the counties of Humboldt, Napa, Placer, Sacramento, Frezno, and San Bernardino, have supplied me with tables of statistics taken from the books of the Assessor.

Thirty-one reports have been received at this date from Assessors.

Quite a number of these are merely statistics, which will be found compiled in the general tables. They are from—

Klamath	Thomas H. Rector, Assessor.
Merced	
Sacramento	E. B. Ryan, Assessor.
San Joaquin	W. H. Neal, Assessor.
San Luis Obispo	B. P. Brown, Assessor.
Santa Cruz	
Shasta	B. Gartland, Assessor.
Siskiyou	
Sonoma	
Stanislaus	
Tulare	T. C. Hayes, Assessor.

The following furnished reports, more or less elaborated, in addition to the tables of statistics:

lameda.......M. G. Higgins, Assessor.

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Amador	Fred. P. Smith, Assessor.
Calaveras	Robert C. Dowling, Assessor.
Butte	W. D. Vantine, Assessor.
El Dorado	Lewis Foster, Assessor.
Trinity	F. D. Ketcham, Assessor.
Marin	J B. Jacobs, Assessor.
	S. B. Thomas, Assessor.
Monterey	Uriah Burns, Assessor.
Nevada	
Placer	T. B. Harper, Assessor.
	James McCoy, Assessor.
San Francisco	Charles R. Bond, Assessor.
Santa Clara	W. R. Davis, Assessor.
Solano	E. H. Von Pfeister, Assessor.
Tehama	S. B. Shaw, Assessor.
	David Hays, Assessor.
	James McCauley, Assessor.
Yuba	John Rule, Assessor.
	J. J. White, Assessor.
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#### ALAMEDA.

The crops in this county have been good. Many of the ranch-owners are inclosing the valley tracts extensively, thus limiting the range for pasture. Much attention has been given to sheep raising. Some superior imported stock has been introduced this year. The wool clip is generally of a fine quality.

#### AMADOR.

The amount of taxable property in this county is sixteen thousand six hundred and eighty-one dollars less than last year. This falling off is reported by Mr. Smith to be owing to depreciation in the value of live stock. The value of real estate is advancing, especially in the agricultural portion of the county. Among other matters touched upon in the report of Mr. Smith, which will be found in the appendix, is the want of a wagon-road to the extensive mineral region beyond the Sierra Nevada. Such a one, he contends, can advantageously be constructed to the summit from some eastern point in Amador County, and will thus afford a market, at once, to the farmers of Sacramento and San Joaquin counties, as well as those of Amador.

#### CALAVERAS.

In addition to the statistics compiled in the general tables, the County Assessor mentions the following improvements:—Two foundaries; nine churches; four theaters, value, six thousand dollars; seven breweries, value, ten thousand, two hundred dollars; two printing offices; two telegraph offices; twelve livery stables; four soda factories; two Sing Verein halls, value, four thousand dollars. His report will be found in the appendix

#### BUTTE.

The crops have been fair, and the several branches of industry, the Assessor states, are prospering. The assessment of property is not as large as that of eighteen hundred and fifty-nine, by one hundred and seventy-nine thousand, two hundred and eighty-eight dollars, owing to depreciation in the value of live stock. Mr. Vantine, in his report, which



is herewith annexed, alludes to the necessity of establishing, prior to March first, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, the boundary lines between Butte County and the adjoining counties of Sutter, Colusa, and Plumas. Much difficulty is now experienced by the Assessors of the several counties, in making their assessments. The extent of the line to be run, he says, will be about sixty miles.

#### EL DORADO.

As an evidence of the prosperity of this county, it is gratifying to see an increase in the present, over last year's valuation of property, of one million forty thousand two hundred and twenty-two dollars. In the way of improvements, there are two foundaries, two tanneries, twelve breweries, three soda factories and three brick kilns. Quartz mining is represented to have entirely ceased.

#### FREZNO.

Report received from J. D. Johnson, County Auditor. Increase in valuation of property over last year, three hundred and twenty thousand, three hundred and fifty dollars.

#### HUMBOLDT.

A table of statistics, compiled from the Assessor's books, has been received from A. W. Hanna, Clerk of Board of Supervisors.

#### MARIN.

The amount of taxable property returned is two hundred and three thousand, seven hundred and thirty-seven dollars more than in eighteen hundred and fifty-nine. Mention is made of the establishment of the pioneer paper mill, value, twenty thousand dollars.

#### MARIPOSA.

Comparison with the report of last year shows a gain of one hundred and seventy thousand three hundred and forty dollars in the amount of taxable property within this county. Quartz mining is extensively and profitably carried on. From careful examination, Mr. Thomas represents that twenty-seven dollars and fifty cents is the average yield of gold to the tun of rock crushed. Mariposa boasts, also, of her inexhaustible supply of excellent timber.

#### MONTEREY.

The interesting report received from this officer will, I trust, be printed. Among other matters he speaks of the existence of a contagious disease which has prevailed among the horses in that section of the State for the past two years. He also points out the necessity of establishing more clearly the line between the counties of Monterey and San Luis Obispo, which has never been surveyed, or marked out. Increased valuation of property over last year is seventy-six thousand six hundred and fifty dollars. Increase of live stock since eighteen hundred and fifty-nine: American horses, thirty-nine; half-breed horses, two hundred and twenty-five; American cows, two hundred and nine; American stock cattle, six thousand four hundred and fifty-seven; Spanish stock cattle, seven thousand one hundred and six; half-breed stock cattle, two thousand one hundred

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and eighty-seven; Spanish oxen, eighty-seven; sheep, five thousand one hundred and fifty-six; hogs, one thousand seven hundred and thirty-one.

#### NAPA.

A table of statistics, compiled from the Assessor's books, has been received from Robert Crouch, Esq. Clerk of Board of Equalization. While there is an increase in the amount of property returned this year, of four hundred and fourteen thousand four hundred and ninety-eight dollars, the amount of land cultivated appears to be less by one-half than in eighteen hundred and fifty-nine. And, notwithstanding the past season has been one of uncommon yield in other portions of the State, the returns of Napa County, in the great staples, wheat and barley, do not compare favorably with those of former years.

#### EVADA.

Remarking that but little change had occurred since the publication of his last annual report, the Assessor deemed it unnecessary to transmit more than a statistical report, which will be found in the general compiled tables. Comparison with that of last year shows a decrease of five hundred and seventy-eight thousand and eighty-five dollars in the amount of taxable property returned.

#### PLACER.

Tables of statistics were received from George L. Anderson, Clerk of the Board of Supervisors, as well as from Mr. Harper, the Assessor, whose report will be found in the appendix. Valuation of live stock is given as five hundred and forty-five thousand nine hundred and fourteen dollars. Amount of taxable property returned is ninety-three thousand two hundred and ninety-three dollars more than in eighteen hundred and fifty-

#### SANTA CLARA.

Among other matters of interest, the Assessor alludes in his report to the several schools and colleges for the education of the youth of both sexes, located within the county. The Enriquita and Guadalupe mines of quicksilver, are in successful operation; the former making an average of one thousand flasks per month, and the latter about two hundred. The total amount of taxable property returned is five million eight hundred and twenty-two thousand six hundred and sixty-three dollars, being one hundred and thirty-four thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven dollars more than reported in eighteen hundred and fifty-nine.

#### SAN FRANCISCO.

A variety of branches of industy, mentioned by the Assessor, that afford employment to a large number, are not embraced in the accompanying tables of statistics. Such as, foundaries and machine shops, nineteen; number of men employed, four hundred and fifty; value, two million dollars. Carriage factories employ one hundred and twenty men; value of work, two hundred and fifty thousand dollars. Two woolen factories, employ thirty men, twenty women; four hundred thousand pounds of wool manufactured; thirty-six thousand pairs of blankets; cost of one mill, thirty-five thousand dollars. Rope walk, one; employs forty men; two million pounds hemp manufactured. Eighteen breweries, employ one



hundred men; making one million five hundred thousand gallons of beer per annum. One sugar refinery; ten million seven hundred thousand pounds of sugar manufactured. Two million thirty-two thousand five hundred and sixty-four dollars more taxable property reported than in eighteen hundred and fifty-nine.

#### SAN DIEGO.

The report of James McCoy, Assessor of this county, will be found in the appendix.

#### SOLANO.

The very full and complete report of E. H. Von Pfeister, Assessor of this county, recommends itself to your attention; evincing, as it does, that care had been bestowed in preparing it. It is certainly deserving of publication.

#### TEHAMA.

The report for the year eighteen hundred and sixty represents, that there has been a large increase in produce of every kind. There has been a corresponding increase in live stock of every description. The latter have, however, depreciated about one-fourth in value. Increase of taxable property is reported at over half a million of dollars.

#### TRINITY.

The yield of the different agricultural products are given per acre; of wheat, thirteen bushels; barley, twenty-five bushels; oats, thirty bushels; corn, twenty bushels; buck-wheat, fifteen bushels; peas, thirty bushels; beans, thirty-five bushels; potatoes, one hundred and thirty bushels; onions, one hundred and sixty bushels. A large portion of the wheat, barley, and oats, was cut for hay, it being more profitable than grain.

#### TUOLUMNE.

Real estate is reported as not increasing in value. Improvements of a substantial character are, however, going on. Total valuation of taxable property is, five hundred and forty-three thousand four hundred and ninety-five dollars more than in eighteen hundred and fifty-nine. Mining of every description is successfully carried on; the yield of gold from quartz alone being over half a million of dollars.

#### VOLO

The report of the Assessor, herewith appended, states that the grain crops in this county, for eighteen hundred and sixty, exceed those of any other since eighteen hundred and fifty-two. As a comparison he gives the yield for wheat to have been eight bushels; barley, ten bushels per acre, in eighteen hundred and fifty-nine; whereas we have, in the present year, thirty-five bushels of wheat and sixty bushels of barley to the acre. The assessed valuation of property is thirty thousand three hundred and eighty-two dollars less than last year, caused by depreciated value of live stock.

#### YUB

A full and interesting report was received from this officer; it is herewith transmitted. Increased valuation of taxable property, is given at

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six hundred and one thousand two hundred and eighty-seven dollars over the year eighteen hundred and fifty-nine.

Comparison with the reports made to this office in eighteen hundred and fifty-nine, shows for the present year in the counties of—

Sacramento, an increase of taxable property over 1859 of	\$376,519
San Luis Obispo, an increase of taxable property over 1859 of	315,987
Shasta, an increase of taxable property over 1859 of	23,207
Siskiyou, an increase of taxable property over 1859 of	301,540
Stanislaus, an increase of taxable property over 1859 of	221,624
Tulare, an increase of taxable property over 1859 of	663,137
San Joaquin, decrease of taxable property since 1859 of	297,998
Santa Cruz, decrease of taxable property since 1859 of	9,518
Sonoma, decrease of taxable property since 1859 of	798,639

Klamath, Merced, and San Bernardino, have not reported the amount of taxable property for the year eighteen hundred and sixty.

STATISTICAL TABLES.

TABLE OF STATISTICS-COMPILED FROM THE OFFICIAL REPORTS OF COUNTY ASSESSORS, FOR THE YEAR 1860, RETURNED TO THE SURVEYOR-GENERAL.

	Acre	Acre	WHE	AT.	BARI	LEY.	rao	rs.	RYE.		CORN.	BU	CKWHE	AT.	PEAS.		BEAN	s.	POTAT	TOES.	SW	EET ATOES.	ONI	ONS.	HA	AY.	FLAX	. НЕ	MP.	TOBACCO	ALFAL	FA. C	OTTON.	RICE.	Aere	Acro	Pou	Pou	Doz	Pon	Pou
counties.	B of Land Inclosed	s of Land Cultivated.	Acres	Bushels	Acres	Bushels	Acres	Bushels	Acres	Bushels	Acres	Bushels	Acres	Bushels	ACTPS	Bushels	Acres	Bushels	Acres	Bushels	Acres	Bushels	Acres	Bushels	Acres	Tuns	Acres	Acres	Pounds	Pounds	Acres	Tuns	Pounds	Acres	es of Sugar Cane	s of Broom Corn	nds of Butter	nds of Cheese	ens of Eggs	nds of Wool	nds of Honey
Alameda. Amador Butte. Calaveras Calusa.	63,127	6,0371	2,044 5,963 524	61,320 126,550 18,340	2,271 5,969 1,456½	241,340 36,412 <u>1</u>	667 878 204	3,264	76	3,520	150	8,200 4,250			10		• • • • • • • •		347			7 500			6,545 3,680	5,554 6,532 3,680										150	79,250 14,000 48,000	400 4,050	2,500	710,900 35,910 67,000	124 123 44
Contra Costa Del Norte El Dorado	27,000		23,347		11,396		7,011		59	1,759	170		31				397		497		. 61	9	\$1 		6,500	11,000	3			5		39				21	37,000	35,000	201,000	41,000	
Humboldt	2,009 10,975 3,783	2,669 3,547 3,327	260 1,564 1,100	6,850 40,563 19,800	586 58	21,440 1,991	542 490	15,723 9,800	Ď	100	63 30	1,990 600			833 31 10	,584 300	20	575 600	208 40	56,632 12,000	2	1,400		100	744 10	1,283				• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •				i.	2,100 34,400	6,800		10,900	60
Los Angeles	. 1,895	1.895	819	1.790	802	3,720	121		38	760	16	240		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •							.	.		1,478			l. <b></b>				. 6	18					226,954 17,428	170,000 1,400	29,961	29,750	119 250
Merced Monterey Napa Nevada Placer	. 15,000 . 100,449 . 154,000	12,575 13,500 35,909 30,000	3,500 2,250 26,114 4,360	52,500	6,718 2,000 3,403 7,000	134,360 62,000 102,090 207,000	360 150 1,183 1,900	7,200 7,500 85,490	35 14	700 394	361 400 1,480 4	9,025  4,000 14,400	50	500 76	52 1 200 2 88 .	,560 2,000 760	96 900 47	3,840 2,700 1,410	200 31 500	20,000 930 40,000	0 14 0	5 1,000	150 4	2,000 10,500 160	1,475 1,188 3,000	2,212 1,774 3,000					. 140	280				20	800 32,000 20,750	1,000 27,500 19,000	12,000	1,660 450,000 37,565	495 1,200 79 700 300
Plumas Sacramento San Bernardino San Diego San Francisco	77,989 13,232 4,500	57,983 7,489 3,500	11,562 1,322 700	175,000	18,050 1,346 1,200 300	300,688 36,000	808 44 30 200	25,992	34 263	420	1,404 25 	9,447	14	70	1 5	,498	29 50	1,860	850 63 20	263,274 500	140	0 52,743	2	22,640	18,000 1,781	13,153 3,562 800					. 28	84 75				50	148,944 62,815 5.000	122,330 13,600 3,000	10,000	76.165	1,827
San JoaquinSan Luis Obispo San Mateo	238,305 13,000	158,970 6,500	59,665 460	20,000	45,625 700	912,500 50,000	1,850 100	7,500	250	12,000	500	35,000	50	,000			75	2,500	400	50,000	0	300	20 	9 500 800	40,000	87,600 700					. 10	60					9,760	13,000	1,250	• • • • • • • •   • •	
Santa Barbara. Santa Clara. Santa Cruz. Shasta Sierra	. 250,000 . 38,400 . 18,000	70,000 26,827 6,240	9,000 9,000 1,680	400,000 243,000	7,300 2,121	300,000 219,000 32,125	1,500 6,557 650	262,000 11,200	501	1,800	200 600 485	3,000 19,000 9,550	350 350	1,000 3,200	20 100 55	200 3,000 685	200 550 43	2,000 18,000 825	200 975 212	10,000 13,000 9,250	0 0 0 0		100 70	6,000 4,000	12,000 1,200	18,000 1,800 3,985										50	220,000 18,000 32,240	300,000 25,000 1,025	300,000 150,000 6,000	40,000 17,935 2,500	2,500 2,000 148 2,500
Siskiyou Solano Sonoma Stanislaus	115,774 177,018 29,442	44,454 148,347 12,062	14,256 9,285 3,257	54,187 275,062 65,140	15,687 2,518 4,362	22,586 125,862	580 9,463	80,774 187,968	320	324 324	970 2,132	4,986 89,959	36 62	 .,634	120 95 5	886 5,475	53	940 3,215 500	1,473 3,025 10	54,339 314,36	9	6 300	462 35	1,700 1,175	42,160 11,000	8,680 17,473					28					170 25	84,692 203,175 10,000	13,883 103,090 5,000	6,500 25,000	1,150 83,943 25,036	10 463 135
SutterTehamaTrinityTulare	3,376 9,315	18,194 3,000 6,307	5,709 1,212 8,247	81,175	5,026 265 1,980	6,625 38,600	239 159	7,170 4,770		• • • • • •	252 75 869 58	1,500	1 1-2 6	50 90	1-2 18 15	425 540	10 1-2 16 12	530 560	47 296 12	7,520 38,480 1,200	0 1 0	0 1,720 9 3,800	12 1-2 14	1,920 2,240	2,595 1,000	1,500					. 251-4	50				10	4,000 11,550	2,000 800	3,445 8,680	31,876	78 506
Tuolumne Yolo Yuba	13,78	9,000 89,698	1,655 13,236	3,440 459,360	845 25,694			210 8,600 <b>85,41</b> 5	47	2,280 785	120		10				21]	1,463	426		i	6	5 24	Š	2,019 12,000	1,729 18,000	····i	····i		1–2		···i	i-2		56				7,600 .		30 537 500 1,625

[2]		TABLE OF STATIS	I C S—Compiled from the Official R	REPORTS OF COUNTY ASSESSORS FOR THE YEAR	AR 1860, RETURNED TO THE SURVEYOR-GENERAL.										
		LIVE STOCK.	STOCK SLAUGHTE	ERED.	IMPROVEMENTS.										
	Horses, Horses, Horses,	Chicken Hogs Goats Sheep Sheep Sheep Calves Calves Asses	Turkey	SHEEP. GRIST-MILLS.	SAW-MILLS. QUARTZ-MILLS. MINING DITCHES. FERRIES. TOLL BRIDGES TURNPIKE ROADS. BAI										
COUNTIES.	Total Number  Spanish (Wild)  Spanish (Tame)  American	umber of Cattle	Value Value Number	Value of Water-Power Mills  Run of Stone  Value of Steam Grist-Mills  Run of Stone  Steam-Power  Number  Value	Number  Cost of Repairs  Income  Oost  Miles in Length  Number  Value  Value  Number of Tuns Quartz Crushed.  Number Sawed.  Number Sawed.  Value  Shingles  Value  Number of Feet of Lumber Sawed.  Number of Grain Ground										
meda		82     394     85     18,276     7,000     20,732     3,000     218     49,226     26,700     300     2,785     22,708       77     279     77     3,305     2,161     4,860     679     11,005     11,302     653     6,201     11,295       18     900     150     6,429     3,100     6,128     2,414     536     18,607     24,600     250     34,448     44,100       10     332     75     3,806     2,382     5,214     549     608     12,559     10,131     498     6,168     11,801	1,117     1,193     198     2,170     330	820 6 2 10 4 6 220 2,399 \$9,596 8 1 1 8 \$5,000 2 4 \$9,000 500 1,050 7,300 8 3 7 19,800 25 3,900 20,200 19,800	00 79,625 16 \$25,200 13 3 10,000,000 1,260,000 36 \$65,700 73,156 44 \$246,300 528 8 \$11,700 1 7 \$3,000 \$400 \$150 7 20,600 162 8 11 24,500 7 4 77,200 29 49,050 167 64 297,960 583 6 5,600 10 13,100										
ntra Costa	2,689 3,190 5,879	79 511 3 3,689 2,110 15,590 482 715 22,536 27,000 521 19,000 36,000	1,900 1,100 310	2 2	······································										
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APPENDIX.

## REPORTS OF COUNTY SURVEYORS.

#### COLUSA COUNTY.

WILL S. GREEN......County Surveyor.

County Surveyor's Office, Colusa Co. November 20, 1860.

Hon. H. A. HIGLEY,

Surveyor-General:

Sir:—In compliance with the instructions contained in your general circular, and your letter of the twelfth inst., I respectfully submit the fol-

SWAMP AND OVERFLOWED LANDS.

I have made, during the year eighteen hundred and sixty, eleven swamp land surveys, containing in the aggregate, three thousand seven hundred and seventy-eight and seventy-five-hundredths acres. There has been a great deal of swamp land surveyed in this county upon which the principal and interest has not been paid, as required by the statutes. Men dislike to invest money in land when the title is in so chaotic a state as is the present title (?) to swamp lands in this State. The Commissioners of the General Land Office say that no land that is "valuable" (that is, worth a quarter of a cent per acre,) will be ceded to the State, while the Legislature claims all that overflows; yet they refuse, from year to year, to take any steps to settle the question. The question with the purchaser is not whether the land is worth one dollar per acre, but whether the State's title is worth one dollar, or one cent, per acre.

There has been no particular plan of reclamation adopted in this county, but the land that has been purchased has generally been used for grazing purposes—for late pasturage.

Mr. Pearson has planted fruit trees on the highest portion of his land; they are doing finely. He has, also, for the last two years, raised an immense quantity of vegetables of all kinds—enough to supply the neighborhood for five or six miles around.

In the spring of eighteen hundred and fifty-nine, Mr. Isaac Howell



plowed tule land, and on the fourth of June, planted corn, and raised as fine a crop as I ever saw growing in any corn country. He also planted

at the same time, among the corn, a crop of melons, one of which took a premium at the State Fair of that year.

The land is, undoubtedly, adapted to the growth of everything known to our climate, and all that is wanting is to prevent the water from standing on the land so late in the spring as to make the growing season too

Most of the swamp land on the west side of the Sacramento River could be drained by cutting channels into Sycamore Slough, and into the river, so as to let the water in the tule fall with the river, instead of drying out, as it does at present. If the State title was considered good, or if it were perfected, beyond a doubt the land in this county would sell for

three times as much as it would cost to drain it.

The Marysville and Vallejo Railroad Company are now building a dam from the most western spur of the Buttes to the Sacramento River. Most of the dam will be in this county. The object of the dam, I believe, is to keep the great quantity of water that runs in sloughs out of the Sacramento, and that runs down Butte Creek, from running across their road; and they also expect to reclaim some land by the operation. This will undoubtedly cause the land above the dam to overflow deeper during the winter; but if they will cut the channel above their dam, as deep as the bottom of the pond, or tule, it will be a benefit to the land above as well as to that below, for it is not the depth of water that makes the land unfit for cultivation, but the length of time that it stands upon the land.

I have nothing to add to my report of eighteen hundred and fifty-eight, to which refer.

The attention of the people of this part of the country has been turned The attention of the people of this part of the country has been turned to methods of irrigation, since the failure of the crops for the last four years. We have learned by experience, that if land—even the highest in the Sacramento Valley—is flooded once a year, it will produce good crops of any kind. One good flooding in the winter is better than all the summer irrigation that could be had. All the Sacramento River lands can be flooded in times of high water with but very little expense. There should have a large people if the right of year for discharge. be a law passed this winter regulating the right of way for ditch companies, etc. Stony Creek might be taken out where it enters the valley, and run down along the middle of the plains for fifty or sixty miles, and in the state of the plains for fifty or sixty miles, and irrigate at least one hundred thousand acres of good farming land that is now unoccupied, because people are afraid of the dry seasons. There has been as yet no definite plan of irrigation adopted—every man gets the water on his own land as best he can, without consulting his neigh-

The county boundary is just where it should be, and if there was a portion of the northern line, from Butte Creek to the Sacramento River, run, the boundary would be well marked. The cost of running and marking it would not exceed one hundred and fifty dollars.

There are but two grist mills in the county—the "Sioc," at Colusa, and 'e "Grand Island," on Grand Island, about eiget miles below Colusa; h of which are propelled by steam. There is one steam saw mill in

the north-west corner of the county, and one being constructed on Stony Creek, to be propelled by water.

Very respectfully, Your obedient servant,

WILL S. GREEN. County Surveyor of Colusa County.

#### LOS ANGELES COUNTY.

...County Surveyor. EBENEZER HAPLEY....

> COUNTY SURVEYOR'S OFFICE. Los Angeles, Jan'y 1st, 1861.

Hon. H. A. HIGLEY,

Surveyor-General:

SIR:-In the discharge of the duties imposed by law, and under instruc-

tions from your office, I beg leave to submit the following report:

As there are not on file in this office any reports which may have been made by my predecessors, I am unable to know what information, if any, respecting this county, may have heretofore been laid before you. To avoid, therefore, a possible repetition, I shall either entirely omit, or confine myself to a brief summary of the general geographical, geological, topographical, agricultural, and mineral, features of this county. It is bounded on the east by San Bernardino, on the north by Buena Vista, and on the west by Santa Barbara, counties. On the south it is bounded by the ocean, and for a short distance on the southeast it adjoins the county

of San Diego.

Los Angeles County has a sea-coast, extending from near the mouth of the San Mateo Creek, where it joins the county of San Diego, to Point Malaga, a distance of nearly one hundred miles. It also includes two habitable islands, named Santa Catalina, and San Clemente. The first has been, for more than thirty years, the pasture grounds of large numbers of wild goats. Although not abundantly watered, it is well adapted to the raising of sheep, and capable of furnishing subsistence to a large number. A few settlers, (about fifteen or twenty at the present time,) have made it their residence for a number of years.

A large part of this county consists of plains, generally fertile, affording luxuriant pasturage, and wherever the means of irrigation are to be found, the soil produces abundant harvests.

In the southeastern part of the county, and about twenty-five miles from the ocean, rises the mountain of Santiago, which, running south-easterly, increases in breadth, and approaches the coast near San Diego County. Continuing on towards the southeast, it spreads out in the latter county, and becomes incorporated with the great Sierra Nevada chain, which, traversing the counties of San Bernardino and San Diego, continues through the entire length of Peninsular California, and is lost at Cape San Lucas.

Through the north and western borders of this county, passes a range of mountains, which, issuing from the Sierra Nevada chain in the vicinity of the Peak of San Bernardino, takes a more westerly direction, and di-

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viding the valley or plain of Los Angeles from the plains of Buena Vista County, enters the county of Santa Barbara, and with a regular and well defined base on the north and east, covers, with the aid of numerous spurs, reaching to, or terminating abruptly along the coast, the greater part of the coast counties south of the bay of San Francisco, and forms the Coast Range of mountains, south from Monte del Diablo.

With the exception of a small portion of the county lying along the boundary of Buena Vista County, and which is partially protected by the Sierra Nevada, the high mountains on the east, north, and northwest, form an effectual barrier for the protection of the greater part of Los Angeles County from those inhospitable dry and withering winds, which, coming from the arid regions of Utah and the eastern frontier of California, (where the heat of summer and cold of winter, are alike intolerable,) lick up the moisture, and rapidly extract the vital principle from every living and green thing, exposed to their insatiable thirst, with most destructive effect.

Not only do the mountains shelter the greater part of the plains and valleys of this county from the deleterious influences of those winds which blow from the interior of the continent, but they eaten and return the genial rays of the sun upon the valleys and plains, thus producing an atmosphere, which for softness and salubrity is unsurpassed.

The rivers of this county are unimportant, except as furnishing water power, and supplies for irrigation. The largest volume of water in this county is found on the Santa Anna River, which has its source in the county of, and near the Peak of, San Bernardino. Its waters flow off southwesterly, through the county of San Bernardino, and sweeping along the northern base of the mountain of Santiago, enters this county. When not swollen by the winter rains the river is lost in the sands of its own bed before reaching the ocean.

This river, where it debouches from the gorge formed by the mountain of Santiago on the south, and a range of high hills on the opposite side, presents a body of water sufficient, with proper management, to irrigate a large quantity of the extensive plains upon each side of the river, and between this point and the ocean, a distance of about twenty-five miles. These plains now only furnish pasturage for herds, the value of which is yearly diminishing. The point where the waters of this river find the ocean is about forty miles southeast of the city of Los Angeles. The intervening country is a plain, through which the waters of the San Gabriel and Los Angeles rivers seek the ocean.

The San Gabriel River which has its source in the mountains near the boundary line between this and San Bernardino County, issues from the mountain, and enters the plain twenty miles northeast of the county seat, and about fifteen miles west of the eastern limits of the county. This river traverses the plain for a distance of about thirty miles, reaching the ocean about ten miles from, and east of, the port of San Pedro. Its waters are used during the summer for the purpose of irrigating a small portion of the vast area of fertile and productive lands through which it flows, or are evaporated by the sun, or wasted and lost in those sands which, from the beginning, the river has been continually bringing from its remote and mountain sources, form a bed in which to bury itself.

About fifteen miles west of the city of Los Angeles the river of that name has its source, and passing the city joins the San Gabriel River about fifteen miles from, and nearly south of, the city. This river, like the two preceding, for a considerable distance from its mouth, is, during the summer, without water. It is fed by springs which rise along its course, and

its volume of water is less affected by the droughts of summer than the other streams of this county, and those generally of the State. The large number of vineyards and orchards in and about the city of Los Angeles, as well as fields for summer crops, are irrigated from this river. It has some tributaries which, during the rainy season, augment the volume of water, but which are invariably dry during the season when irrigation is

The mineral resources of this county have not been developed to that extent which the early discoveries and indications would seem to have warranted.

The first positive indications of the auriferous character of California were observed in the mountains on the western limits of this county, and near the line of Santa Barbara County. Shortly after, gold was discovered near the Santa Clara River, and not far from where the indications had been observed, at a point about fifteen miles west of San Fernando. During the spring and early part of the summer of eighteen hundred and forty-two and eighteen hundred and forty-three, from fifty to one hundred persons were engaged in washing for gold in this locality with remunerating results. Gold was also discovered in a number of other localities in this county at that time.

For the past five years the bed of the San Gabriel River, as also the mountain and hill sides along its course, and the foot hills, where it debouches from the mountain, have furnished gold in sufficient quantity to induce miners to labor in the gold fields of that river. The number of persons employed has fluctuated, at times reaching four hundred men, at others falling as low as one hundred.

Silver ore has been discovered, and lodes opened in the northwest part of the county, which warrant further prosecution. A silver lead has also been recently opened in the gold fields of the San Gabriel River.

This country is well adapted to grazing. The plains furnish, in great abundance, bur clover and pin grass, produced yearly from the seed, and the hills and elevated table lands produce perennial grasses of unsurpassed excellence.

With the exception of a small part of the county in the immediate vicinity of permanent streams which afford with but little cost the means of irrigation, the earth is but little cultivated. The productive power of the soil and atmosphere have not been developed in this county, since the acquisition of California by the United States, with that rapidity, success, and extent, for which the genius and enterprise of the Americans are so celebrated. This must be attributed to the limited supply of water furnished by the streams at the season of the year when required for irrigation, and an acquiescence in the popular belief that irrigation is essential to the growth of the support or the season.

to the growth of the summer crops.

The practical husbandman, whose mind has been expanded and cultivated by science, when observing the fields in a state of nature producing annually bountiful crops of grasses, maturing seeds from which to grow another crop the following year without aid from the hand or mind of the laborer, could arrive at no other conclusion, than that an untilled soil and a climate which year after year does this, would, under judicious and skillful cultivation, bring to perfection any and all the cereal and leguminous crops of the farmer.

That all our fertile plains, which in a state of nature produce and perfect abundant crops of grasses, can, under the management and tillage of scientific and experienced farmers, be made to produce, without irriga-

If, however, water should be required to mature and perfect crops, under the most judicious cultivation, or for the growing of crops before the inauguration of a system of successful cultivation without the aid of irrigation, the mountains, which shelter us from the blighting winds of the desert regions of the interior, are also capable of furnishing supplies to meet all the demands which may be made upon them by the plains and valleys. Not only the rivers of San Gabriel and Los Angeles, but numerous smaller streams which, during the winter and spring, issue from the mountains, draining off an immense body of water, would furnish the means of filling reservoirs (artificial lakes) which might be easily formed along the base of the mountains, thus converting the now useless valleys and basins of the foothills and permanent lakes and ponds, which would perpetually pour forth their innumerable rivulets of vegetable vitality, resulting in an amount of productiveness and wealth absolutely incalculable.

Labor and capital of an inconsiderable amount, when compared with that which has been expended in the ditch and reservoir system for the development of the mineral wealth of California, would create a ditch and reservoir system for agricultural purposes, the effect of which would be to convert the unproductive plains and valleys which spread out from mountains to the ocean's shore, with perpetual verdure and a continual harvest. The waters of the San Gabriel River alone, are sufficient to feed lakes from which thousands of acres of land, unsurpassed by any in the world, might be abundantly irrigated. Such a system of ditches and lakes would also afford an amount of water power which, when required by the wants of that increased population to which this system would give remunerative employment, would be invaluable for manufacturing and other purposes.

Fruitless attempts have been made in various localities of this county to obtain water by sinking artesian wells. The high mountains of this county and vicinity, the waters of which mostly flow off over the plains to the south and west, do not furnish artesian water on those plains unless at a depth which has not yet been attained. The earth has been penetrated more than eight hundred feet in the city of Los Angeles without procuring water. A bed of indurated bituminous clay, containing marine fossil, underlies the plain, and which has not been passed through in the efforts which have been made.

Asphaltum finds its way through this thick deposit, and rises to the surface of the earth in various places. It rises in a semi-fluid state, and is accompanied with oil. A manufactory of Kerosene or coal oil was not long since established upon one of the asphaltum fountains, but the manufacture has been suspended, from an unfortunate dispute respecting the title to the land.

Although the soil and climate of this county are well adapted to the growth of all the fruits and grains of the temperate zone, as well as many of those belonging to the tropical regions, yet, the cultivation of wheat has not resulted in causing it to become a staple product. The frequent occurrence of fogs and a still atmosphere in the early part of the day, in the season when the grain is forming, combine to produce a blight (mildew) which too often blasts the sanguine hopes of the husbandman.

Corn, barley, potatoes, beans, peas, and summer crops, in general, are successfully cultivated in most parts of the county when water can be procured for irrigation. The introduction of a system of cultivation ap-

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plicable to vineyards, orchards, and summer crops, which should render irrigation unnecessary, or the creation of lakes which could furnish a competent supply of water, would cause the productive capabilities of Los Apreles County to surpass the most sanguine calculations.

Los Angeles County to surpass the most sanguine calculations.

The cultivation of the grape has been attended with a success for which no parallel can be found in the most prolific countries of Europe. Owing to causes not difficult to ascertain, the manufacture of wine has not resulted as favorable as was anticipated. That knowledge, obtained by experience and a careful study of cause and effect, as they shall be developed in the making of wine, will enable the manufacturer to avoid those errors into which he may have been led, and teach him to produce wines which will not only meet with a ready demand, but, instead of being inferior, will far surpass those of Europe, must admit of no doubt.

The exorbitant value of money in California, and consequently the great expense attending the making and storing of wine until it acquires a degree of perfection essential to its obtaining that reputation which will overcome the existing taste or partiality of wine-drinkers, has caused new, unsound, imitative, and improperly made, wines, to be forced upon the consumer, to the great detriment of the wine-making business in California.

The accumulation of capital in the hands of the proprietors of vineyards, or the acquisition of vineyards by enterprising capitalists, or, perhaps, the separation of the business of cultivating the vine from the making of wine, and bringing the latter branch under the control of individuals of sufficient intelligence and pecuniarily able to prosecute the business carefully and scientifically, will remedy the evil under which this important branch of industry now suffers.

The cultivation of the orange, which bids fair to become an important industrial pursuit, has unfortunately been paralyzed by the introduction of the scale insect, (cocus hesperidum of Linnœus,) the multiplication and ravages of which, having materially diminished the produce of the orchards and seriously injured the trees, has destroyed the flattering prospects which were entertained but recently of this branch of industry. Of the many remedies made use of by our horticulturists, none have proved efficacious to destroy this insect. In some orange-growing countries where the cocus hesperidum has proved destructive, another insect, which preys upon it, has been introduced with success, and rescued the orangeries from their rayages.

The mountains on the northern and western limits of this county present difficulties of no ordinary character in the construction of carriage roads. A road has been opened at a heavy cost to this county, through the mountain on the north to Buenavista County, which is yet but an indifferent carriage-way. On the west the obstacles in the way of a wagon road to Santa Barbara and other counties on the coast, are still more formidable, and the financial condition of this county is such that it has not been considered expedient to incur the expense required to build a wagon road in that direction. All the coast travel of the three southern counties with those of the north is compelled to make use of this impracticable road, and if a wagon road was constructed in an economical manner, even at the expense of the State, it would be soon reimbursed in the augmented valuation of property, not only along the line of the road, but generally in these two counties.



#### SCHOOL LAND LOCATIONS.

Warrants Nos. 310, and 311, located by George Hanson, July nineteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty, on the following described land: Northeast quarter of the southeast quarter, and southeast quarter of the northeast quarter of Section 5; the north half of southwest quarter, and south half of northwest quarter, and south half of northwest quarter Section 4, Township 4 south, Range 9 west, San Bernardino meridian.

I have omitted in this report such statistical information as falls deservedly under the cognizance and comes within the province of the County Assessor, believing that from his office you will have received satisfactory reports.

EBENEZER HADLEY. County Surveyor of Los Angeles County.

#### MARIN COUNTY.

A. D. EASKOOT..... County Surveyor.

COUNTY SURVEYOR'S OFFICE, December 1st, 1860.

Hon. H. A. HIGLEY,

Surveyor General:

Sir:-In obedience to the law, and in compliance with your instructions, I have the honor to submit the following report:

According to the surveys made by the United States of Spanish and Mexican grants, this county contains three hundred and ten thousand acres of land.

Out of this amount there is about twelve thousand acres of swamp and overflowed land, which has been segregated by the U. S. Surveyors, and I suppose belongs to this State.

The number of surveys made on this land and approved by the Surveyor-General, and handed over to the purchasers—seventy-nine. Number of acres—eleven thousand and thirteen, and seventy-nine-hundredths. Number of re-surveys made on the same land-nine. Number of acresone thousand two hundred and seven and fifty-seven-hundredths, leaving nine thousand eight hundred and six and forty-hundredths acres that have been actually surveyed.

The number of surveys made of State tide-land—three. Number of

acres one hundred and two and fifty-two-hundredths.

The number of surveys made of State school land—two. Number of acres—one thousand one hundred and fifty-three and twenty-one-hun-

The law of eighteen hundred and fifty-eight, concerning swamp and The law of eighteen hundred and fifty-eight, concerning swamp and overflowed land, required the whole of the purchase money within thirty days after the record of approval in my office. A number of persons had surveys made under this law, but before the thirty days had expired, the law of eighteen hundred and fifty-nine, requiring only twenty per cent. purchase money and interest on the balance, was passed. Those persons thinking the latter law applied to their surveys, paid the per centage and interest only, and so forfeited their lands and money.

A number of persons also had surveys made under the law of eighteen

hundred and fifty-nine, but not having paid exactly within the thirty

hundred and htty-hine, but not having paid exactly within the thirty days, (though they paid a short time after,) they, by the law of eighteen hundred and fifty-nine, lose their land.

Now, I think the Legislature ought to pass a law for the relief of such persons as have paid the per centage and interest, and been to the expense of a survey before any other person has filed an affidavit for the same land—provided such persons continue to pay the interest on their respective surveys.

COUNTY BOUNDARY.

I have some suggestions to make with regard to some portions of the county boundary between Marin and Sonoma counties. That portion from where the San Antonio Creek strikes the Salt Marsh, to Petaluma Creek, from that point the San Antonio Creek is very crooked, and many large creeks running into it, and in a short time it will be impossible to tell which is the San Antonio Creek. Now, if the boundary line should run due east from the point where the San Antonio Creek strikes the Marsh to the Petaluma Creek, it would be a much better boundary line than to follow the meanderings of the San Antonio, and I think it would be satisfactory to both counties.

#### TAX VALUATION OF PROPERTY.

Number of acres in Marin County, as before stated, is three hundred and ten thousand.

Cash value of improvements on real estate	171,375 839,777 31,800
Total	\$2,084,575

State tax County tax Road tax. Delinquent tax of last year Redemption Fund	10,418 64 1,039 86 3,081 28
Total	

All of which is most respectfully submitted.

Your most obedient servant,

A. D. EASKOOT, County Surveyor of Marin County.



County Surveyor's Office, December 12th, 1860.

Hon. H. A. HIGLEY,

Surveyor-General:

DEAR SIR: -In accordance with the provisions of the act of the Legislature, concerning County Surveyors, I respectfully submit the following

#### COUNTY ROADS.

Most all the roads in this county were laid out under the old law without a survey, so that I am unable to give the location of them. Under the law passed by the last Legislature, the county has expended about one thousand two hundred dollars improving the roads, and if the law is not repealed too soon, in a year or two more the roads in this county will be as good as any portion of the State.

#### BRIDGES AND FERRIES.

There is but one ferry in the county. There are no toll-bridges. The bridges having been built by the county are free. Two of them may be classed among the permanent improvements of the State, being of stone, built in a substantial and workmanlike manner, are an ornament to the county and a credit to the builder. The one that crosses Napa Creek on Main Street, is an eliptical arch, forty feet span. The one across Napa River consists of three arches, twenty-nine feet each; the two were built at a cost of one thousand eight hundred dollars.

#### COUNTY BOUNDARIES.

The boundaries of Napa County exist only on the Statute Book. The Board of Supervisors, through a mistaken idea of economy, have neglected to make provisions for paying for the survey, and therefore, there has never been any portion of it established. If the Legislature is disposed to alter the lines of this county I would, for the sake of improving the shape of the county, suggest the following changes: from the point where the present west boundary crosses the line of the "Huichica Rancho," follow the western boundary of said rancho to Sonoma Creek, thence down Sonoma Creek to San Pablo Bay, and along the bay and the Straits of Carquinas to the middle of range three west; thence north, through the middle of range three west, to the first standard line north; thence east as at present. And if the Clear Lake country is made into a separate county, I would recommend that the dividing line be the second United States standard, north, or the next township line north of the standard.

#### SWAMP AND OVERFLOWED LANDS.

I have made sixty-one surveys of swamp or overflowed lands, containan area of ten thousand seven hundred and ninety-eight acres; of these four have been forfeited, and five of them are resurveys. A large portion of it is salt marsh, between Sonoma and Huichica creeks, which is entered by parties who have combined for the purpose of reclaiming it in connec-

tion, so as to reduce the expenses. They have twenty Chinamen at work, and have completed over six miles of levee, at a cost of about a dollar a rod. What it will be when it is reclaimed is as yet a matter of opinion. My own opinion is that it will be the most productive land in the State, it My own opinion is that it will be the most productive land in the State, it being an alluvial deposit of unknown depth. The cost of reclaiming cannot be a great deal, as it only overflows to the depth of a few inches, and the levee, with the ditch, and tide gate in the sloughs, can be made for one dollar a rod, that is, three hundred and twenty dollars per mile, which is about half the cost of a good board fence, and though a ditch fence on dry land is no fence at all, on the marsh it would be a secure one, as it would eateh the leakage water and being always and the leakage water and t would catch the leakage water, and being always wet at the bottom no animal could cross it without sticking in the mud. The growth at present on the marsh consists of a variety of salt grass, weeds, and a few bushes,

and on the banks of some of the sloughs clover and pea vines, and in some places tules. When the water is kept off long enough for the ground to dry it can be burned over, and, with the exception of the places where there is a growth of tule, can be plowed without much difficulty; and after it is ploughed, and exposed to the rains of two or three winters, the salt will be leached out.

The plan that I would recommend is to make the ditches on the inside of the levee, and of sufficient size to furnish all the earth necessary to form the levee, and connecting with all the sloughs, so as to carry the water out of the small sloughs into the large ones, where a sufficient number of tide gates should be placed, so as to carry off all the water from the inside. These gates should be of redwood plank, at least two inches thick, made in shape of a long box, open at one end, and with a door at the other, hung at an angle of about forty-five degrees, so as to shut like a valve when the tide rises and presses on the outside; but to open when the tide falls, from the pressure of the water inside, thereby removing the water from the inside of the levee without the expense of machinery.

In this connection, allow me to call your attention to a large tract of salt marsh on the east side of Napa River, which, as it overflows by every tide, is probably the property of the State, but is claimed by the present holder of the Suscol Grant, from his construction of the wording of the grant, which calls for the "Estero de Napa," as the western boundary, and he claims to the low water mark on the channel of the Napa River but if the high water mark is the line, all the marsh belongs to the State, and at the time of the making of the grant, salt marsh was not worth having, and where the grants were limited in quantity has almost invariably been left out; and in this case, if the proper measures were taken, the State could secure a large body of what will some day be valuable land. There are parties ready to enter the land, but do not like to undergo the expenses of a law suit, and if they lose the land lose also the money that they pay the State. If there was a provision for exactly such cases, by way of an amendment of the law providing for the refunding of the money in case they should lose the land, then the land would all be entered, and the interest of the State attended to.

#### MINERALS.

Borax is found in abundance in two small lakes near Clear Lake, and in the same vicinity there is a bank of native sulpher, covering an area of about four acres. Rich specimens of cinnabar have been brought down from the neighborhood of Mount Saint Helena, and also native quicksilver, and several companies are engaged developing the mines.



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Hot springs are found in different parts of the county, and also white sulpher; and the Mountain Springs, seven miles from Napa, can supply soda water enough for all the State.

Napa Valley has always stood high as a grain growing district, and never fails to produce a fair crop; but a great many persons are beginning to turn their attention to the cultivation of the grape for wine, and lands on the hill sides, that a year ago were considered hardly worth having, are now sought after for vineyards, and in a few years we hope to see Napa Valley, without losing its position as a grain growing district, rank high for its excellent wine. It has the same kind of volcanic soil as Sonoma Valley, and a warmer climate.

Sonoma Valley, and a warmer climate.

In agricultural statistics the County Assessor is better prepared to report than the County Surveyor.

The above is respectfully submitted by,

T. J. DEWOODY, County Surveyor of Napa County.

SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY.

DUNCAN BEAUMONT......County Surveyor.

County Surveyor's Office, Stockton, Dec. 10, 1860.

Hon. Horace A. Higley, Surveyor-General:

DEAR SIR:—I have the honor to transmit to you, in accordance with the act defining the duties of my office, the following report:

During the past year, applications for swamp land have been filed in this office amounting to ninety-five thousand acres. Almost all of the applications have been made for six hundred and forty acres. Surveys were made of all of this land last winter and spring, according to the applications.

The Swamp Land Act of eighteen hundred and fifty-eight authorized the purchaser to locate three hundred and twenty acres, restricting him to one-half mile front on any lake or navigable stream. The act of eighteen hundred and fifty-nine authorizes the location of six hundred and forty acres, but makes no provision for greater frontage. In all of this ninety-five thousand acres there are but ten claims which could be located in strict accordance with the law. However, sixty-six locations have been made, embracing twelve thousand acres. These locations have been made by returning one section in two or more surveys. There is one instance, in which nine hundred and sixty acres was desired to be located, in which the land had to be divided in seven surveys, in order to comply with the law.

comply with the law.

All of this land would have been returned and paid for before this time, had the law in reference to frontage been amended, as was contemplated at the time the surveys were made.

Under the statute, there are only two streams declared navigable in this county. Under a decision of the Supreme Court of this State, appended to the law in Woods' Digest, there are eighteen navigable streams,

dividing these lands in such a manner that it is impossible to return surveys for six hundred and forty acres with only one half-mile frontage. The interest of the State demands that the Legislature should amend this law at an early period of its next session.

Extensive and permanent improvements have been made during the past year in the tule lands of this county, demonstrating the perfect practicability of their reclamation.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

DUNCAN BEAUMONT, County Surveyor, San Joaquin County.

## SONOMA COUNTY.

J. B. Wood......County Surveyor.

County Surveyor's Office, Sonoma, Nov. 29, 1860.

Hon. H. A. Higley, Surveyor-General of California:

Sin:—In accordance with law, and agreeable to your instructions, I beg leave to submit to you the following, my annual report:

As the County Assessor has, I presume, made his report, and with the additional information acquired by the taking of the census, I do not deem it necessary for me to say anything in regard to the statistics of the county.

#### INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

There are two licensed ferries in Sonoma County; one is situated at the mouth of the Russian River, and the other is across the Russian River, at, or near, Healdsburg. The income arising from these ferries is very small, as they are seldom used, excepting at a high stage of water in the river. There have been some attempts at artesian well-boring, but with very little success. There has been but one of them that has discharged water above the surface, and that one in small quantities. We have no turnpike, or rail roads; no magnetic telegraph lines. There have been no improvements made on our highways for several years, consequently they are in a wretched condition; and the work that has been done to the roads, has been of no use, owing to the many changes that have since been made. You can frequently see mile-posts and bridges situated in the middle of some man's farm, that has been built or extended across the highway.

#### COUNTY BOUNDARIES.

The act of the Legislature defining the different boundaries of this county is so indefinite, that an officer of Sonoma or either of the adjoining counties can scarcely tell whether he is in his own county or an adjoining one, and more especially regarding that portion of the county line dividing Sonoma from Marin, which was changed by our last Legislature. The specification is so indefinite that I do not think a person with all the information that could be obtained, would be able to point out this par-

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ticular line. I would suggest its immediate location, which would prevent the many difficulties frequently arising.

Sonoma is an agricultural and pastoral county; there is but a small portion of land that is not suitable for grain or grazing purposes, perhaps one-fourth, which has a thick growth of timber and brushwood on it. There is only a small portion of swamp and overflowed lands, situated on San Pablo Bay, Sonoma, Petaluma, and San Antonio, creeks, perhaps fifteen thousand acres, nearly all of which have been surveyed.

#### PLAN FOR THE RECLAMATION OF OVERFLOWED AND SWAMP LANDS.

I can say but very little on this subject, as my experience in such matters has been very limited; it would, therefore, seem almost absurd on my part to hazard an opinion. However, in the first place, I would recommend a good system of ditching and embankments along the bay streams and principal sloughs, to prevent the outflows of the tide and the influx of the body of water which will accumulate by drainage, or from the main land. The work of ditching and embankments will obviate the necessity of fencing, and, consequently, reduce the expense of reclamation, which will probably not exceed four or five dollars per acre. I have no doubt that the plan I have recommended would, in the course of a very short time, cause the land to produce grass, and, as soon as that was accomplished, the reclamation would be complete. As to the mode of tilling, or the description of plough for such an operation, I can give no opinion, as no experiment of this kind has been made in this part of the county. The whole amount of swamp and overflowed land surveyed and approved by the Surveyor-General, is ten thousand five hundred and forty-four and twenty-six hundredths acres, on which some of the locators have commenced operations, but as little progress has been made in the work, I am unable to give you reliable information.

#### SCHOOL LAND WARRANTS.

School Land Warrant No. 275, located by William Mock for J. W. Ormsby, April fifteenth, eighteen hundred and fifty-six; School Land Warrant No. 65, located by William Mock for George Campbell, June fifteenth, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, and relocated by J. B. Wood; School Land Warrant No. 160, for three hundred and twenty acres; No. 674 for one hundred and sixty acres—are located upon the following described lands: The southeast quarter of the southeast quarter of Section 11; the southwest quarter of the southwest quarter, the southwest quarter, the southwest quarter of the southeast quarter, the southeast quarter of the southeast quarter of the southeast quarter of the southeast quarter of Section 12; the west half of Section 13; the west half of the northeast quarter, and the northwest quarter of the southeast quarter of Section 13. Total, six hundred and forty acres; Township, No. 6, North Range, No. 10, west base and meridian of Mount Diablo, July thirticth, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, by William Mock for Thomas Roach.

School Land Warrants Nos. 138—141 are located upon the following lands: Warrant No. 138 upon the southwest quarter of Section 32; Warrant No. 139 upon the southeast quarter of Section 31; Warrant No. 140 upon the northeast quarter of Section 6; Warrant No. 141 upon the northwest quarter of Section 5. Townships, Nos. 7 and 8, North Range, No. 7, west base and meridian of Mount Diablo—by J. B. Wood for Emsley Elliott, December third, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven.

School Land Warrants Nos. 266, 273, and 278, are each for one hundred and sixty acres. No. 266 upon the west half of the southwest quarter, the northeast quarter of the southwest quarter, and the northwest quarter of the southeast quarter, of Section 32; No. 273 on the east half of the southeast quarter; No. 278 on the west half of the northeast quarter, the northeast quarter of the northwest quarter, of Section 31, and the southeast quarter of the southwest quarter of Section 30. Township, No. 9, North Range, No. 7, west base, meridian of Mount Diablo.

Location made by H. H. Harman, Deputy County Surveyor for C. B.

Location made by H. H. Harman, Deputy County Surveyor for C. B. Grant—Warrants Nos. 86 and 87, located on the fractional north half of Section 5, Township No. 8, North Range No. 9 west, and fractional southeast quarter of same section, containing three hundred and eighteen acres. Location of School Land Warrant No. 99, on the first of September,

eighteen hundred and fifty-nine, by C. C. Tracy, Deputy County Surveyor, upon the east half of Section 15, Township No. 6, North Range No. 8, west base and meridian of Mount Diablo.

Location of School Land Warrants Nos. 179 and 466, for one hundred and sixty acres each, September first, eighteen hundred and fifty-nine, by C. C. Tracy, Deputy County Surveyor, for Owen P. Sutton, upon the south fractional half of Section 26, the fractional southeast quarter of the southeast quarter of Section 27, the west half of the southwest quarter of Section 25; all of Township No. 7, of Range No. 8, west base and meridian of Mount Diablo.

Location of School Land Warrant No. 260, for three hundred and twenty acres, for C. H. Holmes, October ninth, eighteen hundred and fifty-nine, upon southeast quarter and west half of the northeast quarter of Section No. 3, and the west half of the southwest quarter of Section No. 2, Township No. 7, Range No. 8, west base and meridian of Mount

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. B. WOOD, County Surveyor Sonoma County.

## SUTTER COUNTY.

PHIL. E. DRESCHER.....County Surveyor.

County Surveyor's Office, November 27th, 1860.

Hon. H. A. HIGLEY, Surveyor-General:

Sir:—In compliance with the statutes, I respectfully submit the following brief report:

For a small county, like Sutter, of about five hundred square miles, where more than one-third of the lands are annually more or less submerged, the title of the other two-thirds has been kept in suspense for the last ten years by supposed Mexican grants, it will appear natural that the interest must be great which an exclusive agricultural people have in the definite construction of the act of Congress of September, eighteen hundred and fifty, by which the swamp and overflowed lands were donated to the several States. In view of this important interest,

allow me, therefore, to direct your attention to the speedy action necessary by the State in regard to the segregation of the swamp and overflowed lands from those of the General Government. A large quantity of these lands have been entered under the several acts of the Legislature, and consequently considerable sums have been paid into the State Treasury, without an adequate security of future title. The money thus paid into the State Treasury is not so much of a loss to persons who enter these lands as the delay put upon their operations in reclaiming said lands, as long as they are not finally considered swamp lands; on the other hand, it is to the interest of the State. It might turn out that by their labor they make their title more uncertain, the same as if they had left the lands in their natural condition, and consequently the settlers make their subsistence by cutting grass and making inferior hay on the small knolls and ridges that extend along the margins into the tule. Their actions are so retarded—as with most of the settlers of Sutter County in years past, when Mexican grants were adversely hanging over their farms—that they hardly have the courage to make brush fences around their grain-fields.

Fractional Townships Nos. 13 and 14 north, Range 1 east, and 12 north, Range 2 east, and Townships Nos. 13 and 14 north, Range 2 east, were sectioned by the U. S. Surveyors, in the fall of eighteen hundred and fifty-five. But very little swamp land has been marked off, and if the survey was to be made at the present time, now that the tules are burnt off to the ground, I doubt very much whether any swamp lands would be marked off at all. Where is the Surveyor that would not admit that the tules are easier sectioned after they have been burnt down, than any other lands in California? And then, twelve dollars per mile is pretty good next.

captain Vioget, who is said to have made the map of the New Helvetia Grant, for General Sutter, in the winter of eighteen hundred and forty, ought to be considered pretty good authority, (he may have been the first Surveyor that ever made a sketch of this section of California,) and he has marked a large portion of land between the Sacramento and Feather rivers, as "Tulares." Perhaps there is something in the season that these lands should be segregated by Surveyors comparative strangers to the country. I think the months of April and May would give more visible indications of the true character of these lands, than October or November.

It has been said, that in California the plow has been ahead of the compass. It might with equal truthfulness be said, that the actions of our Legislatures are as far behind the interests of the people—as regards the segregation of the swamp and overflowed lands—as the compass is behind the plow.

No attempts have been made for the reclamation of swamp lands on a large scale, until this fall, when the Marysville and Vallejo Railroad Company commenced putting in their dam across the Sacramento River Slough. This slough is about two hundred feet wide and thirty feet deep, and heretofore discharged its full volume of water, for six months of the year, in an extensive tule bed; and if the dam that has been made across it by the railroad company should stand—of which there is little doubt, judging from its solid construction—it will lay a large body of from one hundred and eighty to two hundred sections, comparatively dry; and if, in the future, the waters of Butte Creek are confined in a canal dug through to Feather River, it will bring under cultivation the richest lands in Sutter County.

With these few necessary remarks, I close my Annual Report for eighteen hundred and sixty.

I am very respectfully, Your obedient servant,

> PHIL. E. DRESCHER, County Surveyor of Sutter County.

# MISCELLANEOUS REPORTS.

OF P. S. BEASLEY, ON THE RECLAMATION OF SWAMP LANDS.

PEACHDALE, November 22, 1860.

Hon. H. A. Highey, Surveyor-General:

Sir:—Agreeable to promise, I proceed to give you my plan for reclaiming tule lands. Commence on the front, and cut a ditch seven feet wide and four feet deep. Place the sod in two rows on the inside of the ditch, one row in eight inches of it, and the other far enough back to give sufficient space for the bottom dirt between them. Throw in the bottom dirt and the levee is complete. Proceed in building the levee around the entire tract of land in the same way, and it is reclaimed. Always build the levee on the inside of the ditch. In extending the levee back from the river, commence at the edge of the water at low tide, run it back as deep as you can, and when in line with the front levee, put in a sluice-box. Fill in the ditch on top of the box, and that will prevent the tides from interfering much with the ditching on the inside of it. Continue the ditch back two feet wide and as deep as the bottom of the box, which will give drainage enough, and build the levees. When it has been extended back as far as required, commence at the other end of the front levee and extend the ditch back in the same manner. Then connect the back ends by a ditch five feet wide and four feet deep. The land is then reclaimed from water. In the summer, set the sod on fire and burn it off, which reclaims the land from tule and grass roots. Take particular care that the fire does not get to the levee, for if it does, it will burn it up. After the sod has burnt off, it leaves dust and ashes from four to ten inches deep. Sow wheat on this, harrow or brush it in, and it will make a fine crop. Potatoes produce very well planted in those ashes, and require no work after planting the first year, and the next year it can be plowed with one yoke of oxen. I have cultivated on land of this character, beets, turnips, onions, parsnips, carrots, cabbage, celery, lettuce, Indian corn, wheat, barley, oats, sweet potatoes and Irish, peas, beans, etc.

This land is never too dry to plow. You can sow grain from September until the next May, and it will mature.

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For pasturing horses and cattle, I don't think the land can be equaled in the State.

It will cost about one dollar and seventy-five cents per rod to build the levee. The implements to work with in cutting the ditch and building the levee, are a "tule-cutter" to cut the sod with, and a hook to pull it out and plow it with; also, a long-handled, round-pointed shovel.

Any persons desiring further information in regard to this subject, or to see for themselves my plan of reclaiming tule lands, can do so by coming to my place, ten miles below Rio Vista, on the east side of the Sacramento River, where I shall be happy to give them all the information I possess on the subject.

I am, sir, yours respectfully,

P. S. BEASLEY.

OF J. M. SIDWELL, ON THE RECLAMATION OF SWAMP LANDS.

Horse-Shoe Bend, Toland & Lee's Rancho, November 14th, 1860.

Hon. H. A. HIGLEY, Surveyor-General:

SIR:—I have the honor to report the following circumstances which have presented themselves to my mind since my first experience in reclaiming the swamp and overflowed lands in this section of the country:

I made my first trial in eighteen hundred and fifty-four, upon a small piece of land which was overflowed every tide. I had a levee two and a-half feet high, which made it about one foot above the spring-tide mark. The first season it did not succeed well. The second, it became very tight, not leaking a drop. In June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, I had the ground all spaded up. In July, I put the plow to work, turning the furrow toward the levee, filling up the ditch and making a solid bank. In a few more years it will appear like a natural bank. This I think is the best mode of making a levee on the bank of any stream. The only difficulty I have found in reclaiming these lands is in keeping the water from flowing over them. It is not necessary for back ditches; a good front levee is what is required. The ditch should not be over two feet deep. If the levee should be higher, make the ditch wider. The dirt from a five-by-two-feet ditch will make a levee of sufficient hight in most cases, until it can be raised by back plowing, which will prove far better

than any machine that can be started.

On Captain J. H. Smith's claim, bordering on Cache Creek Slough, back of Rio Vista, I did not pretend to make a general levee, but merely stopped the small inlets or sloughs, putting sluices to each, according to their size; say, for instance, a slough ten feet wide, six feet deep, and one mile in length, a sluice one foot in depth by three in width, will be sufficient. I would not use any sluice smaller than two feet wide and one in depth. The sluice must increase more in proportion as the slough is wider and longer; for instance, in a dam which I put in for Smith, the slough being sixty-four feet in width and fourteen in depth, I placed a sluice eight feet in width and seventeen inches in depth, which should have been five feet in depth, so as to pass off the rain-water that collected in the slough from the hills. The slough is about two and a-half miles in



length to the head, where there is a long, wide flat, covering an area of about two thousand or more acres, which collects the water in the rainy season. As it is, there is somewhere near one thousand acres pretty thoroughly reclaimed for the sum of one thousand dollars, and by spending one thousand more, he can have three thousand acres pretty well reclaimed at a cost of sixty-six and two-third cents per acre. The larger the tract, the less is the cost per acre for reclamation.

In constructing the levee on Dr. Toland & Lee's Rancho, I have cut a ditch five feet wide and two in depth, making the levee of the dirt therefrom, first taking the sod and making a good front next to the ditch, about two and a-half feet high, then putting the remnant of the dirt on the outside, packing it down well. After the expiration of one season, it will not let water in enough to be of any injury. The levee must have time to settle before it can be of service. It is nearly impossible to make it tight the first season. A levee is something like a fence—it needs repairing every year. It is for that reason that I advance the idea of shoal ditching and back plowing. By this means you can in a few years, have your levees on a grade apparently level, and annually increase them in

It will not do to calculate on the immediate use of these lands for other than grazing purposes; the risk of overflow at first would be too great to

pnt in crops of grain.

The dams I have built on the rancho, are made of brush and dirt, which if properly made, will never give out. I prefer brush to lumber dams. The lumber dam cannot be made to last more than ten years at most, while a brush dam, if built at the proper season, will increase in strength as it acquires age. To construct a brush dam in a slough, say fifty feet in width, and on an average of ten feet in depth, it will cost about five hundred dollars. A lumber dam would cost about one-third more. The sluices should not be placed in the slough; a channel should be cut around the end of the dam through solid ground, so that they will have a firm bed, and the dirt should be well rammed down at the sides. The length of sluices vary from sixteen to forty feet. It is not well to have the dam close to the bank, especially when there are steamers running on the river—they cause a vibration of the gates, which is apt to damage the

The land which I have reclaimed here in the early part of this season, is now dry enough for burning or plowing. Burning I do not approve of; though a quicker way of getting the land ready for cultivation, it is not so good. By plowing the land, in June or July, it will rot in time to raise a crop the following year. I think the first season, that sod corn might be raised to advantage, similar to the mode of raising the first crop in the Western States. It is argued that the ground is too cold; I think after the water is once shut off the ground appears to undergoe shows after the water is once shut off, the ground appears to undergo a change, and by turning it up at the time I speak of, there would be a heavy crop of grass, which, turned under, would act as a hot-bed another year.

I might, perhaps, go into detail still further, in this matter, but feeling that I am not competent to do the subject justice without further experience, I therefore submit the foregoing to your consideration.

I have the honor to be Your obedient servant,

J. M. SIDWELL. Sup't of Reclamation at Horse-Shoe Bend.

## REPORTS OF COUNTY ASSESSORS.

#### AMADOR COUNTY.

FREDERICK P. SMITH.....County Assessor.

Office County Assessor, Jackson, December 24th, 1860.

Hon. H. A. HIGLEY,

Surveyor-General:

SIR:-In compliance with your circular, and in conformity with the

law, I submit the following, my annual report:

The total valuation of the property of this county, for the year eighteen hundred and sixty, is two million three hundred and ninety-nine thousand one hundred and thirty-eight dollars—falling below that of last year, sixteen thousand six hundred and eighty-one dollars. The falling off is accounted for by the great depreciation in the value of live stock.

## REAL ESTATE.

The value of real estate is steadily advancing; especially is this true as regards that portion lying in and below the foot-hills, embracing what are known as Ione, Dry Creek, Buckeye, and Jackson valleys. And the advance may be expected to be still more rapid from this time forward; for, indeed, this is a beautiful locality—a body of land unsurpassed in richness and productiveness, producing, without irrigation, crops equaling, if not surpassing, those of any of the lower valleys of our State. Where irrigation is needed, however, water is readily obtained, as each of these yellows is wetered by distinct running streams. of these valleys is watered by distinct running streams.

One drawback to improvement in this section of our county, heretofore, has been the uncertainty of the validity of the so-called "Pico," or "Rio Seco Grant." The decision of the U.S. District Court made during the past year, removing this claim from our best valley lands, has induced settlers to improve and beautify their homes, and I have no doubt another year will show a large increase in the value of this part of the county over other portions, and over the assessment for this year.



#### CROPS, ETC.

The fruitfulness of the soil of our State is proverbial. The valley, the hill-side, and even the tops of hills and mountains, all produce largely when properly cultivated; hence, the study, by the tiller of the soil, of the sources of fertility and the causes of barrenness, is not as necessary here as it is in many of the Eastern States of our Union. Yet that such study and knowledge, and then the application and admixture with the soil, of proper substances, would be beneficial, and repay largely, even here, I cannot for a moment doubt; and in my estimation, the man who would give his time and talent to promote, or bring about, a proper spirit of inquiry on this subject, would as much deserve the name of a philanthropist, as the inventor, the teacher of the arts and sciences, or of divine law. Whether the people of Amador County are as wide awake on this subject as they are progressive on others, I am unable to say; yet that the crops of the past year have been prolific without precedent, is unquestionable, as will be seen by the following: Wheat yielded an average of thirty bushels per acre; oats, thirty; barley, forty; corn, fifty. A field of barley harvested by Messrs. Bishop & Martin, of Jackson Valler and the state of the st ley, yielded at the rate of sixty-one bushels to the acre. This is not a solitary instance—many fields in other valleys yielded equally well.

#### FRUIT TREES AND VINES.

The increase in apple trees has been large, the number returned this year being thirty-two thousand two hundred and sixty-three. As an article of food, fruit, but more especially apples, have been proved of great value. The cost of living in families can be very materially reduced by the use of fruit, in various ways, not merely by the amount of aliment afforded, but by adding to the variety and to the list of luxuries, enabling them to reduce the amount of other and more costly luxuries. Hence, am happy to notice the great increase in the number of trees planted this last season.

The increase in pear, plum, and cherry trees, is also large, but the increase in the number of grape vines is astonishing; one hundred and sixty thousand vines is the number given in. Ranches exist in our county containing as many as fifteen thousand vines, and producing many tuns of grapes, although one-half of the vines are not yet in bearing condition. A considerable quantity of wine will be manufactured in different portions of our county this fall. The ruling price of grapes is one hundred and twenty dollars per tun.

#### LIVE STOCK.

The increase in the number of horses, over last year, is two hundred and forty-eight; cattle, one thousand three hundred and seventy-two; sheep, seven thousand three hundred and twelve.

#### MILLS AND MANUFACTORIES.

The number of grist mills and saw mills is the same as last year. The quantity of flour and lumber manufactured, about the same. The iron foundry, situated at Sutter Creek, and owned by Frank Tibbetts, Esq. is doing an excellent business, and is indeed a useful institution. The heaviest kind of machinery used for quartz-crushing, is here manufactured with dispatch, and at only a very slight advance on city prices.

The increase in quartz mills is three, being a total of thirty-six mills;

but owing to repairs needed in some, litigation in regard to others, and the failure of quartz, only nineteen are in operation. Many of this number are paying handsomely. Especially is this the case with the Badger and Eureka mills, situate at Sutter Creek; the Keystone Mill, situate at Amador; the Oneida, situate near Jackson; and the Butte Mill, situate

The mines owned by Alvinza Hayward, Esq. and known as the "Badger" and "Eureka," are said, by those who pretend to know, to be the best paying concerns in the State. The depth attained on the veins is four hundred and seventy five fact and any articles. ndred and seventy-five feet and upwards, and the average pay of rock fifteen dollars per tun. At this great depth, the veins are from fifteen to thirty feet in width, and the whole paying rock. Ninety-five men are constantly employed by Mr. Hayward, and the net proceeds are about twelve thousand dollars per month. The Badger Mills are run eight months in the year; and the Eureka the whole year.

A new steam mill is being erected at Scottsville, by Albert Moore, Esq and will be under way in a month from this date. The rock to be crushed at this mill is rich, and the quantity large. Many other mills are paying

good profits, but I have not the space to particularize.

In my last report I spoke of a coal-mine having been discovered in Buckeye Valley, in this county; but to what extent it has been opened or prospected I am unable to say. Of another mine, discovered since near Ione City, and owned by Messrs. Hall & Harron, I have more knowledge. This vein is very extensive, and the quality pronounced excellent. Coal from this mine is already in use in every portion of the county, for use of mills, burning in stoves, and making gas. In the Golden Star Grist Mill, situate at Ione City, this coal is now used instead of wood. Instead of three cords of wood, formerly used every twelve hours, one and a half tun of coal now suffices, which is a saving to the owners of six dollars for that length of time.

One other subject I will touch upon, then close. The farmers of Amador County have heretofore been blessed with a good market; but the increased interest manifested in farming, and the great increase in the quantity of grain raised from year to year, compel them to look about for a more extensive market.

The great discoveries made east of the mountains, the acknowledged richness of the silver mines of Carson, the known unproductiveness and unfitness of lands in that region for farming purposes, must naturally make it a good and regular market for any and all the commodities produced and for sale by our farmers.

Our close proximity, and the acknowledged probability, of the construction of a good road between some eastern point in our county and the summit of the Sierra Nevada, induces our farmers to believe that such a road should be opened to them. Whether by the State, the County, or by individual enterprise, is immaterial to them; they demand a road Such a road would be of incalculable value, not only to the farmers of our county, but would equally benefit the farmers of San Joaquin and Sacramento counties, as well as many other classes of our community. I trust the mention to you of this subject will induce you to give it a notice in your report, and, by that means, bring it more prominently before the public, and ultimately result in the opening of the desirable thoroughfare.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

FREDERICK P. SMITH, County Assessor of Amador County.



JACKSON, October 24th, 1860.

Having sent you a copy of the statistics for this year, I did not deem it necessary to copy it again, or to add it to this.

Truly yours,

FREDERICK P. SMITH,

Assessor for Amador County. To Hon. H. A. HIGLEY,

Surveyor-General.

## BUTTE COUNTY.

WM. D. VANTINE..... ...County Assessor.

> COUNTY ASSESSOR'S OFFICE, Oroville, Oct. 2, 1860.

Hon. H. A. HIGLEY, Surveyor-General:

Sir:-I have herewith enclosed a statement of the agricultural and other statistics of Butte County, compiled from the assessment books of eighteen hundred and sixty; and also, an abstract of the assessed value of real and personal property, with the amount of taxes for State and county purposes levied thereon.

Farmers, generally speaking, have reaped an average crop; though

prices are low for grain, stock, etc.

The several branches of industry in this county, to wit: agricultural, mercantile, and mining, appear to be in a prosperous condition. One difficulty we experience is that such a number of disputes, followed by suits at law, arise from lands claimed by possession, and covered by Spanish grants; that there has not been the improvements made that would have been had these matters been settled.

The breed of stock of all kinds in this county, is improving slowly, but steadily. I wish to notice a late importation of fine South Down sheep by J. M. Montgomery, of Pine Creek, Chico Township.

Fruit-growing has increased during the present year, and the greater part of the finer fruits are of excellent flavor. I will here refer to the orchards of Messrs. Bidwell, Briggs, Washington Henshaw, and J. R.

The facilities for the cultivation of the grape-vine in this county, in many locations are good, and some of the different classes of grapes are as fine as any raised in the State; among others I may mention those raised by T. Shaub, near Oroville.

Three hundred gallons of wine have been made by Major John Bidwell, the present year, from grapes raised on his rancho at Chico, and of good

quality.

The mercantile business in this county is in, I think, a prosperous condition, though, for some time past, not so extensive as we could have wished, however. The trade of Oroville is slowly progressing, and as we have all confidence in a railroad being built to connect Oroville with tide water railroad, we have no doubt of future prosperity, and within a short

period of time. The Contractors have been delayed in the commencement of the work for the purpose of testing the law passed by the Legislature, approved March fourteen, eighteen hundred and sixty, and amended March twenty-nine, eighteen hundred and sixty, authorizing the Board of Supervisors of the county to issue her bonds for the two hundred thousand dollars to aid in the prosecution of the work.

The present year we have had considerable improvements made at our

county seat, in good substantial buildings, and will, undoubtedly, within the coming year, much more.

The principal seats of mining enterprise in the county are at Oroville, Inskip, Dogtown, Cherokee Flat, Yankee Hill, Oregon City, and Sparks & Smith's Mill, near the same, Mooreville, and Forbestown.

River mining I do not think is carried on to such an extent as it was last year, although there are many claims being worked on the Main, Middle, North, and South, forks of Feather River. The Golden Channel claims of J. & T. Lytle, and H. B. Minott & Co. employ a large number of men, and I little doubt that they will be successful in their operations on Main Feather River, above Oroville. At quartz mining there is considerable work, and but few claims paying well. The heaviest mining operations in the county, successfully prosecuted, are located about, or near, Dogtown, on the hills of little Butte Creek, and on the west branch of Feather River, it being generally tunnel mining, and, as a general

thing, requiring the outlay of much capital.

The number of miles of boundary necessary to be run in this county, at least, prior to March first, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, I should say would be about sixty miles. The said lines to be run between Butte and Sutter counties, Butte and Colusa counties, and Butte and Plumas; there being much difficulty experienced by the Assessors of the several counties in making their assessments.

Electro-magnetic telegraphs in this county, we have but one, and its value ten thousand seven hundred dollars, and extending about fifty-four miles in length.

The timber of the county, of the greater part, is cedar and pine; redwood, none. Oak to be found generally in the valley, but the lands not heavily timbered. The assessment of the present year, you will perceive, is not so large as eighteen hundred and fifty-nine, but I have no doubt the supplementary assessment, will, in all probability, increase it to four million of dollars. This may be accounted for by the decrease in the value of stock since last year. In conclusion I would recommend that printed blanks be forwarded to the several County Assessors, in sufficient quantity and before the time of their commencing to assess, so that all could be accomplished at one time, in accordance with the recommendation of John Rule, Esq. Assessor of Yuba County.

I am, sir, yours very respectfully,

WM. D. VANTINE, County Assessor of Butte County.



#### CALAVERAS COUNTY.

ROBT W. DOWLING......County Assessor.

County Assessor's Office, Mokelumne Hill, Nov. 13, 1860.

To H. A. HIGLEY,

Surveyor General:

SIR:—In accordance with the requirement of "An Act concerning the the Office of Surveyor-General," passed April seventeen, eighteen hundred and sixty, I herewith transmit my annual report, as Assessor of Calaveras County.

veras County.

The principal source of wealth at present, at least, of this county consists in her mines; for although the western portion is mainly occupied, as it is best adapted to agricultural purposes, it is the auriferous yield of the lesser branches and spurs of the Sierra Nevada, which imparts activity to the other pursuits of her citizens, furnishing as it does the wherewithal to remunerate the husbandman for his labor.

But, lest an erroneous impression should be produced by the foregoing, justice requires to state that, if from its superficial nature, this portion of the county will not admit of the laying out of extensive farms, the experiment to plant the vine and tree upon these apparently arid and sterile hill-sides, has produced such extraordinary favorable results as to leave not a shadow of a doubt of the adaptability of every foot of land not otherwise unfit for cultivation, to the purpose of horticulture. By reference to the accompanying table of statistics you will perceive that our citizens are alive to the importance of this branch of industry and source of future wealth; and it must be truly gratifying to every well-wisher of this State to learn the fact that the progress, extension, and yield, of horticulture is far ahead of the inverse ratio of the supposed or actual decline of the mines, so that what the county is losing by the gradual exhaustion of her mines, and consequent depreciation of mining property, such as ditches, flumes, reservoirs, etc. she is more than gaining by the rapid conversion of her virgin soil into blooming and productive gardens and homesteads.

The striking contrast between the number of trees and vines of this year and that of eighteen hundred and fifty-eight, (according to the last published report of my predecessor,) will furnish a more convincing proof of the start taken by horticulture, than anything I might say upon the subject, the number of trees having more than doubled, and, in some instances, tripled since then, and the number of grape-vines increased from twenty-four thousand one hundred and eighty-seven, in eighteen hundred and fifty-eight, to one hundred and sixty-nine thousand seven hundred and eighty-four, in eighteen hundred and sixty.

hundred and eighty-four, in eighteen hundred and sixty.

All sorts of garden vegetables are produced in the greatest abundance for home consumption.

The cultivation of hops has been tried this season, and promises ere long to become a staple production.

It is a well-known fact that there can be no reliable information ob-

It is a well-known fact that there can be no reliable information obtained in regard to the yield of the gold mines of this or any other county in the State, and while, therefore, I refrain from more than a mere allusion to the existence of such, I must, on the contrary, enlarge upon an-

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other branch of mining that bids fair to rival our gold-fields at no very distant day—I refer to her

#### COPPER MINES.

In the spring of the present year a copper field, having the appearance of proving very extensive and remunerative, was discovered by Mr. Hiram Hughes, in the southwestern portion of this county. Operations to develop the riches of the mine were immediately commenced, and the favorable result of the first prospectors, led to the discovery of the same and other ores at different points in the vicinity. All of these "claims" promise to equal in value the one first discovered, which latter closely resembles the far-famed Burre-Burre mines of south Australia.

The quality of the ore is blue and green carbonate, oxide of copper, yellow, gray, and black ores, some of which will yield, as I have been informed, from sixty-five to seventy per cent. There are at present accumulated at Hughes & Co.'s claim, some two hundred tuns of the ore, and about a like quantity on McCarty & Co.'s claim, but which, from adverse circumstances, has not been disposed of as yet.

I am confident that more discoveries of like character might be made—as there eventually will be—by a judicious outlay of capital, a practical knowledge of this branch of mining, and a scientific manipulation of the ores; and it is owing to the absence of all these that so little has been done there to develop the undoubted mineral wealth of this section of our country.

It would amply repay the State for all the outlay that a State Mineralogist might make in giving this section a thorough scientific investigation, not only in connection with the discoveries already made, but to inaugurate a system of researches, which will, as I am satisfied, lead to the discovery of other minerals, such as sulphur, antimony, and tin—traces of which have already been found by "prospectors" unaided as they were by those indispensible guides—arts and science.

There baving been no report made in eighteen hundred and fifty-nine by my predecessor, it is impossible for me, without going over the whole process of extracting from his books, as I have just done from my own, for this year, to institute a comparison between the different statistics of last year and those of the present; but from a partial investigation, I find that while the number of assessments of last year were sixteen hundred and twenty-three, those of the present ran up to eighteen hundred and fifty-eight, thus showing a gain of nearly fourteen and a half per cent. The value assessed on the different kinds of property, amount in the aggregate to two million, four hundred and twenty-seven thousand, seven hundred and ninety-five dollars, namely, assessed value of improvements on—

Description.	Value.
nches	\$415,625 397,409 1,615,761
Own lots.	397,409
orsonal property	
Total	\$2,427,795



The number of inhabitants of this county being about sixteen thousand gives an average amount of property subject to assessment, to every many woman, and child, of one hundred and fifty-one dollars and seventy-two

All of which is respectfully submitted,

ROBT W. DOWLING,
Assessor of Calaveras County.

#### EL DORADO COUNTY.

Lewis Foster... ...County Assessor.

County Assessor's Office,
Placerville, Oct. 27, 1860.

Hon. H. A. HIGLEY, Surveyor-General:

SIR:—I have the honor herewith to transmit you the following official report of statistics of the county of El Dorado for the current year. The report is not as elaborate as I could have wished, but it is sufficiently so for all necessary purposes. It differs but slightly from that I made you

one year ago.

It is almost needless to inform you that I find it impossible to fully and accurately comply with the requirements of the law; but when practicable, I have strictly done so. Our population, to a great extent, is minimum and the related for property is constantly changing. It is no unugratory, and the value of property is constantly changing. It is no unusual thing to find a mining camp prosperous one year, the next, deserted; for this reason it is more difficult to arrive at the real value of property in this than in the older States, where settlements are permanent and

property acquires a fixed value.

In comparing the statistics of last year with those of the present, it will be perceived that there has been a marked and gratifying increase in the amount of taxable property over last year; also, fruit trees, vines, the amount of taxable property over last year; also, fruit trees, vines, will tree, but there are thousands of acres, well adapted for vineyards, all trees, but there are thousands of acres, well adapted for vineyards, all trees, there are thousands of acres, will compare favorably the first raising counties. th older fruit-raising counties.

In the entire eastern portion of this county the timber may be regarded as inexhaustible. Of the chief varieties that are valuable for lumber, I will mention the sugar, pitch, and spruce, pines, which can be found in abundance. There are also species of live oak and ash that are valuable, but scarce; these are mostly found along canons.

LAND.

LA the testion portion is mountaineous, and the principal pursuit of a lagrantion of its inhabitants, is in the collection of precious metals. The lagrantic interspersed throughout this mountain region, innumerated

valleys adapted to agricultural and grazing purposes, which, in fertility, are equal to any in the county. The number of acres of land claimed is one hundred and fifty-six thousand and forty-nine. There are no swamp lands in the county.

I have to report but two foundaries; two tanneries; three soda factories: twelve breweries; three brick kilns; and two telegraphs.

#### MINING INTERESTS.

Quartz mining has about entirely ceased. There are river, tunnel, and surface, diggings, however, that are paying fair wages—a few paying

#### VALUATION OF PROPERTY.

In comparing the assessment of last year with this, it will be perceived that there has been a marked and gratifying increase. The total amount of property assessed is three million five hundred and ninety thousand seven hundred and seventy-two dollars. The total value of real estate is three hundred and twenty-five thonsand eight hundred and sixty-five dollars. The value of improvements is one million two hundred and thirtytwo thousand one hundred and twenty dollars. The amount of personal property is two million thirty-two thousand seven hundred and eightyseven dollars. An increase over last year's assessment of one million forty thousand two hundred and twenty-two dollars.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

LEWIS FOSTER, Assessor of El Dorado County.

## MONTEREY COUNTY.

Monterey, November 24, 1860.

H. A. HIGLEY, Esq. Surveyor General:

DEAR SIR:-I herewith transmit to you the report of the County Assessor of this (Monterey) county for the present year, and also an abstract of said report. There being but one Assessor in this county, I thought it best to send you his full report. The delay is attributable to the Assessor, as I have just this day received it.

Very respectfully,

T. S. ROBERTS, County Auditor.

URIAH BURNS......County Assessor.

Assessor's Office, Monterey Nov. 23, 1860.

To the Clerk of the Board of Equalization:

SIR: In accordance with the provisions of section nine of an act en-

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titled An Act to provide Revenue for the support of the Government of this State, approved April thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty, I here with transmit to you my annual report for the current year, wherein are mentioned such statistical facts as required by the circular of the Surveyor-General to the County Assessors in this State, and all general information (as much as is within my personal knowledge, and as learned from reliable sources) tending to develop the resources of this county, and to indicate some of its wants.

#### VALUE OF PROPERTY ASSESSED.

Real Estate	\$493,914 50 126,270 00 877,482 60
Total value of Property Assessed	1,497,667 10

#### METEOROLOGY.

The following table is an abstract of meteorological phenomena observed by Dr. C. A. Canfield, at the city of Monterey, from October, eighteen hundred and fifty-nine, to October, eighteen hundred and sixty:

	I	AT.	36 de	g. 36	min	. L	ong.	121	deg.	54 n	in. 3	0 se	e.
SUMMARY OF WEATHER.	Oct. 1859	Nov. 1859.	Dec. 1859	Jun. 1860	Feb. 1860	March, 1860	April, 1860.	May, 1860.	June, 1860.	Ju'y, 1860.	Aug. 1800.	Sept .1860.	Oct. 1860
Greatest heat. Greatest cold	2	41 61 4 3·03	58 17 2·84 1	55 11 0.98 10	้	6 02 2	260 4	0	$0.17 \\ 0.17 \\ 0$	0 0 1	78 53 65 0 0	0	0-70
No. of days of s. or s. w. winds No. of days of s. or s. w. winds Number of foggy mornings Number of foggy evenings Fog all day, number of days	20 11	7 15 12 4 1	4 6 20 1 0	6 9 4 4 2	4 16	9 16 11 6 5	18 8 4 1		16 8 17 18 15 12	3 26 17 10 6	1 5 24 29 21 10	3 5 6 1 9 3	9 10 13 4 1

#### FARMING.

This year the lands in the Pajaro Valley and Salinas Plains have yielded an abundant crop. A quantity of wheat has been lost, owing to copious showers of rain during the month of July. As to other produce the harvest has been satisfactory.

to copious showers of rain during the month of July. As to other produce, the harvest has been satisfactory.

An undertaking, likely to prove very beneficial to the farmers of the aforesaid lands, has lately been set on foot. Some enterprising persons considering the Monterey or Salinas River navigable, to ascertain the distance from its mouth, have purchased a small steamer for the purpose of towing vessels over the bar, in and out the said river. The

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enterprise has succeeded extremely well; a large number of small crafts have entered the slough, loaded produce, and have been safely towed out to sea.

The opening of the navigation of the Salinas River is a great advantage to all land owners and farmers in that neighborhood, saving them expensive costs of freight, and doing away altogether with the dangers of the Pajaro landing through a high surf.

The only drawback is, that the mouth of the river should not be

The only drawback is, that the mouth of the river should not be attempted whenever the sea is rough; and, therefore, vessels may be obliged to remain in the port of Monterey for several days until a calm may permit them to go in. Likewise, vessels loaded in the slough must wait for an opportunity to go out. However, from the first of July to the fifteenth of October, the sea on the bar is so smooth that the entrance and exit of the river may be undertaken almost every day.

and exit of the river may be undertaken almost every day.

At the mouth of the river a city has been laid out, under the name of Saint Paul's City. This is on a small swampy island, commonly called Paul's Island. It would not be advisable to erect any building thereon, neither to trust there any kind of depot, as the island is subject to overflow every severe winter.

Much grain has been cut early in the year as hay for cattle and horses; and no mention as to the quantity is made in this report, as I have had no means to make a correct estimate of the number of tuns of hay obtained.

#### PASTURAGE AND CATTLE.

The winter of eighteen hundred and fifty-nine and eighteen hundred and sixty having been comparatively wet, there has been good pasturage this year, and to the present time no want thereof has been experienced, although the rain, fallen early for the season, must have, in a great measure, deprived the grass of its strength and nutritious qualities. Owing to the drought of several years in succession, the seed of the wild oats in various parts of this county has almost been destroyed, and it will take two good years before the hills will be covered with that pasture as they were in the spring of eighteen hundred and fifty-three.

The indigenous grasses are: the wild oat, clover of several kinds bunch grass, pin grass, and others. Attempts to raise "alfalfa" or Peruvian clover have failed.

The cattle have done well, but are at low prices in the market. Much pains has been taken to improve the breed of Spanish stock cattle; several stockraisers had a number of American bulls imported, and are now beginning to get on their ranches some very fine half-breed cattle.

Since the last year much American stock cattle has come to this county.

#### CONTAGIOUS DISEASE AMONG HORSES.

About the beginning of August, eighteen hundred and fifty-nine a disease altogether unknown to the native stockraisers, broke out among the horses in some parts of this county, and most of the horses attacked died. Until now no efficacious remedy against the evil is known. The progress of the disease is slow, but certain. The first symptoms are indicated by a continual shaking of the head; after some time, the diseased horse will droop his head until his nostrils touch the ground, and in that manner walk or trot for a considerable time and over many miles of ground without taking food or drink, and as if deprived of eyesight, until at last coming up before some obstacle, as a cluster of trees or a fence, he remains standing still until he dies.



This year the disease made its appearance at about the same time as the previous year, and is raging with greater intensity. Some stockraisers on the Salinas Plains—among others, Messrs. David Spence and Francisco Soberanes—have lost one-half of their horses.

Colts are subject thereto, the same as grown horses; and it has been ascertained that the disease is contagious.

The seat of the disease is undoubtedly in the brain, but although several experiments have been made on dead horses, no positive cause has as yet been discovered. When a horse is attacked with this disease, his recovery is never complete; but remains stupefied and almost useless.

I think the case is deserving the attention of the veterinary profession.

#### SHEEP.

As may be seen by the table under the head of "Live Stock," there have been assessed ninety-nine thousand five hundred and fifty sheep—five thousand one hundred and fifty-six more than last year. As the assessment was made in the spring, most of the ewes had not yet lambed, or the lambs were so small as not to be worth the notice of the Assessor. If the lambs of this year were counted, the total amount of sheep would have been put down at one hundred and twenty-four thousand head.

It is a well-known fact that this county is the best locality in the State for raising sheep; the climate and pasturage are favorable to their increase and the improvement of the breed. No case of disease among the flocks has come to my knowledge.

flocks has come to my knowledge.

During this year, several new localities, proper for sheep raising, have been discovered, particularly in the extensive range of hills dividing Peach Tree Valley and the Salinas, where formerly leagues of land with good pasture, were lying useless for the want of water. Enterprising settlers have, by artificial means, succeeded in procuring an abundant supply of that element, thereby rendering valuable a considerable tract of land.

Captain Sherwood had this year one thousand two hundred sheep imported from Australia, of a superior quality. An offer was made for the lot, at thirty dollars per head, which was declined.

M. M. Flint, Bixby & Co. and Col. W. W. Hollister, have made it their especial care to improve the breed of sheep in this county. Their flocks can vie with the best in this State, for the superior quality of wool and mutton

#### FRUIT TREES AND VINES.

The raising of fruit trees is progressing, and the yield of the young trees is considerable every year, while the trees in the Mission Orchards, owing to old age, and want of proper care, begin to fail.

The vine is cultivated with success in several localities. On the farm of Mr. Theophile Vaché, on the eastern slope of the Gabilan Mountain, there are now over fifty thousand grape vines, which produced, last year, five hundred gallons of wine, of a very good quality. I am informed that this year, one thousand five hundred gallons of wine have been produced there.

#### WHALE FISHERIES, ETC.

There are two whaling companies at Monterey—one consisting of Americans and Portuguese, and the other of Portuguese only. Each company has two boats, manned by six men each. Besides the boats' crews, each company has three or four spare hands to attend to the try-

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ing works. The following table will indicate the success of each company, and the amount of oil made within the last twelve months:

#### AMERICAN AND PORTUGUESE COMPANY.

Whales caught, California Grays	9
Whales caught, Humpbacks	13
Oil extracted from California Grays, barrels*	250
Oil extracted from Humpbacks, barrels	400
Total number of whales caught	22
Total number barrels of oil extracted	650
PORTUGUESE COMPANY.	
Whales caught, California Grays	18
Whales caught, Humpbacks	16
Oil extracted from California Grays, barrels	700
Oil extracted from Humpbacks	500
Total number of whales caught	34
Total number barrels of oil extracted	1,200
Total number whales caught by both companies	
Total number barrels of oil extracted by both companies	

Like the foregoing year, the mackerel fishery failed this year—both mackerel and herring having been scarce during the season. It has been noticed that, after two successive seasons, when the aforesaid fish have been abundant, there succeed two seasons when the same will be scarce. During the fishing season of a good year, the waters of Monterey Bay are literally swarming with a great variety of fish.

#### PIARIES.

The raising of bees has been lately undertaken, and has met with success, except in some parts of the Salinas Plains, where, according to report, several swarms have been destroyed by the rapacious attacks of a certain species of humble-bee, commonly called "yellow jacket."

An amateur in the city of Montercy has several hives, and they are doing well.

#### SAW MILLS.

There is one saw mill, situated four miles from Monterey. It is propelled by a thirty-horse-power steam engine, and is capable of sawing seventeen thousand feet of lumber in twenty-four hours.

#### WOOD, LUMBER, ETC.

The lumber produced, is the "Monterey pine." It is tough, durable, and well suited to planking roads, wharfs, bridges, etc. but being very knotty, it cannot be recommended for spars.

The export of cord-wood amounts to about twenty thousand cords per annum.

There are great quantities of redwood in the ravines at the foot of the mountains south of Carmelo River, but owing to the roughness of the

\* The barrel is of the capacity of thirty-two gallons.



country, and the difficulty in making roads in these localities, little use is made of this valuable article

One vessel, of one hundred and twenty tuns burden, is in progress of construction. She is entirely out of "Monterey pine."

#### WHARFS.

There are two wharfs at Monterey, one belonging to the Monterey Wharf Company, and the other to the owner of the Monterey Saw-Milk. The last named is private property without privilege, situated on the lands of the owner, and only used by himself.

#### ARTESIAN WELLS.

There is one artesian well in the county, situated in the vicinity of the town of San Juan; the bore is about seven inches in diameter, and the depth is only eighty feet. It throws up abundance of water, but it has been remarked that the quantity is decreasing. Other attempts have been made, but have failed—the greatest depth bored is three hundred feet. It is, however, generally believed that by boring a few feet deeper water could be obtained on the Salinas Plains.

During the year the telegraph line has not much advanced. The line reaches to the town of San Juan, making, in all, twenty-four miles of telegraph line within this county.

#### FERRIES AND BRIDGE.

There are two ferries, one at the mouth of the Salinas River, and one at Hilltown, where the stage crosses the river on the line of travel from Monterey to San Juan. A toll-bridge has been completed over the Pajaro River, on the line of travel from San Juan to San José, the cost of which was four thousand dollars.

The roads are far from being in good condition. The main road of this county, or line of travel from Monterey to San Juan, is at certain points, and particularly at the San Juan hill, quite bad. Suggestions have been made to change the road, so as to avoid the aforesaid hill of San Juan, and construct a new branch, passing over the Rancho de los Vergeles. The matter of roads is about to receive attention. By an act of the Legislature the Board of Supervisors has been empowered to levy an extra tax for road improvements, and that last named body has appropriated twenty cents on every dollar of assessed value for that purpose. The stage road from Monterey to San Luis Obispo is also in need of

The nearest road from Monterey to the Pajaro Valley, and that part thereof on the southwest side of the Salinas River, is what is commonly called the lower, or estrada road, and is in no condition to allow the carriage of freight; there, no improvements can be made at present, the soil on the greatest part thereof being composed of quicksand. However, when the Pajaro Valley and Salinas Plains shall be more thickly settled, and the amount of produce augmented, there is no doubt but private enterprise will establish a plank road there, as the advantage to be obtained thereby can be easily calculated.

The distance from Monterey to the Salinas River by the aforesaid road, is about eleven miles, and the distance from that point to the Pajaro Valley about ten miles more. Of the first eleven miles eight require planking; the road over the Salinas Plains is level and good. If the road from Monterey to the Salinas River was planked, bridges thrown over some of the sloughs would complete the work. This work could be done comparatively cheap as the lumber wanted for such a purpose is

A toll-road, laid out in the above described property, perhaps, at the present time, would not pay the shoreholders on their outlay, but, as I said before, it will eventually, when produce shall increase, for the farmers will, perhaps, prefer sending their grain to the safe port of Monterey, at a low cost of freight, there to be shipped, in all security, and to be in the market at a given time, than to expose it to the risks of the bar of the Salinas River, or to the loss of the market when vessels are delayed, lying weather-bound in the Salinas Slough.

#### COUNTY BOUNDARIES.

The southern boundaries of this county, dividing the counties of Monterey and San Luis Obispo, begin at a point on the summit of the coast range due east from the mouth of the Nacimiento River; thence running due west to the aforesaid mouth of the Nacimiento River; thence up said river ten miles; thence due west to the Pacific Ocean, etc.

This line is altogether an imaginary, or artificial one, except as to the distance of ten miles where it follows the meanderings of the Nacimiento River, and has never been surveyed or marked out; and as the country about the said line is getting thickly settled, some steps should be taken so as to ascertain the limits of the respective counties. The settlers do not know in which of the two counties they are residing, and many of them had their property assessed this year both by the Assessor of San Luis Obispo and of Monterey.

To the above stated fact I respectfully call the attention of the Sur-

veyor-General, to whom the foregoing is submitted.

I have the honor to be respectfully your obedient servant,

URIAH BURNS, County Assessor

By J. Ruurds, Deputy.

PLACER COUNTY.

THOMAS B. HARPER..... .....County Assessor.

> Assessor's Office, November 13, 1860.

To Hon. H. A. HIGLEY, Surveyor-General:

SIR :- In compliance with the law, I herewith submit my annual report. As in my last report, I do not deem it necessary to indulge in any lengthy comments, professing to submit a compilation of statistics for the consideration of those who may be interested therein.

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It will be seen, by comparison with my previous report, that some species of property have depreciated in value, and my observations as to the causes that have brought about the result, may not be inappropriate.

Live stock, although having largely increased in number, have depreciated in value. This is doubtless owing to the fact that the facilities for range and pasture, possessed heretofore in the lower portion of the county, having almost entirely failed, and greater attention and expense being requisite to the proper care of this kind of property; the market neces. sarily became crowded, and hence loss in value. This grazing region, too, being composed of rich agricultural land, having fallen into the ownership of our citizens, under the various State and United States land law, and the right of common usage being denied to the owners of stock, has also had its weight to lessen their value.

The fact, however, of these lands becoming private property, has greatly added to the value of real estate, the land itself being taxed at its market price, when, heretofore, the improvements alone have been assessed.

The value of ditch property has decreased, as has also that of saw-mills. I am unable to account for the former, as our mining regions are rich and valuable; nor for the latter, unless it be that the facilities for market are such as not to allow a competition with other more favored countries. When a system of railways shall have been projected and completed, the heavy and extensive forests in the upper portion of our county will prove one of the greatest sources of wealth to our people.

It is pleasing to see the attention and care that our citizens are giving

to the cultivation of the various fruit trees and vines. The cultivation of the grape has been demonstrated to be peculiarly adapted to our climate, and many of our citizens have embarked extensively in the enterprise. One vineyard alone, near the center of our county, is covered with upwards of sixty thousand vines.

The figures given below, will compare favorably with any previous report from this office, and I feel confident that Placer County, combining, as she does, all the best elements of climate, soil, and productions, will continue to increase in wealth, and for all time furnish a home for a rich and prosperous people.

## ASSESSED VALUATION OF PROPERTY.

Real Estate and Improvements  Personal Property	\$989,953 2,088,878
Total amount of Property Assessed	\$3,078,831

All of which is respectfully submitted,

THOMAS B. HARPER. Assessor of Placer County.

#### SAN DIEGO COUNTY.

JAMES M. McCoy......County Assessor.

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COUNTY ASSESSOR'S OFFICE, San Diego, Nov, 1, 1860.

Hon. H. A. HIGLEY:

Surveyor-General:

Sir:—In answer to your "Circular to County Assessors," dated March twenty-second, eighteen hundred and sixty, I can furnish you with but little information to embody in your annual report. I will refer to your suggestions in the numerical order in which they stand in the "circular," for, as to answering them, it is wholly out of my power, for the want of

information.

"2d. Plans and Suggestions," etc. This county, having no rivers, (with the exception of the Colorado,) and being hilly and mountainous, is not capable of being made susceptible of internal navigation. The Colorado can be navigated by light-draught steamers from its mouth to some distance into the territory of New Mexico. Our roads are generally good. A railroad from the bay of San Diego to the eastern boundary of the county at or near Fort Yuma, to intersect a railroad from the ary of the county, at or near Fort Yuma, to intersect a railroad from the Atlantic seaboard, is so necessarily apparent that the Surveyor-General will recommend the construction of the same without any suggestions from me. As to canals and aqueducts, we have no water to spare to fill them. Marshes, we have none in the county. Our "forests of timber trees" are all right, and preserve themselves. Artesian wells have not been attempted in favorable localities. As to "prevention of overflows,"

the trouble with us is, we don't have "overflows" enough.

"3d. An estimate of the aggregate quantity," etc. I know of no land belonging to the State, with the exception of the sea-shore, within the ebb and flow of the tide, and the school section in each township. There are no "swamp and overflowed lands." I have no knowledge as to the

"characteristics" of the lands composing school sections.

"4th. An estimate of the aggregate quantity of all lands used for or adapted to tillage," etc. In answer to this suggestion, I cannot do better than to refer you to the report of one of my predecessors, made for the year eighteen hundred and fifty-six, and now on file in your office.

"5th. An estimate of the aggregate number of horses, cattle," etc. I respectfully refer you to the table of "statistics," hereto attached.

"6th. An estimate of the aggregate quantity of wheat, rye," etc. You are also respectfully referred to said table. I am not aware of the existence "of the exist tence "of any diseases, or other mischief, preventing a full and proportionate return and increase of the same."

"7th. An estimate of the mineral lands," etc. I have not knowledge sufficient to answer this question. Gold, silver, and copper, are found on nearly every league of land in the county, but as yet, with two or three exceptions, have not been found in sufficient quantity to prove remunerative. During the past year, about two thousand dollars of gold from the past year.

quartz, has been extracted.

"8th. All facts," etc. "which may," etc. "be collected to promote the full development," etc. This county is nearly a purely agricultural and grazing county, and its resources can only be developed by industry and back-ache labor.

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In response to other questions in your circular, I refer you, most respectfully, to the table of statistics hereto attached.

Your inquiry relative to the boundaries of this county, had nearly escaped me. We have no lines necessary to be run, nor can they be improved by "substituting natural for artificial boundaries." The boundaries of this county are found in Wood's Digest, p. 137.

Yours, etc.,

JAMES McCOY, Assessor of San Diego County.

#### SANTA CLARA COUNTY.

WM. R. DAVIS,.....County Assessor.

County Assessor's Office, San José, Nov. 14, 1860.

Hon. H. A. Higley, Surveyor-General:

Sir:—Inclosed you will find my statistical report as Assessor of this county, which is as nearly correct as circumstances will allow me to make it.

The difficulties which lie in the way to prevent an accurate estimate of the different matters embraced in the report, must be apparent to every one who has the slightest acquaintance with the duties of an Assessor, and while I do not claim this report to be strictly truthful, I am sure the fault is not that of exaggregation

and while I do not claim this report to be strictly truthill, I am sure the fault is not that of exaggeration.

Santa Clara County contains an area of fourteen hundred square miles, nearly one-half of which is valley land, unsurpassed in the fertility of its soil. The mountains lying on the east and west side of the valley, are annually covered with a fine growth of wild oats; but notwithstanding this fact, they do not afford sufficient pasturage for the immense herds of cattle and sheep owned in this county, and many of our citizens have been compelled, within the past two years, to remove their stock to counties south of us, to secure a wider range.

#### MINES.

In mineral resources, Santa Clara can boast only of its quicksilver. The celebrated mine of New Almaden has been closed since November, eighteen hundred and fifty-eight, by an injunction of the United States District Court; but the Enriquita Mine, opened about fourteen months since by Henry Laurencel & Co. and the Guadalupe Mine, still continue in active operation—the former making an average of one thousand flasks of quicksilver per month, and the latter about two hundred. The mineral lands comprise about two leagues.

#### LUMBER.

The mountains on the west side of the valley afford inexhaustible forests of redwood timber, and it is believed that there are about four hundred persons engaged in the lumber business in this county.

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#### SCHOOLS.

Besides the following named well-known institutions of learning, there are in this county many private and select schools, and all are enjoying prosperity and increasing in usefulness:

Santa Clara College, S. J.—Very Rev. Felix Cicaterri, President. For

Santa Clara College, S. J.—Very Rev. Felix Cicaterri, President. For males. Incorporated eighteen hundred and fifty-five; number of scholars one hundred and forty; number of graduates, six.

one hundred and forty; number of graduates, six.

University of the Pacific, (Under the Conference of the M. E. Church.)

Rev. E. Bannister, President. For Males. Incorporated eighteen hundred and fifty-three; number of scholars, ninety-eight; number of graduates, ten.

The above schools are located in the town of Santa Clara.

The above schools are located in the town of Santa Clara.

Female Collegiate Institute of the University of the Pacific.—Rev. G. S.

Phillips, President. For females. Incorporated eighteen hundred and fifty-three; number of scholars, eighty; number of graduates, ten—located in Santa Clara.

Academy of the Sisters of Notre Dame.—Sister Mary Cornelia, Superior. For females. Incorporated, June, eighteen hundred and fifty-eight; number of scholars, one hundred and ninety—located in San José.

#### AGRICULTURE.

Upon the subject of agriculture—the chief resource of this valley—it is unnecessary to say more than is embraced in the statistics of the crops raised. The annual fairs, held by the Santa Clara Valley Agricultural Society, show a display of the products of the soil, fully equal, if not superior, to those of any other portion of our country. Much attention is now given to the business of stock-raising, also, and upon the fair grounds every year may been seen numbers of the best-blooded animals—horses cattle sheep bors atte

—horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, etc.

The fair ground contains eighty acres, owned by the society. It is well improved, and has every convenience needed for the purposes for which it is used.

Very respectfully submitted,

W. R. DAVIS, County Assessor.

## SOLANO COUNTY.

E. H. Von Prister......County Assessor.

County Assessor's Office, Fairfield, October 10, 1860.

To Hon. H. A. HIGLEY.

Surveyor-General:

Dear Sir:—In making a report to your office, and fulfilling the requirements of the law, you are aware of the insurmountable obstacles that intervene to prevent the Assessor from making such an elaborate report as the nature of his instructions would seem to imply. With this short preface I herewith present such items of interest as I have been able during my labors to obtain.



#### SOLANO COUNTY.

Is located almost in the center of the great State of California, lying between thirty-eight degrees and thirty-eight degrees thirty minutes north latitude, and between one hundred and twenty-one degrees thirty minutes and one hundred and twenty-two degrees thirty minutes longitude west from Greenwich. It is bounded on the north by the Rio Los Putos, or Putah Creek—this stream being the dividing line between Yolo and Solano counties; on the east, for twenty miles, by the fresh water tules adjacent to the Sacramento River, and in Yolo County. The remainder of its eastern, and the whole of its southern, boundary, is a continued navigable water front, for the space of sixty-one miles—twentyfive miles on the Sacramento River, eighteen miles on Suisun Bay, six miles on Carquines Straits, and twelve miles on Napa Bay and river. The dividing ridges of the Napa Mountains bound Solano on the west, and separate it from Napa County.

Compared with the other forty-seven counties of the State, it ranks

about fortieth in point of size. It has an area of eight hundred and fiftytwo square miles, or five hundred and forty-five thousand four hundred and forty acres, divided as follows:

Description.	No. Acres
Valley Land adapted to tillage	292,000
Mountain and Hill Land suitable for graizing purposes Swamp and Overflowed Lands, lying principally on the Eastern	118,440
and Southern side of the County, about	92,000
the surface of	43,000
Total	545,440

## MEXICAN GRANTS.

A large portion of the grazing and arable land of the county is covered by six Mexican grants, as follows:

First—The "Suscol," lying on the southern portion of the county, including the towns of Benicia and Vallejo, containing eighty-four thousand the county of the c

Second—The "Suisun," lying north of the Suscol, covering the beautiful valley of Suisun, and the towns of Suisun and Fairfield, containing seventeen thousand seven hundred and fifty-two acres.

Third—The "Tolemas" or Armejo, not yet located, but supposed to lie north and east of the Suisun grant, containing thirteen thousand three

hundred and fourteen acres.

Fourth—The "Los Putos," or Vaca Pena, covering the town of Vacaville, and its handsome valley, running northward and terminating upon
the banks of the Rio los Putas, containing forty-four thousand three hun-

dred and eighty acres.

Fifth—The "Rio los Putos," or Wolfskill, lying on both sides of the Rio los Putos, the south half, or eight thousand eight hundred and eighty acres, being within the county.

Sixth-The "Ulpinos" or Bidwell, is located on the eastern side of the county, at the junction of Sacramento River and Suisun Bay. It covers the town of Rio Vista, and what is known as the Montezuma Hills, containing seventeen "tousand seven hundred and fifty-two acres."

The "Sobrante" or Suco grant, covering the stupendous quantity of two hundred and eighty-four thousand acres, after a number of years litigation, has finally been rejected by the Supreme Court, and this vast extent of land added to the public domain.

#### AGRICULTURAL LAND.

Of the two hundred and ninety-two thousand acres of tillable land, Of the two hundred and ninety-two thousand acres of tillable land, there is not probably, upon the face of the globe, so large an amount of farming land, lying in a compact form, that presents more alluring inducements to the husbandman than this. Experiments have proven it to be susceptible of the highest state of cultivation, yielding abundant harvests of the grains and fruits indigenous to every zone. Wheat, barley, oats, rye, corn, buckwheat, peas, beans, potatoes, yams, onions, etc. flourish luxuriantly, while the growing of flax, hemp, tobacco, cotton, rice, broomcorn, and Chinese sugar cane, has been pronounced a success. Here also grow, beautifully, the apple, peach, pear plum, cherry, nectarine, quince, apricot, fig, orange, olive, pomegranate, pineapple, almond, and prune trees; and gooseberry, raspberry, strawberry, and grape vines, are yearly laden with fruit.

We have, according to statistics:

Description.	No. Acres.
Land inclosed	115,774
Cultivated	
In Wheat	14,256
Barley	
Oats	
Rye	
Corn	970
Buckwheat	
Peas	
Potatoes	1,473
Onions	462
Hay	42,160
Alfalfa	23
Broom Corn	

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#### Of fruit trees and vines, we have:

Description.	Number,
Apple trees, acres	
Peach	
Plum	
Pear	3,57
Cherry	1,48 2,14
ApricotFig	1.77
Grape-vines	520,63
Wine manufactured, gallons	10,58
Brandy manufactured, gallons	46

It will thus be seen that the inhabitants of Solano are not unmindful of the comforts that surround civilization, and make happy homes; and as the great drawback on California, the land titles, are becoming adjudicated, new evidence of thriftiness and industry are being added to those already inaugurated.

#### GRAZING LAND.

This portion of the county (one hundred and eighteen thousand four hundred and forty acres) consists of the mountain spurs of the Coast Range, that lie on the eastern side of the dividing ridge between this county and Napa, and the low hills that are adjacent to, and form a portion of, the shores of Suisun Bay. The surface is covered with a dense growth of "bunch grass" and wild oats, the former growing upon the summits and the north sides of the highest peaks, being green nearly the whole year, and a grass of hardy growth, flourishing best upon the most sterile hills. It is valuable to the farmer, being very nutricious for stock.

Of the wild oats it would seem almost superfluous to speak, being indigenous to the soil, and familiar to nearly every inhabitant of California. But, lest there are some who have not visited this portion of the State when its growth is most abundant, I will endeavor to describe it:—The seed bears a strong resemblance to the tame black oats, with this difference: it is smaller and has a hirsute appendage that grows upon the base of the grain and nearly envelopes it. This seemingly useless appendage has its uses. In the fall, the soil, after many months of uninterrupted sunshine, is hard and impenetrable, and would be impossible to seed were it not for the cracks that are produced by contraction. The oats ripen in the months of July and August, and are shattered by the action of the wind.

Falling upon the hard and impervious earth, they could not take root if they did not make their way to these cracks, which they do in two ways: First—The heavy fibers that surround it act as legs, and prevent the grain from lying close to the earth, at the same time being a sort of sail that catches the lightest breeze that blows, thus turning it over and over until it is safely lodged in the nearest crack, to await the coming rains of winter. Second—The action of water upon these fibers has a singular and novel effect. The first rains falling upon the seed, produce a desire for locomotion, or a crawling propensity, and by a curious pro-

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cess, the grain will move itself several inches, thereby falling into the cracks that are yawning to receive and nourish it. Early in the winter, the oats, sprouting from these cracks, give the earth the appearance of being spread with a beautiful net-work.

This grass is the stand-by of the farmer. It nourishes his stock in the spring, fattens them in summer and fall, and sustains them in winter. From it he makes his hay, which is pronounced by good judges to be the best that is used.

#### SWAMP AND OVERFLOWED LAND.

As before remarked, our estimate of the quantity of this land laying in this county is about ninety-two thousand acres. A few years since, this portion of our State was deemed valueless, but more enlightened and recent experiments are awakening the public mind to the fact that it will be quite an important element in enhancing our future wealth. The manner of its disposal, as marked out by the Legislature of eighteen hundred and fifty-eight, in a law enacted during that session, was a wise termination of this previously mooted question. Since the passage of that law, these lands are being rapidly taken up, and are yielding an increasing revenue to the State. Moreover, there is no one now who doubts the fact that these lands are in a more speedy way to reclamation by private energy and enterprise than they would have been had they been jobbed out in large quantities to corporate associations and irresponsible parties. The more elevated portions of these lands in our county are being tilled to good advantage, and the day is certainly not far distant when this now neglected soil will be made to furnish support and sustenance to thousands of immigrants arriving upon our shores.

#### MINERAL LAND.

This county has long since been denominated a "cow county;" therefore, little will be expected in my report under this head. Gold has been found, however, within our borders. There are about seven thousand acres of mountain and hill land laying on the north of Township No. 7 north, Range 2 west; and on the south side of Township 8 north, Range 2 west, in the vicinity of Putah Creek, from which gold dust has been taken to the amount of fifteen hundred dollars. in the past year.

Stone has been found in several localities suitable for building purposes. Still, our quarries are inferior to those of Folsom. Our marble quarries have gained considerable celebrity, furnishing a peculiar kind of striped, variegated marble, that admits of the highest polish, and is elegantly adapted for ornamental uses. The coloring ingredient of this marble is said to be iron, giving it a light and dark brown color, intermingled with white. These quarries are located upon the summits of the hills that surround Suisun Valley. The quarrying has been abandoned for the present, having proved unprofitable during the present high price of labor.

#### SCHOOL LANDS.

There are about eleven thousand five hundred and twenty acres of school lands, lying mostly in the valleys not covered by Mexican grants. Warrants are being laid upon this land, and it is being fast reclaimed from its wild state and made to subserve the useful purposes of man.

While upon the subject of school lands, it may not be inappropriate to digress somewhat, and speak of our schools. We have four institutions of learning conducted by private enterprise, that are an honor to our county. Three of these institutions—one male, and two female—are

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located in the town of Benicia. The other academy—for both sexes—is located in the village of Vacaville.

The course of instruction adopted by these institutions embrace all the studies that are required to give a solid, useful, and polite, education; and by the able manner in which they are conducted, they attract a large number of pupils from other counties.

Besides these four institutions, there are twelve district schools, provided with efficient teachers, that have an attendance of from twenty to fifty scholars. These latter schools are supported partly by a school fund and partly by an assessment made upon the patrons. If our educational facilities should continue to increase in the same ratio that has characterized the first ten years, our county may not inappropriately be termed the Connecticut of California.

#### TIMBE

The timber of Solano comprises several species of oak, pitch pine, ash, cottonwood, etc. growing upon the mountains, in some of the valleys, and on the margin of streams. It is worthless for any mechanical use, and serviceable only for fuel. It is the opinion of many, that, as soon as the land is all fenced, and the annual fires prevented from ravaging the the country, timber can be grown here as successfully as upon the prairies of Illinois, or elsewhere.

#### LIVE STOCK.

We come now to a branch of industrial pursuit that, next to our agricultural interest, surpasses all others in point of importance. The rearing of stock of every species has occupied the attention of our citizens for years, and upon no other avocation has the same amount of money been expended as upon this. Stallions, bulls, jacks, and rams, of the choicest breeds, have been imported from Europe and the older States. If the same interest that is now taken in regard to the improvement of our breeds of stock, remain unabated, with the healthful climate we possess, the time is not far distant when we will proudly take rank with the noted stock-raising localities of the East. According to our statistics, we have

Description.	Number
Horses—American	1,3
Horses-Spanish	
Mules	
Cattle—American	25,6
Cattle—Spanish	
Oxen (yoke)	
Sheep	132,00
Hogs	
Chickens	
Turkeys	
Ducks	56
Geese	12
Wool-American, lbs	154,00
Wool—Spanish, lbs	

#### IMPROVEMENTS.

Our buildings are beginning to assume an appearance of stability. Redwood shanties are being supplanted by comfortable frame and brick dwellings; substantial plank fences are taking the place of the miserable ditches so long used; and barns and stables are becoming indispensable to every farmer.

Of our public improvements, we have: First—The United States Navy Yard, at Mare Island. This Island lies near the southern shore of the county, opposite the town of Vallejo. It was formerly the property of General Vallejo, and was purchased by government, of Wm. H. Aspinwall, for the sum of eighty thousand dollars. The immense sum of four million five hundred thousand dollars has been expended in building docks capable of raising vessels of the largest class, and the following named buildings, which are constructed in the most durable manner, of brick and stone: Four naval store-houses, sixty-five by four hundred feet each; blacksmith shop, two hundred by two hundred and fifty feet; foundry, five hundred by nine hundred feet—said to be the largest building of the kind in the United States; thirteen elegant residences for officers; a magazine, sixty-five by one hundred feet; and a seawall, or bulkhead, four hundred feet long.

head, four hundred feet long.

The Pacific Mail Company.—This company has, at Benicia, two buildings, of large dimensions, used as a foundry and machine shop. Here they repair and coal their steamers, besides doing an immense amount of work for other parties.

Marysville and San Francisco Railroad.—Of this road, forty-eight miles are located in Solano county. Twenty-two miles—from Putah Creek to Suisun—are graded, at a cost of about one thousand dollars per mile. Our county owns stock in this road to the amount of two hundred thousand dollars.

Court-House and Jail.—Our county has recently completed a new Court-House and Jail, at a cost of thirty-five thousand dollars. The amount was raised by special assessment.

Grist Mills.—We have two grist mills—one built of stone, and not yet

Grist Mills.—We have two grist mills—one built of stone, and not yet finished; is to have four run of stone, and to cost fifteen thousand dollars. The other is built of brick, at a cost of twenty-five thousand dollars. It has three run of stone, and is propelled by a forty-horse-power engine; has ground two thousand five hundred and twelve tuns of grain, during the past year, and is capable of making seven hundred and eighty barrels of flour per week.

#### ASSESSMENTS.

Assessed value of Real Estate, 1860	\$1,217,472 48 704,516 00 1,960,712 50
Total	\$3,882,700 98

Hoping that this report will fulfill the requirements of the law, and meet with your approbation, I subscribe myself

## Your obedient servant,

## E. H. VON PFISTER,

By Geo. A. Gillespie, Deputy. Assessor of Solano County.



#### TUOLUMNE COUNTY.

DAVID HAYS......County Assessor

COUNTY Assessor's Office, Sonora, Oct. 1860.

To Hon. H. A. HIGLEY
Surveyor-General:

SIR:—In compliance with the laws of this State I herewith submit the following statistical report of this county for the present year:

Tuolumne may be considered a mineral county, as the precious metals have been found in paying quantities in a large portion of it; and the resources for working her mines profitably are very extensive—most of the mining country being well supplied with water by large and costly ditches or canals, many of them furnishing water the year round to both quartz and placer miners.

Our quartz mines are as rich as any in the State, and are being developed more and more every day; the amount taken out by quartz mills alone being over half a million dollars annually. There is also a large amount taken out by working arastras, etc.

The number of quartz mills is thirty-three; assessed value, eighty-six thousand dollars; tuns of rock crushed yearly, thirty-two thousand one hundred and forty-four; average yield, about twenty-seven dollars per tun.

Our placer, deep, and river, mines, are second to none in the State—in which thousands are engaged, receiving a fair remuneration.

Although this is a mining county, the amount of land claimed for agricultural, horticultural, and grazing, purposes, is large, amounting to sixty thousand three hundred and thirty acres; of which there are inclosed, twelve thousand seven hundred and eighty-four acres; and under cultivation, about nine thousand acres. The quantity of cereals grown is not large, the greater portion of which is made into hay. Many of the inhabitants are engaged in fruit growing, in which they succeed quite as well as some of the agricultural counties; the fruit being as large and of as fine a flavor as any produced in the State; and in quantity increasing yearly, and which pays remunerating prices.

yearly, and which pays remunerating prices.

Quite a number are turning their attention to the making of wine, in which they are successful.

Our lumber and timber forests are quite extensive, lying in the eastern portion of the county, consisting of white, sugar, and pitch, pines, and cedar, interspersed with oak of different kinds. There are twenty-one saw mills and about two hundred men engaged in this branch of business, producing nine million feet annually.

There is not much attention paid to the raising of stock—the number of horses of different kinds being one thousand three hundred and sixteen; of mules, four hundred and eighty-one; of cattle of all kinds four thousand seven hundred and twenty-one; of which there are four hundred and thirty-two work cattle, and one thousand seven hundred and eighteen milch cows. The number of cattle slaughtered yearly, nine thousand eight hundred and fifty-five—valued at one hundred and ninety-seven thousand one hundred dollars; of hogs, seven thousand six hundred and sixty-five—valued at seventy-six thousand three hundred and fifty dollars: of sheep seven thousand three hundred—valued at twenty-

83

one thousand nine hundred dollars. The larger portion are driven into the county as they are needed for market.

The value of real estate is not on the increase—the assessed value being two hundred and eight thousand eight hundred dollars. Improvements are springing up on every hand, and are of a more solid and substantial character than those made in former years. The assessed value of improvements is one million five hundred and ninety-seven thousand dollars; increased vulue, as compared with the year eighteen hundred and fifty-nine, one hundred and thirty-six thousand eight hundred and seventy dollars. The assessed value of personal property is one million five hundred and five thousand six hundred and seventy-five dollars; increased value, as compared with the year eighteen hundred and fifty-nine, four hundred and six thousand six hundred and fifteen dollars. Total assessed value of property of all kinds for the fiscal year eighteen hundred and sixty, is three million three hundred and twelve thousand four hundred dollars.

For more and full particulars, please refer to schedule inclosed. All of which is most respectfully submitted.

DAVID HAYS, Assessor of Tuolumne County.

YOLO COUNTY.

JAMES McCAULEY......County Assessor.

County Assessor's Office, Cacheville, October 3, 1860.

To Hon. H. A. HIGLEY,

DEAR SIR:—In compliance with your circular, and the statutes of the State relative thereto, I have the honor to submit the following as my annual official report, as Assessor of Yolo County, for the present year; and in doing so, I shall refrain from commenting, to any extent, upon the subject matter, as I hope the simple facts and figures will be sufficient of themselves.

It is almost impossible to obtain all the information desired by the law, and, in fact, it is with much difficulty the Assessor can get what is actually necessary.

Yolo is an agricultural county, with a population of over four thousand inhabitants, the principal portion of whom are engaged in farming, and settled upon seven hundred and twenty-five farms, or ranches.

#### ANDS.

The lands of Yolo may be classed under three general heads:

First—The swamp and overflowed lands, claimed by the State, of which there is an area of about one hundred miles in length, and from two to four miles in width.

Second—The United States lands. Of this class there is but very little good land, and, in fact, may be considered as the trimmings of the Spanish grants.



Third—The Spanish grants. This class comprises nearly all the available land in the county, and are denominated, to-wit: The Rio Jesus Maria, comprising six leagues; the Rio Canada de Capay, comprising seven leagues; the Laguna de Santos Calle, comprising ten leagues; the Rancho de Carmell, comprising eleven leagues; the Guessissose, comprising two leagues; and a portion of the Rio de los Putos. Of these, three bayes have been extented to with the Rio Jesus Maria, Crossissose and the Rio have been patented, to wit: the Rio Jesus Maria, Guessisose, and the Rio de los Putos.

The hay lands have returned a yield of about one and one-half tuns per

acre, or, in the aggregate, about eighteen thousand tuns, a large per centage of which is fed within the county.

The grain crops of Yolo, for eighteen hundred and sixty, exceed that of any other year since eighteen hundred and fifty-two; and, from a comparatively accurate estimate, I find the average yield to be as follows:

1859—Wheat, bushels per acre	8 10 35 60
1860—Barley, bushels per acre	60

The total amounts are:

Grain.	Year.	Acres.	Bushels.
Wheat	1859 1860	15,164 24,526 13,236 25,694	121,312 245,260 469,360 1,541,640

Barley is essentially the staple commodity of the county, and by its exemption from all diseases, is generally the most remunerative.

Wheat also does well, and with the exception of an occasional sprinkle

of smut, is a safe and profitable crop.

Corn grows well upon the Sacramento River, and is also successfully grown, by way of an experiment, near the north of Cacheville, where a limited number of acres can be irrigated by water from the Cacheville Agricultural Ditch.

The vegetable crops are chiefly confined to the lands bordering on the Sacramento River, and as these lands never suffer from drought, the farmer is always sure of an abundant harvest. I have learned of no dis-

ease, as yet, from the present crop.

Of Rye there is a small crop of about one hundred and fourteen acres, yielding about twenty-five bushels per acre.

#### FRUIT TREES AND VINES.

Much interest is manifested in the culture of all kinds of fruit, as yet, but a comparatively few trees have reached maturity; those few, how-

ever, have met the full expectation of the culturist, and have been reared both with and without irrigation. The experienced advantage in irrigation seems to be in transplanting, but the propriety of its continuation is much questioned. Though conducive to the rapidity of growth, the flavor

of the fruit is said to be impaired by its too frequent use.

Whether this is caused by a too rapid flow of sap, its chilly influences excluding the genial and ripening warmth of the sun, or if at all, I am unable to say; but certainly there is connected with the successful growth of fruit a subject worthy the attention of the wise.

The timber of Yolo County consists principally of the scrub oak, and is chiefly profitable for fire-wood. Its limited amount will, in a few years, make it valuable for steam boat fuel.

#### LIVE STOCK.

The progress in this department may be readily seen by its annual exhibitions at each successive State Fair. In fact, the raising of fine stock in Yolo is becoming a matter of pride in our farmers—each endeavoring

to outrival his neighbor in the superiority of his horses, sheep, or cattle.

The advantages for raising stock upon the Spanish, or wholesale, system, is greatly reduced, as the plow and harrow have taken the place of the once extended pasture-fields.

#### SHEEP AND WOOL.

The improvement in this lime is steadily on the advance. The Merino and Southdown are now seen in almost every flock in the county. More attention is being paid to the quality than the quantity of wool. The facilities for raising large flocks of sheep are decreasing, as the vacant lands are being more generally tilled, and, consequently, reducing the amount of pasturage. There are, in the county, thirty thousand nine hundred and seventy-one sheep. The wool from which is clipped in the months of April and September, and amounts, for the present year, to seventy-seven thousand four hundred and twenty seven pounds, and valued at an average rate of fifteen cents per pound. The assessed value of sheep—four dollars per head.

There are in the county three thousand nine hundred and forty head of horses, valued at, or assessed at, two hundred and fifty thousand eight hundred and thirty-one dollars.

There are only three hundred and seventy-three mules in the county, valued at forty-two thousand one hundred and seventy dollars.

We have thirteen thousand eight hundred and fifty-two hogs in our county, valued at fifty-four thousand nine hundred and ninety-four dollars.



RECAPITULATION OF STOCK.

Description.	No. 1859.	Value.	No. 1860.	Value.
Horses Cattle Sheep Mules Hogs	17,006 15,866 262	31,440	23,480 30,971 373	42,170

#### POULTRY AND EGGS.

Property of this kind may eventually be considered as the pin-money of the husbandry, and is generally presided over by the landlady, and when well cared for, proves quite lucrative. I find about thirty-four thousand seven hundred and seventy-eight chickens, in the county, and three thousand three hundred and ninety-nine turkeys. Of ducks, geese, etc. we have but a small number. About seventy thousand dozens of eggs are produced, annually, in the county, at an average valuation of about twenty-five cents per dozen.

We have, in the county, about five hundred and thirty-seven stands, or hives, of bees, which are in a thriving condition, and are found to do well near the tule and rivers.

#### RATEROADS.

The grading of the Marysville and Benicia Railroad is nearly completed across the county, and the laying of the track is soon to be expected. This road, while it has the best wishes of many of our citizens, received no appropriations from the county by the vote of eighteen hundred and

We have, in the county, three steam-power flowering mills, three turn-pike roads, two distilleries (of whiskey), and two agricultural ditches; all in a flourishing condition.

In the above enumeration of statistical items, I have endeavored to be as correct as circumstances would allow. The items of live stock is strictly correct, as shown by my assessed roll. There is a small increase in the number of stock in this county, but a slight depreciation in the value of cattle.

## TAXABLE PROPERTY.

THE PARTY OF THE P		
Description.	Amount.	
Assessed value of Land		
Total	2,423,56	

One dollar and thirty-five cents tax on each one hundred dollars.

The assessed valuation of property in the county, you will find to be some thirty thousand dollars less than last year. This is owing to a depreciation in the value of cattle, and also in the valuation of certain lands, reduced by the Board of Equalization.

In the above report, I have endeavored to give you such information as I could obtain from the people of the county. There are other items that I had wished to procure, but could not, because farmers generally keep no record of them.

I have endeavored to comply with the requirements of the law, as far as practicable, in my report, and though short, I hope it will be satisfac-

Respectfully,

JAMES McCAULEY, County Assessor.

P. S.—Inclosed, please find my statistical table.

## YUBA COUNTY.

......County Assessor. JOHN RULE.....

> COUNTY ASSESSOR'S OFFICE, Marysville, Sept. 29, 1859.

Hon. H. A. HIGLEY,

Surveyor-General:

Sir:-Herewith I inclose a statement of the agricultural and other statistics of Yuba County, compiled from the assessment books of the year A. D. eighteen hundred and sixty; as also, an abstract of the assessed value of real and personal property, with the amount of taxes for State and county purposes levied thereon.

The several branches of industry in this county, which may be properly classed under three heads, viz: agricultural, mercantile, and mining,

appear, on the whole, to be in a sound and prosperous condition.

Farmers, generally, have reaped bountiful crops as the reward of their

exertions, though, from the prevailing low prices of grain and stock, are not being quite so well remunerated as could be wished.

The fair, lately held in this city, has, however, conclusively demonstrated the rapid strides that are being made in agriculture and its kindred pursuits, more especially in improving the breed of the various kinds of stock, some of which have already reached a high standard of excellence.

Fruit-growing has become quite a prominent feature in this county, and, ere long, will attain a position of vast importance. The orchards of Messrs. Briggs, Covillaud, Hutchinson, Teegarden, Wescoatt, and others, being a proof of what skill and well-directed enterprise may effect in a

The facilities for the cultivation of grape-vines in the foothills of this county, are not to be excelled by any in the State, and are attracting the attention of many to that business, which promises to become successful and highly remunerative, as may be well instanced in the case of the "Empire Ranch," the spirited proprietors of which, Messrs. Moody & Mooney, spare no pains in the cultivation of superior grapes especially adapted for the table.



Much damage has accrued to the bottom lands on the Yuba and Bear rivers by the deposition of a thick stratum of red sandy mud, caused by the overflow of these rivers. This is productive of much injury and annoyance to the farmers of these lands, and unless means are devised to check this evil, much of the most fertile land in this county will be rendered completely valueless.

These bottom lands are also being much injured in another form, but arising from the same cause, for as the main channels of these rivers fill up with sand and mud, their waters, not finding a sufficiently large outlet, are diverted from their usual course and are backed into what were formerly dry sloughs, and there form large and deep water-courses and ponds, greatly to the hindrance and loss of the farmer. In one case, on the Yuba bottom, a large portion of that river has forsaken its natural channel, and flows for a considerable distance through a series of sloughs, completely surrounding several valuable farms, much to the deterioration of their value and injury, to the health of the inhabitants of that vicinity. Altogether, this is an evil of much magnitude, and I deem it my duty to call your attention to the matter, as anything that obstructs the development of the resources of a particular section, injures, to a certain extent, the whole community as well as those more immediately interested.

As a remedy, a levee would seem to offer the only effectual means of preventing this evil, but the great expense attending the construction of a work of that nature, would almost appear to forbid such an enterprise being undertaken by private means alone; but already, in spite of the great labor and consequent expense, the farmers on Bear River seriously contemplate the erection of a levee sufficient to restrain that river within its natural channel.

Those engaged in mercantile pursuits in this county have been doing a steady, paying business. The demand for goods and for the means of freighting them to the mountains, having been good during the spring, and though somewhat slack during the summer, appears to be steadily reviving.

Much progress has been made during the year, in improving this city, many handsome and substantial brick buildings being in course of erection, which will tend to greatly adorn our already handsome place; and it needs but the completion of the tide-water railroad, to insure Marysville, as the éntrepót of the commerce of the north, a bright and prosperous future.

The principal seats of mining enterprise in this county, are at Timbuctoo, Galena, Young's, and Railroad Hills, Parks' and Long Bars, and their vicinity.

River mining, owing to the vast accumulation of tailings, is almost totally discontinued. In quartz mining, also, but little is doing.

At Timbuctoo, some of the heaviest mining operations in the State are

At Timbuctoo, some of the heaviest mining operations in the State are being successfully prosecuted; the whole range of hills, from the Empire Ranch to the Yuba, a distance of fully three miles, being the scene of the busiest activity; and a constant source of employment to very many men.

The nature of the deposit, which is composed of cement and cemented gravel, requires much skill, labor, and a large outlay of capital, to bring about a successful result. At the first washing, but a small portion of the gold is secured; the tailings then lie exposed to the action of the atmosphere for several months, when they are again washed, giving a far larger yield than at first. As the cemented gravel becomes more decomposed, the process is repeated again and again, each time paying well for the operation.

In conclusion, I would urge upon you the necessity of a more complete and systematic method of compiling the statistics required by law. Under the present system, it is an exceedingly difficult and tedious task to collect them with that accuracy which alone renders them valuable. If the matter is worth doing at all, it is worth doing well, and, in my opinion, an important step in effecting this, would be, by issuing a printed form in sheets, each sheet divided into columns, with appropriate headings; these could be conveniently carried around by the Assessors, and the proper entries made; at the close of the season, the several columns should be added up, and the result transmitted to your office, as usual, while the originals should be deposited in the County Records, forming a correct annual register of the progress of the county, which, in a few years, would become a very valuable and interesting record that would well repay the cost of collecting the data.

#### ABSTRACT

And Comparison of the Assessed Value of Property with amount of Taxes thereon for the years 1859—1860.

Description.	1859.		1860.	
Real Estate	\$1,523,674	00	<b>\$1</b> ,593,873	00
Improvements	1.657.750	00	1.772.983	00
Personal Property	2.616.580	-00	3.032.435	-00
Total Value	5.798.004	00	6.399.291	00
State Tax	34,788	12	38,300	91
County Tax-1859, \$1 65 per ct; 1860, \$1 50				
per ct		70	95,751	03
Total Tax				
Delinquent Tax		53		

I am, sir, Yours, very respectfully,

> JOHN RULE, Assessor of Yuba County.

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TENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

STATE SUPERINTENDENT

OF

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

CHAS. T. BOTTS.....STATE PRINTER

# ANNUAL REPORT.

1211

To the Senate and Assembly of the State of California:

The Superintendent of Public Instruction has the honor to submit the Tenth Annual Report from the Department of Instruction, as required by the Act of May 3d, 1855.

The School System of California, as now established by law, is, with some inconsiderable defects, all that could be desired by the friends of

education.

It is a substantial frame, upon which may be built, in time, a symmetrical structure, complete in all its appointments.

It has now been in operation sufficiently long to familiarize the various School officers with its workings, and to enable the State Superintendent to direct their labors intelligently. Within the past year he has remodeled the blank forms for the Reports of Teachers, Census Marshals, Trustees, County Superintendents, and County Treasurers, accompanying each with such clear and explicit instructions, that the most inexperienced may comprehend them. He has greatly enlarged the scope of these Reports. these Reports.

From a meager and meaningless array of figures, they have, in consequence, come to be a full, clear, and interesting exhibit of the condition of our Public Schools, informing upon very many particulars of interest before overlooked or neglected.

During the past year, the State Superintendent has also prepared a full commentary upon the School Law, passed April 28th, 1860, amendatory of the School Law, approved May 3d, 1855.

In that document, which was issued under the name of "Appendix to

In that document, which was issued under the name of "Appendix to the Commentaries on the School Law," the Superintendent pointed out the changes which the new law has effected, and clearly instructed School officers how to correct the provisions into affects.

officers how to carry its provisions into effect.

With that and other documents issued from this office, and liberally distributed among the School officers of the State, some twenty-eight hundred in number, ignorance can no longer be urged as an excuse to extenuate neglect of duty.

From the numerous Reports to this Department, during the months of November and December past, the details of which may be found in the Tabular Statements appended to this Report, is made up the following



exhibit of the condition of the Public Schools during the School year, ending October 31st, 1860.

By comparison with the returns of former years, it will be seen we have made a steady, in some instances a rapid, progress.

It should be premised, that every County in the State is subdivided into School Districts, of which there are now five hundred and twenty.

three in the State.

In each of these Districts, a Marshal is every year appointed by the Trustees to take the census of the children between four and eighteen

years of age.

In addition to this, the State Superintendent directed that statistics should be gathered upon many other particulars of interest, in connection with the School System.

The returns show:

Total number of children under 21  Total number last year	92,814 76,976	
Increase	•••••	15,83
Number of children between 18 and 21 years  The number was not reported last year.		3,96
Number of children between 4 and 18 years:  Boys	29,940 27,977	# D 0.1
Number last year:		57,91
BoysGirls	25,348 23,328	48,67
Increase in number of Boys	4,592 4,649	40,01
Total		9,24
	30,932 28,300	
Increase		2,63
	51,361 41,450	
Increase		9,91
Number of deaf and dumb in the State	57 42	
Increase		1
Number of blind persons in the State  Not reported last year.		3

Total number of Children attending Public Schools:  Boys	
Total	26,993 23,519
Increase	3,474
Average number of Pupils in daily attendance	
Increase	1,390
Total number of Children attending all Schools—Public and	
In Public Schools	
Total	32,431
Last year:       In Public Schools	
Total	27,601
Increase	4,830
Number of School Districts in the State	
Increase	60
Number of Public Schools	
Increase	70
Number of Private Schools	
Increase	31
Public School-Houses built of brick  Public School-Houses built of adobe  Public School-Houses built of wood	23 15 495
Last year: Number built of brick and adobe Number built of wood	37 353
Increase during the year: In number of brick and adobe In number of wood	1 142

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Grade of the Schools:	
Number of High Schools	2
Number of Grammar Schools	
Number of Intermediate Schools	14
Number of Mixed Schools	219
Number of Primary Schools	329
Last year:	
Number of High Schools	2
Number of Grammar Schools	25
Number of Intermediate Schools	14
Number of Mixed Schools	138
Number of Primary Schools	344
Increase in number of Grammar Schools	4
Increase in number of Mixed Schools	
Decrease in number of Primary Schools	15
Number of Touchard employed in Public Schools	
Number of Teachers employed in Public Schools:  Males	}
Females 305	<u> </u>
remaies	
Total	831
Last year:	
Males	
Females	
Total	754
Increase	77
Of the Teachers employed in the Public Schools, the number	
who design to make Teaching a permanent profession, is	265
The remainder, 566, it must be inferred, consider Teaching only	
as a temporary occupation, or decline to state their intentions.	
During the School Year ending Oct. 31st, 1860, the number of	
Schools that kept open for three months only, was	107
For over three and less than six months	139
For six months	85 105
For over six and less than nine months	125
For nine months or over	136
Last year the number that kept open three months only, was	95
Over three and less than six months	121 55
~~~	78
Over six and less than nine months	ه م م
Nine months or over	144 12
Increase in the number that kept open three months only  Over three and less than six months	18
	30
Six months	47
Decrease in the number kept open nine months or over	8
Average number of months during which all the Schools were	j -
kept open during the year	6 4-15
The average salary, per month, paid Teachers throughout the	
State was	<b>266 72</b>

The County of San Francisco paid to 74 Teachers an average salary per month of		\$108 1 29 1 4 5	
The total valuation of School-Houses and Furniture in the State is	\$48 19	30,570 97,942	]

<del></del> -		
The total valuation of School-Houses and Furniture in the		10
State is	\$480,570	10
Of which San Francisco owns	197,942	38
The amount of State School Moneys apportioned during the		_
year was	81,118	80
The amount of School Funds received from County Taxes		• •
<u> </u>		70
was	230,529	40
The amount raised by District Tax, Rate Bill, and Private		
Sabscription, was	168,849	71
Total receipts for School purposes	480,498	
The total amount paid for Teachers' salaries was	311,165	38
		00 .
The amount expended for the erection and repairs of	330050	0.0
School-Houses, was	110,352	80
The amount expended for School-Libraries and Apparatus,	i	
was	1,756	09
The amount expended for all other purposes, including rent,	_,	
	39,952	24
etc. was		
Total expenditures for School Purposes	474,263	
Of this amount, San Francisco County alone expended	156,407	19
Which is equal to \$25 61 for each child that attended	,	
School.		
For each child, (9,025 in all,) between four and eighteen		
years of age, San Francisco expended \$17 33. Had the		
other Counties in the State done as well, the whole		
amount of expenditures upon the 57,917 children, be-		
tween the ages of four and eighteen, would have been	1.003.701	61
andon one agos or tour and digitoon, hourd have been.	2,000,102	~-

You have thus, gentlemen, full particulars whereon to base intelligent legislation, for the benefit of our Public Schools.

It is apparent, from an inspection of these statistics, that the amount contributed by the State to the cause of education is wretchedly insufficient. It is a pittance almost beneath contempt. It amounts to about one dollar and forty cents per annum, for the education of each schoolable child in the State.

With all the aid derived from local taxes, rate-bills, and private subscription, it pays only an average of sixty-six dollars and seventy-two cents per month, to each Teacher in the State.

A first class boot-black obtains almost as much.

I am almost disposed to believe that no Teacher at all is better than an ignorant or unlettered one; but how can we expect to secure the services of highly educated and accomplished Teachers for the pittance of sixty-six dollars and seventy-two cents per month.

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A really good Teacher is above all price. . His education has cost him much time, toil, and money.

He has, by experience, become versed in the art of Teaching.

He sees the latent germ of intelligence in the mind of the child-he fosters and cherishes it

He marks the bent of the child's inclination, and if salutary, he encourages and develops it-if otherwise, he promptly represses and diverts

He aims to make the acquisition of knowledge an agreeable pastime, instead of a crushing and repulsive labor. He exhausts his ingenuity, adopts a hundred expedients to excite the interest, enchain the attention, and stimulate the thinking powers of the child.

Under such a Teacher, the pupils are not simply crammed for the occasion to astonish visitors by a display of learning. They are thoroughly grounded in the principles of science, and are made to apply those principles to examples in every day life.

They are taught, not simply the rules of science, but the reason and philosophy of those rules. It is shown to them how learned men derived those rules, the several processes, however complicated, by which they arrived at those conclusions

Thus instructed, it will matter not in after years, that they forget the mere language of those rules.

Their reasoning faculties and powers of analysis and combination have been so cultivated that they can themselves deduce the laws of science when occasion demands it.

The effort of the able Teacher is to make the student think out the

essence of the knowledge contained in the text-books. A mere prating of words, however learned, to the ear, is not sufficient.

Those words are endowed with vitality, by oral discussion and explanation. They convey a vivid, instructive, or pleasing, idea; and though the words be forgotten, the idea can never be extinguished.

Picture to yourselves the results that would follow in one generation. if all the children of the State could be placed under the charge of such

Instead of the ignorant and besotted boor, the child would grow to be an intelligent, influential, and public-spirited citizen, capable of understanding clearly the wants of his State—potent to influence—to mold the policy of its legislation.

The hand, rendered skillful by instruction, would double its products. The mind, cultivated by education, would invent new methods of production, devise remedies for old evils, foresee and suggest means to avert impending dangers.

Such are the fruits of a good system of education, directed and applied

But it cannot be expected that the services of such Teachers can be secured unless they are paid a much higher compensation than our meager School Fund now justifies.

It must be borne in mind, too, that while the principal of our State School Fund is fixed, and not likely to be augmented except by the liberality of the Legislature, the number of children in the State increases very rapidly every year.

Each year, therefore, the amount paid by the State for the education of

each child must rapidly diminish.

The number of children in the State, between four and eighteen years of age, to whom alone the School Fund is apportioned, was in—

1854 1855 1856	
1855	
1856	
1957	25 799
1858	40,217 48,676 57,471
1859	48,676
1860	57.471

It is apparent, therefore, that some means must be adopted to increase the amount of funds annually distributed by the State. The only mode now left is for the Legislature to make a direct appro-

priation for the support of schools, in addition to the interest ordinarily paid on the School Fund.

In the nature of things this must be done, sooner or later, and no time 80 good as the present to establish the precedent.

The amendments to the School Law passed at the last session of the Legislature have been received with general favor by those interested in

Those amendments have remedied many crying evils, and have inspired the friends of education with renewed hope and energy.

Heretofore the Schools have been seriously crippled by the recklessness

of Trustees in anticipating the revenues of years to come to meet present necessities. Staggering under a load of debt, many of them had wasted and dwindled until they scarce exhibited a sign of vitality.

The State Superintendent used his utmost endeavors to check this improvidence, but not always with success. As the law now stands, how-

ever, this evil can never recur. The operations of the Schools have been reduced to a cash basis, and school officers have been instructed to raise any balance that may be

needed to meet the expenditures of the year, by rate-bill or private subscription, and if they cannot do that, to suspend their Schools forthwith.

Notwithstanding the rule thus established and rigidly enforced, the State Superintendent is happy to state that the returns show a decided increase in the duration of School sessions during the year.

From five and one-half months in 1859, the average time of continuance increased to six and four-fifteenths months in 1860.

This, it is true, is far short of our requirements, but it is an evidence that our people are awakening to the value of our Public Schools and are

exerting themselves to increase their usefulness.

By the law passed by the last Legislature, the Trustees were relieved of the duty of examining those proposing to become Teachers, and of granting them certificates. That duty was imposed upon a State and County Board of Examination, consisting in the one instance of the Super-intendent of Public Instruction and three of the County Superintendents, and in the other, of the County Superintendent, and such of the qualified Teachers, not less than three, as he may call to his assistance. The change has been almost universally approved, but in practice it has not always been convenient to secure the attendance of the Teachers required

to make up the County Board of Examination.

In some instances there has not been the requisite number of qualified Teachers in the county, while in others, the Teachers selected object to attend on the ground that no provision is made for their compensation and traveling expenses.

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On this account it is recommended that the law be so amended as to permit the County Superintendent to select such of the Teachers as he may see fit, without any restriction as to the number.

#### DIVIDING SCHOOL DISTRICTS.

It often happens that a School District is subdivided in the interval between one apportionment and another. Of this division the State Superintendent can have no official knowledge until the reports of the several School officers in November show the independent existence of their several Districts.

The County Superintendent is bound by law to conform his action to that of the State Superintendent, and hence, he too must ignore the division until the close of the year at least. In such cases complaints have been numerous that the Trustees of the old District do not divide the funds to their credit, fairly among the new Districts.

In some instances they have refused any portion of their School Fund to the new Districts, and have thus produced heartburnings and bitterness among the patrons of the Schools.

It is recommended, therefore, that the law be so amended as to provide in case a District is divided, that the fund to its credit be distributed among the new Districts in proportion to the number of children between four and eighteen years of age residing in each, or if this cannot be ascertained, on the basis of the average daily attendance of pupils upon the Schools maintained within the several Districts. This could leave no ground for controversy, and would at once put an end to vexations dis-

putes.

The State Superintendent has frequently called attention to the necessity of establishing a Normal School for the instruction of Teachers in

Every year this necessity is becoming more apparent and more urgent It is rare indeed that even the educated man possesses the art of

He may be as learned as a collegiate education can make him, and yet lack the ability to impart his information. Long experience in the older States has established the great superiority of those Teachers who have received a Normal School education. They are always sought for, and

other things being equal, always receive the highest compensation.

In all other professions and trades a long apprenticeship is considered necessary, but in our State it but too often happens that the impudent pretender who has failed in all other pursuits, betakes himself to teaching as a last resort to avoid hard labor.

Of this the State Superintendent has had frequent proof in the wretched chirography, and equally wretched orthography and grammar of the communications addressed to him.

For some time past, the Board of Education of San Francisco have maintained a local Normal School for the instruction and improvement of the Teachers of that county.

Its value has become so apparent that every effort has been made to establish it on a permanent basis.

It should receive such assistance from the State as to enlarge its scope, and place its advantages within the reach of all the Teachers of the State. A few thousand dollars thus appropriated would be repaid tenfold in the increased usefulness of Teachers. 11

#### STATE SCHOOL LANDS.

#### TOWNSHIP LANDS.

The five hundred thousand acres of land donated to the State by Congress for the purposes of internal improvements, and by our State Constitution diverted to the support of Public Schools, have all been sold, and the proceeds constitute our State School Fund. No more can be expected from that source.

The only mode left to increase that fund, other than by direct appropriations by the Legislature, is to amend the present law so as to convert the proceeds of the sale of the sixteenth and thirty-sixth sections, (one thousand two hundred and eighty acres,) in each Township, into a General Fund for the equal benefit of all the children in the State, so that the interest of this fund may be apportioned semi-annually, in the same manner as is provided for the apportionment of the School Fund derived from the sale of the five hundred thousand acres of land, that is to say, to the several Districts throughout the State, in which Schools have been maintained for three months during the year, in proportion to the number of children between four and eighteen years of age residing therein.

At the last session of the Legislature a bill passed both Houses by a large majority, to carry this purpose into effect, but it was passed so near the adjournment of the Legislature that the Governor had not time to examine its provisions, and so did not return it to the House whence it

The reasons which influenced the passage of this bill were set forth at length in the last Report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Those reasons still apply.

It was shown that the grant of these sections by Congress was "to the State, for the use of Public Schools, in each Township," while all the grants made to the several States upon their admission into the Union up to the year 1845, were in terms, to the inhabitants of each Townshipthereby vesting in the inhabitants an indefeasible title, of which no subsequent Act of the Legislature could divest them.

In the grants to the new States admitted and the Territories organized, after the year named, the use of the word "inhabitants," before universal, was carefully avoided.

The grant was to the State or Territory, "for the purpose of being ap-

In these new States, therefore, "the inhabitants" could claim no exclusive interest in the School lands lying within their Township.

The same is true of the grant to California, made by the Act of March

The language employed in grants made to the old States was changed in the case of California, so as to read as follows:

"Sections sixteen and thirty-six shall be, and are hereby, granted to the State, for the use of Public Schools, in each Township." Here there is no mention of "inhabitants," and the omission was undoubtedly to prevent the inhabitants of a Township from claiming an exclusive interest in the School Sections lying therein.

It was to prevent them from asserting that "vested and indefeasible interest," which the framers of the Act of our Legislature, approved April 26th, 1858, would seem to have recognized.

This question is of such absorbing moment—it must bear so forcibly upon the successful working of our School System, that the Superintend-



ent may be pardoned for repeating his argument upon the expediency and legality of the proposed change, especially as it may be new to most of the members of the present Legislature who are called upon to pass upon the subject.

To that argument he can add nothing—if it fail to convince, he will

It was urged by him that it is not irreconcilable with the language of the grant of sections sixteen and thirty-six to this State, that their proceeds should be devoted to the equal benefit of all the Schools.

These proceeds may be still used as the grant requires, "for the purposes of Public Schools in each Township," but it does not necessarily follow, that five thousand dollars should be assigned to the support of a School in one Township, containing two hundred and fifty inhabitants, while but one thousand dollars is appropriated to maintain a School in another Township, with two or three thousand inhabitants, and perhaps not a dollar for the benefit of still another Township equally meritorious, with five thousand inhabitants.

Against such unequal distribution of the grant to the Schools, the spirit of justice revolts. But aside from the argument derived from a comparison of the language of grants of School lands to the old States, with that of similar grants to the States admitted since 1845, our own Constitution furnishes conclusive evidence in support of the General Fund System.

Article nine, section two, reads: "The proceeds of all lands that may be granted by the United States to this State for the support of Schools, which may be sold or disposed of, and the five hundred thousand acres of land granted to the new States, under an Act of Congress distributing the proceeds of the public lands among the several States of the Union, approved A. D. 1841; and all estates of deceased persons who may have died without leaving a will, or heir, and also such per cent. as may be granted by Congress on the sale of lands in this State, shall be, and remain a perpetual fund, the interest of which, together with all the rents of the unsold lands, and such other means as the Legislature may provide, shall be inviolably appropriated to the support of Common Schools throughout the State." Now mark this language: "The proceeds of all lands that may be granted by the United States to

this State for the support of Schools." The sixteenth and thirty-sixth sections were granted by the United States to this State, for the support of Schools, therefore the sixteenth and thirty-sixth sections must be "inviolably appropriated to the support of Common Schools throughout the State."

This can only be done by converting the proceeds of their sale into a General Fund.

In no sense can they be said to be appropriated to the support of Common Schools throughout the State, under the existing law, for it will be shown presently that certain Townships have not now, and never can have, an acre of land under this grant.

If we recognize the exclusive right of the inhabitants of a Township to the School sections lying therein, the grant can never inure to the benefit of Schools in those Townships which have, and can have, no School

An examination of the section of the Constitution quoted, furnishes, further, a conclusive answer to the arguments of those who contend that it was the intention of Congress to vest an exclusive and indefeasible title to these sections, in the inhabitants of the Township in which they happen to lie, and therefore, that the Legislature has no right to defeat

that intention to divest that exclusive right, by compelling the inhabitants of a more favored Township to share the proceeds of their lands with those of mother Township without any lands.

Granting, for the purpose of the argument, and only for that purpose, that such wasthe intention of Congress, it is apparent, that our State Constitution, by the terms of the section quoted, diverted the lands granted, to other purposes—to wit: to the support of Common Schools throughout the State, instead of to the support of Common Schools in each

Our Constitution was accepted and approved by Congress, and with it, was accepted and approved the disposition made by it, of the School

It is only or this principle we can justify the diversion of the five hundred thousandacres of land from the original purpose of the grant.

Those five hindred thousand acres were granted expressly for internal improvements and yet the very same section of the Constitution we are considering, divotes them to the support of Public Schools throughout the State.

The Constitution specifies, in the same sentence, certain classes of things which shall be, and remain, a perpetual School Fund. Among them, are "the proceeds of all lands that may be granted by the United States to this state for the support of Schools," which of course includes the proceeds of the sixteenth and thirty-sixth sections, and "the five hundred thousand acres of land granted to the new States," etc.

Whatever dsposition, therefore, it is competent for the Legislature to

make of the one, it is equally competent to make of the other.

The Legislaure has devoted the one, to wit: the five hundred thousand acres, to the support of Schools throughout the State, for the equal benefit of all the schoolable children in the State.

It has, therefore, the right to devote the other, to wit: the sixteenth and thirty-sixh sections, to the same purpose.

This, it appears to the State Superintendent, conclusively settles the

It only remins to see whether the proposed change is expedient.

And first, it reply to those who oppose the change, on the ground that large sales of School sections have been made, and large interests have become vested under the operation of the existing law, it is sufficient to state, that the reports, upon this subject, from almost every County in the State, show that ten thousand acres, in all, have not been sold to

It is not proposed, of course, to interfere with vested rights.

The legalit of all sales, or inchoate sales, must be recognized, and those Townshps, which have sold their lands, must be permitted to contribute their proceeds to the General Fund, and then share alike with all others, or to retain them under their own control; in which event, they cannot, of course, receive any portion of the General Fund, derived from the sale of these sections.

It was furtier shown by the correspondence with the State Superintendents of most of the States containing public lands, that four out of five of the Sates from which replies were received, have adopted the General Fundsystem, and that the Legislature of the fifth, after witnessing for thirty-ix years, the evils of the Township system, endeavored by law to remedy them, by consolidating the funds, but failed for want of Power, growing out of the peculiar wording of the grant.

California slould profit by the experience of her sister States of older

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growth. In reply to a letter of inquiry by the State Superintendent, the Secretary of the Interior Department at Washington has decided:

"First-That this Department, in the present state of the law, cannot recognise a vested right in the State to any lands, as having been granted for School purposes, which lie in unsurveyed regions, or in localities in which township lines only have been run, or in townships that have been

subdivided, in violation of the last clause of the third section of the act of March 3d, 1853, regulating public surveys in California.

Second—That unsurveyed lands, and mineral and waste lands, through which only township lines can be legally surveyed, are not 'reserved for public uses' within the meaning of the seventh section of the same Act of Congress, authorizing the selection, in certain cases, of 'other land' for the use of Schools, than sections numbered thirty-six and sixteen."

Upon this correspondence little comment is required.

From it, it is apparent, the Schools in the mineral districts can never receive a dollar's benefit from the munificent grant of lands to this State, if the exclusive right of the inhabitants to the School lands lying within their Township is recognized—in other words, if the law of April 26th, 1858, continues in force.

Can it be for a moment supposed, that the framers of the law, making the grant of sections sixteen and thirty-six to this State, who were the representatives in Congress of California, or that the Congress itself, intended to benefit the Schools in one-half of the State, and utterly cut off those in the other half from all the advantages of the grant?

But even admitting so monstrous an absurdity, will not our Legislators be justified in so interpreting that clause of our Constitution, which perverts, if you please, the intention of Congress, but which perversion, as in the case of the five hundred thousand acres, was ratified and approved by the Act accepting our Constitution and admitting us into the Union, so as to secure practical and substantial justice to all the Schools, and all the children of the State?

Another point, gentlemen of the Legislature, deserves your attention

in connection with this correspondence.

The decision of the Commissioner of the Land Office and the Secretary of the Interior, establishes the fact, not only that the State has no title to the sixteenth and thirty-sixth sections, which happen to fall on mineral lands, which probably include nearly one-half of our area, but that she can never select other lands, to an equivalent extent, in lieu thereof—can not do it now, because the mineral lands are not surveyed, and never can do it, even if they should be hereafter surveyed; for these officers decide, that even in those cases, where lands, not supposed at the time to be mineral, but upon which minerals are afterward discovered, are surveyed, we acquire no title to the School sections, fixed by the Surveyor's lines, nor the right to select others in lieu thereof. The practical effect of this decision, is to deprive us of nearly three million acres of lands—a result, which I can not, for a moment, suppose was intended by the framers of the law.

Under these circumstances, it is necessary that a strong appeal be made to Congress, to repair this injustice, by the passage of an Act permitting us to select these three millions of acres, for the use of the Schools, from the unoccupied agricultural lands in other parts of the

I have dwelt somewhat at length upon this subject of School lands, be-

15

cause I am satisfied, no more important question-none involving more momentous consequences, more valuable interests, can engage your attention during the present session.

#### STATE UNIVERSITY.

The Superintendent has heretofore exhausted the argument in support of the immediate organization of a State University, upon the plan of a Military Institute.

He can only warmly renew his recommendation, and refer to his last Annual Report for his reasons. Recent events have given additional weight to those reasons.

Respectfully submitted.

ANDREW J. MOULDER. Sup't of Public Instruction.

DEPARTMENT OF INSTRUCTION, ) January 7th, 1861.

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STATISTICAL TABLES.

EXHIBIT OF THE CONDITION OF THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS

During the year ending October 31, 1860.

	T. Control of the con
Number of Schools	119 115 115 118 118 118 118 118 118 118 118
Total Number of Girls taught in the County	347 818 818 267 237 81 129 14 192 81
Total Number of Boys taught in the County	427 426 354 2296 109 603 199 5 268 129 129
Average Number of Pupils in daily attendance	445 410 316 324 128 349 55 706 167 113 117
Total Number of Children attending Schools	774 739 621 631 190 579 87 1,147 828 19 460 182 241
Number of Blind, irrespective of age	1 02 03 17
Number of Deaf and Dumb, irrespective of age	01 1-01-1 00 1-1
Total Number of Children of all ages, under 21, born in California	1,670 1,219 1,219 1,412 373 1,095 1,095 1,085 1,085 1,085 2,396 426 2,396 490 587
Number of Children between 18 and 21 years of age	127 577 688 68 68 188 20 20 20 80 80 80
Number of Children under 4 years of age	1,082 764 750 816 236 652 94 1,277 296 69 688 828
Total Number of Children between 4 and 18 years of age	1,621 1,590 1,600 1,600 1,600 1,236 170 2,449 502 79 530 611
Number of Girls between 4 and 18 years of age	787 729 637 743 743 743 711 1,160 220 35 1,167 228 228
Number of Boys between 4 and 18 years of age	882 862 753 862 855 855 1,289 1,289 1,186 844 844
Total Number of Children of all ages, under 21	2,780 2,510 2,510 2,510 2,510 2,68 2,914 818 818 818 802 802
Number of School Districts	22 22 22 13 13 13 14 4 4 6 6 6 6
COUNTIES.	Alameda Amador Butte Calaveras Colusa Colusa Contra Costa Del Norte El Dorado Humboldt Klamath Los Angeles Mariposa Mendocino
•	1 T TOO OMMANDED

858 1,387 858 858 858 858 1,019 1,019 1,019 1,539 1,619 1,619 1,619 1,619 1,619 1,619 1,619 1,619 1,619 1,619 1,619 1,619 1,619 1,619 1,619 1,619 1,619 1,619 1,619 1,619 1,619 1,619 1,619 1,619 1,619 1,619 1,619 1,619 1,619 1,619 1,619 1,619 1,619 1,619 1,619 1,619 1,619 1,619 1,619 1,619 1,619 1,619 1,619 1,619 1,619 1,619 1,619 1,619 1,619 1,619 1,619 1,619 1,619 1,619 1,619 1,619 1,619 1,619 1,619 1,619 1,619 1,619 1,619 1,619 1,619 1,619 1,619 1,619 1,619 1,619 1,619 1,619 1,619 1,619 1,619 1,619 1,619 1,619 1,619 1,619 1,619 1,619 1,619 1,619 1,619 1,619 1,619 1,619 1,619 1,619 1,619 1,619 1,619 1,619 1,619 1,619 1,619 1,619 1,619 1,619 1,619 1,619 1,619 1,619 1,619 1,619 1,619 1,619 1,619 1,619 1,619 1,619 1,619 1,619 1,619 1,619 1,619 1,619 1,619 1,619 1,619 1,619 1,619 1,619 1,619 1,619 1,619 1,619 1,619 1,619 1,619 1,619 1,619 1,619 1,619 1,619 1,619 1,619 1,619 1,619 1,619 1,619 1,619 1,619 1,619 1,619 1,619 1,619 1,619 1,619 1,619 1,619 1,619 1,619 1,619 1,619 1,619 1,619 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OF THE CONDITION OF THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS-During the year ending October 31, 1860.

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GUNTIES.		Alameda Amador Butte Calaveras Colusa Colusa Contra Costa Del Norte El Dorado Humboldt Klamath Los Angeles Mariposa Mendocino	Merced Monterey Napa Napa Napa Navada Placer Placer Plumas Sacramento San Bernardino San Diego San Luis Obispo San Mateo Santa Clara Santa Clara Santa Clara Santa Clara Santa Clara Santa Clara Santa Cruz Shasta Sierra Sierra Sierra Sierra Sierra Sierra Sierra Sulanco Sutter Tehama Trinity Tulare. Totals	



CONDITION OF THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS—Continued.

During the year ending October 31, 1860.

\$12,048 8,045 8,045 8,620 4,251 4,935 11,149 7,036 7,294 7,294 8,228 Total Receipts for School Purpose \$4,093 73 2,395 84 4,614 00 1,090 85 382 00 7,647 74 2,449 00 150 00 1,253 58 887 00 Amount raised in the County by Tax, Rate-Bill, and Private Sub-scription.... 
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expenditures for School Pur-	8,0127 10,141 10,141 11,461 11,461 11,461 11,588 11,592 11,290 11,393 11,393 11,393 11,393 11,393 11,393 11,393 11,393 11,393 11,393 11,393 11,393 11,393 11,393 11,393 11,393 11,393 11,393 11,393 11,393 11,393 11,393 11,393 11,393 11,393 11,393 11,393 11,393 11,393 11,393 11,393 11,393 11,393 11,393 11,393 11,393 11,393 11,393 11,393 11,393 11,393 11,393 11,393 11,393 11,393 11,393 11,393 11,393 11,393 11,393 11,393 11,393 11,393 11,393 11,393 11,393 11,393 11,393 11,393 11,393 11,393 11,393 11,393 11,393 11,393 11,393 11,393 11,393 11,393 11,393 11,393 11,393 11,393 11,393 11,393 11,393 11,393 11,393 11,393 11,393 11,393 11,393 11,393 11,393 11,393 11,393 11,393 11,393 11,393 11,393 11,393 11,393 11,393 11,393 11,393 11,393 11,393 11,393 11,393 11,393 11,393 11,393 11,393 11,393 11,393 11,393 11,393 11,393 11,393 11,393 11,393 11,393 11,393 11,393 11,393 11,393 11,393 11,393 11,393 11,393 11,393 11,393 11,393 11,393 11,393 11,393 11,393 11,393 11,393 11,393 11,393 11,393 11,393 11,393 11,393 11,393 11,393 11,393 11,393 11,393 11,393 11,393 11,393 11,393 11,393 11,393 11,393 11,393 11,393 11,393 11,393 11,393 11,393 11,393 11,393 11,393 11,393 11,393 11,393 11,393 11,393 11,393 11,393 11,393 11,393 11,393 11,393 11,393 11,393 11,393 11,393 11,393 11,393 11,393 11,393 11,393 11,393 11,393 11,393 11,393 11,393 11,393 11,393 11,393 11,393 11,393 11,393 11,393 11,393 11,393 11,393 11,393 11,393 11,393 11,393 11,393 11,393 11,393 11,393 11,393 11,393 11,393 11,393 11,393 11,393 11,393 11,393 11,393 11,393 11,393 11,393 11,393 11,393 11,393 11,393 11,393 11,393 11,393 11,393 11,393 11,393 11,393 11,393 11,393 11,393 11,393 11,393 11,393 11,393 11,393 11,393 11,393 11,393 11,393 11,393 11,393 11,393 11,393 11,393 11,393 11,393 11,393 11,393 11,393 11,393 11,393 11,393 11,393 11,393 11,393 11,393 11,393 11,393 11,393 11,393 11,393 11,393 11,393 11,393 11,393 11,393 11,393 11,393 11,393 11,393 11,393 11,393 11,393 11,393 11,393 11,393 11,393 11,393 11,393 11,393 11,393 11,393 11,393 11,393 11,393 11,393 11,393 11,393 11	<b>\$474</b> 263
t Expended for all other poses, including Rent, etc.	26,224 1,102 1,102 1,102 1,102 1,989 1,989 1,989 1,989 1,989 1,989 1,989 1,989 1,989 1,989 1,989 1,989 1,989 1,989 1,989 1,088 1,089 1,089 1,089 1,089 1,089 1,089 1,089 1,089 1,089 1,089 1,089 1,089 1,089 1,089 1,089 1,089 1,089 1,089 1,089 1,089 1,089 1,089 1,089 1,089 1,089 1,089 1,089 1,089 1,089 1,089 1,089 1,089 1,089 1,089 1,089 1,089 1,089 1,089 1,089 1,089 1,089 1,089 1,089 1,089 1,089 1,089 1,089 1,089 1,089 1,089 1,089 1,089 1,089 1,089 1,089 1,089 1,089 1,089 1,089 1,089 1,089 1,089 1,089 1,089 1,089 1,089 1,089 1,089 1,089 1,089 1,089 1,089 1,089 1,089 1,089 1,089 1,089 1,089 1,089 1,089 1,089 1,089 1,089 1,089 1,089 1,089 1,089 1,089 1,089 1,089 1,089 1,089 1,089 1,089 1,089 1,089 1,089 1,089 1,089 1,089 1,089 1,089 1,089 1,089 1,089 1,089 1,089 1,089 1,089 1,089 1,089 1,089 1,089 1,089 1,089 1,089 1,089 1,089 1,089 1,089 1,089 1,089 1,089 1,089 1,089 1,089 1,089 1,089 1,089 1,089 1,089 1,089 1,089 1,089 1,089 1,089 1,089 1,089 1,089 1,089 1,089 1,089 1,089 1,089 1,089 1,089 1,089 1,089 1,089 1,089 1,089 1,089 1,089 1,089 1,089 1,089 1,089 1,089 1,089 1,089 1,089 1,089 1,089 1,089 1,089 1,089 1,089 1,089 1,089 1,089 1,089 1,089 1,089 1,089 1,089 1,089 1,089 1,089 1,089 1,089 1,089 1,089 1,089 1,089 1,089 1,089 1,089 1,089 1,089 1,089 1,089 1,089 1,089 1,089 1,089 1,089 1,089 1,089 1,089 1,089 1,089 1,089 1,089 1,089 1,089 1,089 1,089 1,089 1,089 1,089 1,089 1,089 1,089 1,089 1,089 1,089 1,089 1,089 1,089 1,089 1,089 1,089 1,089 1,089 1,089 1,089 1,089 1,089 1,089 1,089 1,089 1,089 1,089 1,089 1,089 1,089 1,089 1,089 1,089 1,089 1,089 1,089 1,089 1,089 1,089 1,089 1,089 1,089 1,089 1,089 1,089 1,089 1,089 1,089 1,089 1,089 1,089 1,089 1,089 1,089 1,089 1,089 1,089 1,089 1,089 1,089 1,089 1,089 1,089 1,089 1,089 1,089 1,089 1,089 1,089 1,089 1,089 1,089 1,089 1,089 1,089 1,089 1,089 1,089 1,089 1,089 1,089 1,089 1,089 1,089 1,089 1,089 1,089 1,089 1,089 1,089 1,089 1,089 1,089 1,089 1,089 1,089 1,089 1,089 1,089 1,089 1,089 1,089 1,089 1,089 1,089 1,089 1,089 1,089 1,089 1,089 1,089 1,089 1,089 1,089	\$39,952 34
nt Expended for School Li- uries and Apparatus		\$1,756 09
t Expended in Erection or sairs of School Houses	1 · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	\$110,352 86
amount paid for Teachers' aries	2,386 52 13,462 20 13,641 95 13,641 95 15,640 36 15,506 12 15,506 12 16,29 84 16,29 86 17,380 63 17,380 63 17,380 63 17,380 63 17,482 02 17,506 78 18,665 20 18,665 20 19,665 20 10,629 96 10,629 96 10,639 96 10,	\$311,165 38
COUNTIES.	Alameda Amador Butte Calaveras Colusa Colusa Colusa Colusa Contra Costa Del Norte Humboldt Klamath Los Angeles Mariposa Mariposa Mendocino  Mendocino San Bernardino San Bernardino San Barbara Santa Clara Santa	Totals

# TOTAL AMOUNT OF STATE SCHOOL MONEYS

Apportioned during the Year 1860.

COUNTIES.	January Apportion- ment, 48,285 Chil- dren, at 98 cents each.	J'ly Apportionment, 48,285 Children, at 75 cents each	Total Amount
Alameda	\$1,305 72	\$1,053 00	\$2,358 72
Amador	1,280 61	1,032 75	2,313 36
Butte	1,151 34	928 50	2,079 84
Calaveras	1,195 05	963 75	2,158 80
Colusa	306 90	247 50	554 40
Contra Costa	938 37	756 75	1,695 12
Del Norte	107 88	87 00 1,578 00	194 88 3,534 72
El Dorado	1,956 72 444 54	358 50	803 04
Humboldt	1,494 51	1,205 25	2,699 76
Los Angeles	427 80	345 00	772 80
Mendocino.	460 35	371 25	831 60
Merced	128 34	103 50	231 84
Monterev	902 10	727 50	1,629 60
Napa	1,007 19	812 25	1,819 4
Nevada	1,548 45	1,248 75	2,797 20
Placer	930 00	750 00	1,680 00
Plumas	127 41	102 75	230 10
Sacramento	2,938 80	2,370 00	5,308 86
San Bernardino	805 38 115 32	649 50 93 00	1,454 80 208 3
San DiegoSan Francisco	7,223 31	5,825 25	13,048 5
San Joaquin	1.849 77	1,491 75	3,341 5
San Luis Obispo	441 75	356 25	798 0
San Mateo	516 15	416 25	932 4
Santa Barbara	968 13	780 75	1,748 8
Santa Clara	2,738 85	2,208 75	4,947 6
Santa Cruz	1,022 07	824 25	1,846 3
Shasta	476 16	384 00	860 1
Sierra	426 87	344 25	771 1
Siskiyou	466 86	376 50	843 3
Solano	1,337 34 2,973 21	1,078 50 2,397 75	2,415 8 5,370 9
Sonoma	117 18	94 50	211 6
Stanislaus Sutter	488 25	393 75	882 0
Tehama	235 29	189 75	425 0
Trinity	179 49	144 75	324 2
Tulare	491 04	396 00	887 0
Tuolumne	1,328 04	1,071 00	2,399 0
Yolo	870 48	702 00	1.572 4
Yuba,	1,182 03	953 25	2,135 2
Totals.	\$44,905 05	\$36,213 75	\$81,118 80

Number of Children, 48,285, at \$1 68 each, \$81,118 80.

APPENDIX.

### REPORTS

FROM

# COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS.

### ALAMEDA COUNTY.

H. Gibbons.....Superintendent.

Five new Districts have been organized during the year, and in three of them Schools established, mainly through the zeal and liberality of a few individuals.

The Schools have been kept open this year seven and a half months, as an average, which is nearly a month longer than last year. While some Districts recognize the importance of this subject, others are indifferent and neglectful. There is no valid reason, in a number of cases, for

ferent and neglectful. There is no valid reason, in a number of cases, for not keeping open nine or ten months, instead of six and seven.

We have a few first class Teachers, but the majority need to learn. Some are very deficient in reading and writing, but qualified in other respects. Good Teachers can be easily found, but they will not work for the common salaries. So long as the Districts cannot, or will not, pay more than fifty or sixty dollars a month, they will not be able to command efficient Teachers. Several small Schools in remote or thinly peopled Districts, are taught for thirty or forty dollars. They are in charge of females who reside near at hand, and being fully competent, devote themselves to the pursuit with other motives than the salary alone.

devote themselves to the pursuit with other motives than the salary alone.

There are three leading obstacles in the way of our Common School education: first, irregular attendance of the pupils; second, short terms and frequent suspensions of the Schools; third, frequent change of Teachers. These evils go together. They are dependent in a great degree on each other. To cure one, they must all be cured.

It is the practice of a number of the Districts to draw on the Public Fund while it holds out, and as soon as that is exhausted, to suspend the School till there is a new distribution. The Teacher leaves and the



School is scattered. This process, two or three times repeated in the year, demoralizes the whole system, and stamps its evils ineffaceably on the habits of the children.

Thirty-eight Teachers have been employed by the nineteen Schools in the County—an average of two Teachers to one School. Only four of the Schools were content with one Teacher each, and these were in session only from four to seven months. The mischievous effects of this system are two palpable to require demonstration. Its extravagance alone is enough to condemn it. I have no doubt that it wastes—absolutely throws away—at least one-fourth of the entire School Fund of the County.

Nearly every School in the County might easily be maintained for ten months in the year. Parents are generally willing to pay a small sum monthly, towards the Teacher's salary. One dollar for each pupil would commonly suffice. This would tend greatly to secure regular attendance. Parents would see that their money be not wasted. They would take more interest in the School, and show their interest by occasional visits. These collections should be made in advance. They should never be remitted or abated in consequence of the non-attendance of children.

Great good might result from a systematic intercourse between the Trustees and the County Superintendent. As it is, they meet only by accident. The Superintendent is never informed of what is going on in the Districts. Teachers are dismissed, new Teachers are obtained, and Schools are suspended and reopened, without his knowledge. Several times I have traveled to the remoter Districts, for the purpose of visiting the School, and found the house closed—the School being suspended.

We have a "College of Trustees and Teachers," which meets quarterly,

We have a "College of Trustees and Teachers," which meets quarterly, and which would, if its design were carried out, obviate these difficulties, and greatly promote the interests of the Public Schools. Several addresses have been delivered by appointment before this Association—one by H. B. Janes, Esq. of San Francisco, and one by T. J. Nevins, Esq. of Alameda, both of which were published and widely circulated. Among the exercises, discussions are introduced on the various obstacles to the progress of the Schools, and on other topics of interest. Individuals are appointed to lead in the discussions, or to make reports on stated subjects.

We have, also, an Annual Festival of all the Schools in the County, held in some rural spot, in the season of flowers. Exercises in declamation and composition, (not too numerous or extended,) interspersed with the singing of appropriate pieces, compose the entertainment. Premiums are given to those who excel. A limited number of performances are allowed to each School. The influence of this Festival is believed to be highly favorable to the Schools, and otherwise salutary through the widely pervading interest exhibited in it by the community, as is shown by the concourse of gratified visitors from all parts of the county. It tends to popularize the system of Common School education, and to identify it with the general interests of society.

The "College" has hitherto been neglected by the great body of Trustees. But the few who have attended are determined to persevere and to render the institution permanent, if possible. Application will be made to the Board of Supervisors for a small appropriation to defray the necessary expenses of the organization, and also for the Annual Festival. The Trustees receive no pay for their services, and it is unjust that a few of them should have to bear the entire expense of both enterprises.

The School-Houses are generally destitute of all attractions for the pupils, both without and within. Without, they are naked and exposed,

so that the cattle and hogs dispute with the children the occupancy of the play grounds. No friendly trees ward off the rays of the sun or the chilling blasts. Within, they are miserably furnished, and for the most part destitute of maps, libraries, and apparatus. A more repulsive aspect attaches to no other building in the county. Children might well be excused for entering them with aversion and escaping from them with joy. It is probable the Trustees or parents will pay some attention to them during the winter, at least so far as to have them inclosed, and the

inclosure planted with trees.

As an indication of improvement in this respect, it may be mentioned that four of the Districts have voted a tax for the erection of new School-Houses, viz: Alameda, Oakland, Alvarado, and Soto. A few years ago, there was a Collegiate Institute established in Alameda, which prospered for a season, but was subsequently removed. The Public School was also suspended, or maintained irregularly, about the same time. A number of families moved away in consequence, and the result is that the population of the Township has materially declined. The inhabitants have at length ewakened to their true interests, and resolved on building a substantial house and establishing a good School. They do this in full confidence that it will invite population and add prosperity to the neighborhood

To supply decent furniture, with maps and globes, and other appurtenances, is a task of easy performance, were the Trustees disposed to undertake it. Let the salary of the Teacher never be paid entirely from the public fund. Let the parents be called on invariably for a monthly contribution as large as they are willing to devote to this purpose. Let the children be interested in the object, so that they will operate on their parents. By these means a fund would soon accumulate, which would purchase all needful equipments for the interior, and make the School-House agreeable and attractive, instead of gloomy and repulsive. A decent and tasteful School-House is essential to the good breeding of our children.

Not being able to gain ready access to all the Trustees in person, I have prepared a circular enforcing these and other points of importance, hoping thus to reach them individually, and to incite them to successful effort. What will be the result, remains for time to determine.

The new plan of examinations of Teachers appears to work well. I would, however, suggest an improvement. The amended law requires the County Superintendent to select his Associates from among the Teachers. It is not always easy to obtain the aid of three qualified Teachers. Besides, the choice is liable to excite jeelousy, and Teachers are not always fond of being examined by other Teachers, inferior in qualification it may be, to themselves. Would it not be better to permit the Superin-

tendent to select his Associates without the restriction?

H. GIBBONS, Sup't of Public Schools of Alameda County.

### AMADOR COUNTY.

J. H. Bradley.....Superintendent.

School-Houses.—There are seventeen School-Houses in the County—one

for each School District, with the exception of Buckeye Valley—very few, if any of which, will come up to the standard of the State Superint tendent's recommendations. However, they are, on an average, quite a good as could be expected in a ten-year-old State, and five-year-old counter.

good as could be expected in a ten-year-old State, and five-year-old county.

Attendance at School.—The principal cause of non-attendance is a lack of ability on the part of parents and guardians to pay for tuition. Another, is a dislike of, or want of confidence in Teachers. The first may be remedied by an increase of the public funds, and the latter—partially at least—by securing good Teachers.

As yet we have no graded Schools, and in fact there is no necessity for them, excepting in three or four districts. The Ione, Jackson, and Volcano Schools need grading, and steps have already been taken with that view. The want of funds has prevented its accomplishment heretofore.

Teachers.—Only some six or seven, of all who have taught in this County the past year, design making teaching a permanent business. Most of the others teach only when they can do nothing more congenial to their tastes.

Capacity of Teachers.—Five first class—males, eight second class, and six of the third class. Of the females, three of first, and six of the second.

Age of Teachers.—Males, from twenty-one to forty-three years, but mostly young and unmarried. Females, from "sweet sixteen" to "fat, fair, and forty." I can only give this as my opinion, as they, of course, refuse to divulge.

Experience in Teaching.—Males, from three months to twenty-one years—average, nearly four years. Females, from three months to twelve years—average, nearly three years.

Examinations.—Public exhibitions are not very common, being deemed

by many, and in my opinion very correctly, both expensive and unprofitable. Examinations are had from once a week to once a month in each School, and at the end of each term.

In a few of the districts only, do parents visit the School as often as interest and duty require. These parental visits tend greatly, no doubt, to give vitality to Schools, but through apathy, negligence, or heedlessness, they are few and far between, and much dependent on the disposition of the Teacher.

Remarks on the Finances of the Schools.—There has been collected during the past year, five thousand three hundred and fifteen dollars and eighty-four cents, mostly by private subscription. That amount, together with two thousand three hundred and thirteen dollars and thirty-six cents, State funds, and two thousand five hundred and fifty dollars and eighty-three cents, County funds, gives nearly fourteen dollars to each pupil enrolled, and nearly twenty-five dollars to the average number in attendance.

Heretofore only ten cents on the hundred dollars has been levied for School purposes, but by an Act of the Legislature of last winter the Supervisors of the County are empowered to levy twenty-five cents, and have reason to believe that our County Fund will be doubled the next year.

How Trustees perform their Duties.—Generally, very well. I think nonattendance to the most important of their duties should be made a finable offense—especially the second, eighth, and ninth, clauses of section sixteen.

Improvements Needed.—I am of the opinion that section eleven of the School Law is very imperfect. I have found it quite impossible to con-

vene a Board of Examiners. Teachers are generally busy, and cannot, nor will not, leave their duties to travel from ten to twenty miles at much expense of time and money, to serve private persons or the public. If

they must do so, let provision be made for their payment.

In case of the division of a district, the seceding one should be entitled to their proportion of the public funds, on hand or to accrue during the year.

J. H. BRADLEY, Sup't of Public Schools of Amador County.

### CALAVERAS COUNTY.

ROBERT THOMPSON......Superintendent.

Attendance at School.—There has been some improvement in the attendance of scholars at our Schools, compared with former years. Generally, scholars living within the reach of the School-House, attend. The reason why so few of the entire number attend, is, that they are mostly small scholars and reside a long way from the School. As they grow up, they come a longer distance.

There is only one School District in the county in which the Schools are graded. There are two or three others whose Trustees are desiring to grade their Schools, but as yet they have not had the means to do so. This must necessarily be a work of time in our mountain counties. Necessity will compel Trustees to grade the Schools of some of our larger Districts within a ways few years.

Districts within a very few years.

Examinations, etc.—We have had some very fine examinations during the past year, but no exhibitions. Exhibitions take the minds of the scholars so entirely from their studies and so materially interferes with the routine of the exercises in School, that I have tried to discourage them. They may be beneficial when there are no Schools in session to be interfered with by them. The examinations begin to indicate that our Teachers are aiming at giving their scholars a knowledge of the subjects studied, rather than books; of requiring an explanation of principles, rather than contenting themselves with correct answers to the printed questions found in our text-books. In short, they indicate that

the true object of study is generally understood by the Teachers.

This year there has been no very marked difference in the frequency of parents visiting the Schools, still there is an increasing interest felt by them in all matters pertaining to Schools. This shows itself in many different ways. The great secret of keeping up an interest in Schools is to make the Schools what they should be—places of pleasant resort for the children. If children are interested in them, the parents are very certain to be also. Parents generally contribute liberally for the support of a good School, but reluctantly for a poor one. Well qualified Teachers is the first great item to be looked to in our Schools. They will create an interest where none before existed, and are indispensable to success.

Remarks on the Finances of the Schools.—Aside from the State and County

Remarks on the Finances of the Schools.—Aside from the State and County funds, the Schools in Calaveras are almost entirely supported by ratebills. In a few Districts the Trustees have required rates monthly, in advance, and by this means have not only much increased the funds of their districts, but it has had another good effect. It has kept scholars regularly in School. When parents have paid for the month, and there are

no deductions for absences, they generally keep their children in School But allow them to pay for the number of days they are in School, they—at least many of them—will be absent more or less every mont. This irregularity is a great evil, although not so great as it has been her tofore. There is an improvement in this respect, but we still have much to do to cure the evil, and I know of no other way more powerful this purpose than to require rates in advance, and make no deduction for absences. When rate-bills are left to be paid at the end of the month or term, much will never be collected. The experience we have had clearly shows this. The Trustees, after asking a few times and being put off by parents, abandon the undertaking, and the rates, to a considerable extent, remain uncollected. Hundreds of dollars are lost to our Schools every year in this way. All this can be saved, as well as the trouble of collecting, by requiring each scholar, able to pay, to take a receipt for the monthly rate from the Trustees to the Teacher, to enable the scholar to enter the School for the month. The Schools in our County, in which this rule has been strictly carried out, have never been out o funds. They estimate the rates sufficiently high to each scholar to meet the deficiency, and their estimates are always realized. At the end of the month they pay the rates over to the Teacher, and give him an order for the balance of his monthly salary on the School Fund in the County Treasury. Adopt this rule, and enforce it strictly, and the finances of such Schools are certain to be improved.

How Trustees Perform their Duties.—The greater part of our Trustees have had considerable experience, and hence understand their duties well. Districts are unwilling to change where the old Trustees have done well, and have kept the same from year to year. I think this is an excellent practice. It is but little trouble to the Trustees, after they once understand their duties, to attend to the business of the District—and they generally attend to their business very cheerfully. There is but one thing in which they neglect what I consider of great importance to our Schools, and that is, not requiring rate-bills invariably in advance. This, I am satisfied, they will fall in with after a time, but there is at present some doubt as to their right to do it, and hence I cannot urge it upon them as strongly as I otherwise could. Some of our Trustees have made this regulation and allowed it broken as soon as made. This I think worse than not making any. What few regulations are made should be strictly enforced, and if they are good they will work their way into favor, atthough at first they may be objected to by some.

Improvements Needed.—A uniformity of text-books is very desirable, and

Improvements Needed.—A uniformity of text-books is very desirable, and I am much pleased that this was provided for by the amended law of last winter. There should be one other part of our School law amended, which is the Thirty-First Section. We must have a law that is practice in its operations. This section has no practical utility, and, I think, adden, if ever, strictly complied with. The deficiency can be estimated well at the first as the last of a term; as well at the commencement as the close of the year. Trustees know, within a few dollars, how must money their districts will receive from the Public Fund, and they know how many months they wish to keep the School in session during the year, and they know what the cost will be per month. They can the very easily estimate the amount required to meet the expenses of School for the year. From this, deduct the amount from the fund, and leaves the amount to be raised by rate-bills. Divide this amount by number of months, and it gives the amount to be raised by rate-bills month, and divide this by the number of scholars in School, deduction

the indigent, and they have what each scholar must pay monthly to sustain the School. Now, the change that I propose in that troublesome Thirty-First Section, is to make it imperatively the duty of Trustees to regulate the rates, and enforce their collection monthly in advance. Schools then will not become embarrassed—money will always be forthcoming to meet the demands—and Schools will be on a safe basis.

The experience of the past shows conclusively that where any institution is to be supported by small amounts from a large number of individuals, that if it succeeds, it will be by requiring payment invariably in advance. It cannot inconvenience parents after the first month. At the commencement of the first month they are expected to pay for that month, and so on; hence the only inconvenience is in paying the first month. They owe nothing when the School is closed by this mode, but by the section referred to, they could owe, and if all was not collected. there would be a deficiency—for the law only allows the Trustees to tax the deficiency on the rate-bills. They cannot raise more than this, so if all pay, they only have enough; if less than all, they fall short. This is unfair, too, for as there are those who do not pay, although they are able, it throws the burden upon those who do pay. Those who do pay, do so with reluctance, for they know that others equally able, do not. Trustees call again and again for rate-bills, and are put off, and they become discouraged and give up. They do not like to commence a suit for a few dollars against a neighbor; but if the law made it their duty to require rate-bills in advance, all this trouble would be saved and our Schools would be properly sustained.

There is one other bad feature in this section, and that is, allowing deductions for absences. The object of the law was, undoubtedly, to benefit our Schools, but it has the opposite effect. It would be better for the general good of the Schools to remit the rates to those who were constantly in attendance, and charge those double who are irregular. The scholar who is absent for one or two days in a week injures the School more than his rate-bill does it good. The good of the School would require that he either attend regularly or not at all. This section holds out an inducement to parents to keep their children out by telling them they will save a little by so doing. The experience in our Schools shows that requiring rates in advance has a strong tendency to keep the scholars regularly in School. No deductions should be allowed for absence to induce regularity in attendance.

There is only two Private Schools in our County, and they were brought into existence and have been sustained by the bad management of one Public School in that location. Well managed Public Schools are certain to close up Private Schools, and this will doubtless be the case with us as soon as the School I have above spoken of recovers from its embarrassment.

General Remarks upon Education.—We cannot over-estimate the advantages of the amendments to the School Law made last winter. The one relating to the examination of Teachers I think of the utmost importance. It will take years to fully develop all the advantages of this change. It destined to continually elevate the standard of our Teachers, and hence the standard of our Schools. Under the old system I do not think one in two of our Teachers was ever asked a question. But the direct is not as much as the indirect influence of this charge. Teachers are brought to-stater now for an annual examination, and are examined in presence of the other. Each, wishing to stand well, is induced to study and become amiliar with all the common branches taught, and all the modern im-

provements in conducting a School. Here is the great advantage of quiring a thorough examination. There is another great advantage. gives the Board the power of compelling the attendance of Teacher for several days, during which time mutual discussions on matters pot taining to Schools may be had, and thereby combining a Teachers' Association with the examination. We were together this year two days, and the Teachers by a unanimous vote asked the Board to call them for an entire week next year. The Teachers are much pleased with this new mode of examination, and in my opinion it is destined to have a powerful influence in promoting the cause of Education in this State. We intend to give prominence to this Annual Teachers' Meeting, for we think it will do much to improve the Schools in our County.

Perfecting our School system must of necessity be a work of time, and

the friends of education have no reason to be discouraged in California Rapid improvements have been made, for the time and means we have had, and all that is wanted is patience and perseverance. There are diffi-culties to encounter in building up a School system, which will meet all the wants of the State, but we do not think any State in the Union did more during the first ten years of its existence than California has done since 1850. We have much to encourage us, for although our work has but just fairly commenced, it is progressing. Our Teachers are better qualified now than formerly. The different notions of the people are becoming assimilated in regard to Schools, and as families become more permanently located, they feel more interest in building good School Houses and sustaining good Schools. Teachers are generally well paid, and hence a good number are turning their attention to that calling with a view of making it their profession for life. A law providing for the establishment of Teachers' Institutes, under the direction of the Superintendent of Public Instruction to be held in each county—or every two or more counties according to the number of Teachers within reach, and then requiring each Teacher to attend-would be of vast importance to our Schools. A few thousand dollars expended for this purpose would produce a uniformity in the Schools of our State. The Teachers here have generally been engaged in other business for several years, and if they had experience in the States before coming here it was years ago and there have been many improvements introduced since they taugh there. Teachers' Institutes or a State Normal School will become almost indispensable in a few years. The demand will produce the supply, and I believe we will eventually have as good a School system in California. as any State in the Union can boast of.

The welfare of our State as much depends on a well regulated School system that all should cheerfully labor for the permanent establishment of our common Schools, for it is in them that the masses are to be cated. Our safety and permanency rests upon the mental and moral cation of the masses, and the Public Schools are the only certain memby which to educate. The faithful Teacher in one of our Public Schools doing more for the safety and protection of our free institutions, the them an at work upon a fortification on our sea-coast. Our free institutions are not in danger from foreign nations, but from the ignorant vicious at home, and if we could transmit them unimpaired to the future generations of our land, we must do it by educating the masses.

Allow me before closing to again congratulate you on your successive State Superintendent of Public Instruction. I am not favored with personal acquaintance, but am acquainted with the interest you have performed to improve our School services.

tem. Hoping that your labors in future will be attended with as good success as they have been in the past, and that our State may be so fortunate as to long secure your services as Superintendent.

I remain very truly, yours,

ROBERT THOMPSON, Sup't of Public Schools of Calaveras County.

### COLUSA COUNTY.

B. M. HANCE.....Superintendent.

Attendance at School.—I regret to state that less than one-half of the children between four and eighteen years of age in this County have attended School during the past year; and less than one-fourth has been the daily average attendance.

Several causes appear to conspire to produce this unfortunate result, among which may be mentioned the following: The sparseness of our population, it being scattered over so large a territory that it is almost impossible to place a School within the reach of many. The almost nomadic life that many of our people lead, prevents them from doing what they otherwise would for the education of their children. The smallness of the School Fund makes it hard for parents of limited means to support Schools as they desire. But I fear a large number of parents do not take the interest in the education of their children that they should take.

During the past year a few of the Schools have closed with a short ex-

Teachers.—Of the fourteen Teachers that have taught in the Public Schools of this County within the last year, eight may rank as first class, four as second, and two as not fit to teach at all.

How Trustees Perform their Duties.—A few of the Trustees perform their duties well. Like good citizens and honorable gentlemen, they appear to feel that though their office is one of neither profit or honor, it is one in which an influence of untold good can be exercised on the youth of our country.

Others do not one-half they ought, while some are not fit for the office. Each District has been furnished with copies of the School Law, and the attention of the Trustees frequently called to its contents, yet but few, I do not believe one-half, of them know scarcely anything about its requirements, from their own reading. Not one fourth of them comply with the law in keeping an account book and District Record.

with the law in keeping an account book and District Record.

Improvements Needed.—I am firmly of the opinion that an amendment to the School Law requiring the continuance of a School for six months from the first Monday in the School year, in order to secure its share of the Public funds, would be of great benefit to the Public Schools of this county. During the past year there has been no regular time for opening or closing of Schools, so that it has been quite impossible to visit the Specials as I desire. If they were opened and continued as above stated, the Superintendent of the County might visit the Schools at or near their commencement, and notice the School-House and its fixtures, the behaver of the children, and the Teacher's method of conducting the School,

when he could most advantageously direct the attention of the parent and children, Trustees and Teachers, to the subjects that most particular larly interest each. If it be so that the Superintendent can again visit the Schools at their close, he would have a good opportunity to observe the advancement the pupils had made, and the efficiency of the Teacher. The proposed amendment would enable several neighboring Schools to unite in a public closing exercise which would tend in an eminent degree to awaken a livelier interest in the cause of Popular Education. It would prevent, in a great measure, the present frequent change of Teachers, ( most prolific source of evil in our Schools, the children are acquiring de. plorable habits of study, and the itinerant quack is constantly imposing on us.) It would tend very much to make the business of teaching an established profession, in the country Schools, instead of as at present, a mere makeshift. A more highly educated class of persons would engage in teaching, because they could obtain more steady employment.

I doubt not the State Board of Education, when it selects the series of books to be used in the Public Schools, will consider the Black-Board, as one that cannot be overlooked. At present our County School-Houses' are sadly in want of them.

B. M. HANCE, Sup't of Public Schools of Colusa County.

### EL DORADO COUNTY.

### H. S. HERRICK.....Superintendent.

School Lands.—I have not been informed that El Dorado has any surveyed School Lands, consequently, like all other mountain Counties, cannot receive any benefit from the sale, unless a general division is made of the funds arising from the sale of the sixteenth and thirty-sixth sections

of School Lands.

School-Houses. — The School-Houses of El Dorado County are constructed of wood, numbering in all thirty-four. Some of them are well. calculated for School purposes; the remainder better prepared for anything else than the education of children.

Attendance at School.-I have observed, by the Teachers' reports, an improvement in attendance over previous years; still there is a decided improvement to be made in our Public Schools. The principal reason assigned, is the cost of a few dollars for the instruction of their children, which, in the minds of many—especially those who keep their children. from School—can be appropriated to a better advantage in training some of their domestic animals

We have but few graded Schools in this County. In many of the Ditricts, the Trustees are making preparations to have their Schools divide into Grammar and Primary, as soon as their means and circumstant

Teachers.-Most of the gentlemen Teachers design making teaching permanent profession. The lady Teachers I cannot possibly vouch for as fourteen have left the profession of instructing the young responsibility ties, during the last twenty months, and joined themselves to that hi and honorable profession, viz: matrimony.

Most of our Teachers rank as first class, the remainder are well profession.

pared to teach the common English branches. The Trustees of this County make it a point not to employ incompetent Teachers.

During the past year, the interest of examinations has greatly increased in this County. In many of our Schools, the Teachers have held examinations once in six months; several have held public exhibitions in exercises of elecution and composition.

Trustees.—The Trustees have performed their duties as well as could be expected; the Schools have been frequently visited by them, and all

have sent in their reports promptly.

Improvements Needed.—There are many improvements needed in our present School system. I have but a few suggestions to make in my present report, in regard to improvements. The greatest defect which I have observed, and one that is highly necessary for a change, is in our present system of taking the census of children. The Trustees have the appointing of Marshals, and they generally wait till the last hour of performing this duty; then the Marshals must hurry the business, and the result is an imperfect report.

In my opinion this duty should belong to the Superintendent, who can easily perform the labor of taking the census while visiting Schools. The advantages gained, would be proper and correct reports, besides the saving of an enormous expense to each County. The expense of taking the census in El Dorado, for the present year, cost more than half the amount of the County School Fund.

Another radical defect, is in the School boundaries. The duty of defining boundaries and making divisions of Districts, under the present law, is incumbent upon the Supervisors, which, I think, also ought to be the business of the County Superintendent. The result would be, properly defined boundaries, and a record of the same of easy access at all

General Remarks upon Education .- I have not the presumption to imagine, that I can suggest anything original, or striking, on a subject upon which so much has been so ably and so wisely written. All admit, that education, when unrestricted, so that all may be received, its benefits contributes to the respectability, the independence, and the happiness, of a people. It is impossible to over-estimate its importance, its usefulness, its advantages. It is an element of civilization, of refinement, of greatness; a people properly and thoroughly educated, can never be enslaved or degraded. Every encouragement should be given to it, therefore, by the liberal, the enlightened, the politic. It should receive the fostering care of our State; and parents, teachers, and pupils, should esteem it a duty to make our Common Schools inferior to none in the Union. Competent teachers, devoted to their profession and capable of imparting instruction, correct in their deportment, and having a proper conception of their high and responsible mission, should be sought for, and the preference over those who teach merely because they regard it as less laborious to teach than to work. Principles that are difficult to eradicate, habits that not unfrequently become lasting, are generally formed at our Common Schools. How important, then, is it that a child should receive its first teachings from a proper instructor; from one morally and intellectually capable and willing to instil in its mind, high and noble principles. Something more is, or should be, required of a teacher, than merely to instruct a child in spelling, reading, writing etc. "Children are remarkably prone to imitation. They imitate instinctively, without have ing necessarily any discrimination of the character of the act which they are imitating. The general nature of their conduct is, therefore,

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ruled very much by the nature of the conduct presented to their observation. It must obviously, then, be of the greatest importance that the demeanor and general actions of the educator, should be models of all that is proper. Just the more amiable and correct, in all respects, that this conduct is, so will the young be the more likely to form those habits which their best friends could wish." Experience proves that children are more apt to imitate bad than good examples, probably because the former are more numerous than the latter, or perhaps, because what is forbidden possesses a strange fascination for the bold and reckless. A teacher that is dissipated, or profane, or given to exaggeration, or destitute of moral principle, no matter how brilliant his acquirements, is not a proper person to take charge of a school. His pernicious example will be followed by some of his pupils; his precepts unheeded. Better be ignorant, than educated vicious and depraved. "Train up a child in the way he should go," is a sacred injunction, and a Teacher with a proper appreciation of his high calling, will not disregard it. It should be impressed upon the mind of every instructor, that in "literature, as in morals, there are a certain taste and grace, which confer dignity on moderate acquirements; and there are a negligence and grossness that disgust, even when accompanied with incontestible superiority." To enjoy, and perpetuate, and extend, our free institutions, we want good as well as highly educated citizens, and with proper care, the moral condition and intellectual training of children can be made to harmoniously blend. One great drawback to a thorough education, is the limited amount allowed to Teachers. Persons competent to impart a thorough education, can employ their talents more profitably than in teaching. However much Teachers may love their profession, they are not disposed to make sacrifices for the pleasure of teaching. It is an arduous duty, and the pay is totally inadequate. Increase the salary commensurate with the benefit conferred, the time employed, the labor expended, and our Common Schools would be better attended, better encouraged, and better taught. Until this is done, I much fear, we shall make no rapid advancement.

> H. S. HERRICK, Sup't of Public Schools of El Dorado County.

### MARIPOSA COUNTY.

AEGEVINE REYNOLDS.....Superintendent.

Trustees.—Our County Trustees are very negligent and slack. There is no way, that I could suggest, to make them more active and take greater interest—only by some compensation. The Board of Supervisors will not allow them anything, consequently it increases the labor of County Superintendent.

Remarks on the Finances of the Schools.—Besides the public funds, money is raised by assessment and by subscription. I know of no other way, than for the Board of Supervisors to raise the School Fund from five cents on one hundred dollars, taxable property, to a greater amount. I have urged them several times, but without avail—however, I think I will succeed with the next Board.

General Remarks.—There is one thing certain, that the Schools in this County would prosper much better if the County Superintendent could

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make it his business, and devote his whole time to the different Schools—as it is, the Board of Supervisors allow the Superintendent only two hundred and fifty or three hundred dollars a year in County Scrip. How can it be expected that a County Superintendent can do justice to the office he holds, when there is not sufficient means allowed him to pay his traveling expenses, aside from the various duties devolving upon him.

The office of County Superintendent should have a fixed salary, in ac-

The office of County Superintendent should have a fixed salary, in accordance with the duties they have to perform. For my part, I would not be willing to have the office, or to perform the duties, for less than one thousand dollars per annum. Our County is extensive, and Schools scattered, and it is very expensive traveling about.

ANGEVINE REYNOLDS, Sup't of Public Schools of Mariposa County.

### MERCED COUNTY.

### F. J. WOODWARD.....Superintendent.

School Lands.—There are but few School sections of much value at present surveyed in the County, by reason of their lying on dry plains. I have very little information beyond that of last year. There are some very valuable lands on the San Joaquin which are not sold, but circumstances have prevented me from making due research, to respond satisfactorily.

factorily.

Attendance at School.—The attendance at the Schools is not what it should be, but I think we are improving somewhat in that particular. In the dry season there is generally more or less sickness on the Merced Bottom, which accounts for much of the irregularity of attendance. Parents frequently keep their children at home for their help. A greater interest in education, which I am confident is aroused, will remedy this evil.

The Schools are not graded because they are too small.

Teachers.—I have heard no objection to any of the Teachers this year. I think they would range among first class; all have received much commendation; some of them very high, from their patrons. All are experienced Teachers from six to fourteen years.

perienced Teachers, from six to fourteen years.

Examinations, etc.—Rather more interest than usual has been manifested in this particular this year. In District, No. 1, there have been many visits from Trustees, friends, etc. and quite an interesting examination at the close of the School. Considering the age of the pupils and their condition at the commencement of the School, it was all that could be expected. No. 2, was more quiet, and not so much interest manifested; it took place at the beginning of the School year. A School is now there in progress. No. 3, is a smaller School, but there was considerable interest manifested. There is a chance for improvement which we hope will take place.

Remarks on the Finances of the Schools.—I am encouraged by the belief that in the next year there will be raised by taxation in this County, a fund that will put our School system on a foundation which will be a harbinger of a new era in our Schools. Our taxable property is between eleven and twelve hundred thousand dollars, and a tax of twenty-five cents on one hundred dollars, will give us over two thousand five hundred

dollars, which divided among one hundred and fifty children, will give them advantages possessed by few localities in the State. Merced County is undoubtedly one of the richest in the State, in proportion to its population. We shall endeavor to make the most of our resources, and hope to do something worthy of our advantages.

do something worthy of our advantages.

General Remarks upon Education.—My remarks upon this topic will necessarily be brief. In my mind, that system of education is best which brings the pupil's mind into the most direct consideration of the most practical affairs of life. While I do not disparage the abstract to profound scholars and thinkers, yet I hold that the most intimate blending of the abstract and practical, should be the object of all who teach pupils destined to the common course of life. Even those scholars of most profound erudition who have failed to observe the connection, or make the application of their deepest researches into abstract sciences, or metaphysics, hold but a low station in the opinion of mankind.

It should be the aim, then, especially of Teachers of our Public Schools, to give the utmost practical bearing to every branch taught by them.

Happily gifted indeed is the Teacher who can combine the interest felt

Happily gifted indeed is the Teacher who can combine the interest felt by his pupils in the every day concerns of life, with the studies of the School-room. Such a Teacher, gifted with a noble mind and sentiment, exercising so beneficent a sway over so many plastic minds, is really of more value to his country than he would be in any other station which he could occupy.

he could occupy.

May those who are blessed with such a Teacher duly appreciate him or her. May they be appreciated in such a manner that they will seek no other field for honor, wealth, or renown.

F. J. WOODWARD, Sup't of Public Schools of Merced County.

### MONTEREY COUNTY.

# T. S. Robert.....Superintendent.

Remarks on the Finances of the Schools.—There is in this County, as large a tax as the tax-payors are willing to submit to, as by Act of the last Legislature, the Board of Supervisors were allowed to levy twenty cents additional tax on each one hundred dollars of taxable property in this County, consequently the Board levied a tax of forty cents on each one hundred dollars—for the support of Common Schools—which will give us a large School Fund, of near six thousand dollars, without the appropriation from the State.

General Remarks.—Separate the office of County Clerk from that of Superintendent, and in either event, whether it is done or not, pay the Superintendent a sufficiency to justify his paying some attention to the Schools—as at present, he is so cramped that he is as a matter of necessity, compelled to stay at home and not visit or pay but little attention to them.

T. S. ROBERT, Sup't of Public Schools of Monterey County. 43

### [SUPPLEMENT.]

Monterey, November 20th, 1860.

# A. J. Moulder, Esq. Superintendent of Public Instruction:

Dear Sir:—In compliance with your circular, I transmit to you such information as I have been able to obtain from the limited sources within our County, and the little time I have had to devote to the subject. During the spring, I took my departure from this ancient and renowned City, for the purpose of visiting the various Public Schools within the County, hoping to find them all in successful operation, a thing by no means very common under the former limited means for their support, but at that particular time, I am glad to state, with the exception of one, they were all "in full blast," and from all I could learn, progressing as well as could be expected under the circumstances—some numbering not more than ten or fifteen pupils, while others numbered from sixty to ninety, and but one Teacher to each. There is one School, however, I have not visited, not for the want of a disposition to do so, as I made it my especial business to visit it, but upon my arrival in the vicinity, I ascertained that the School had been vacated for that day, for the purpose of allowing the Teacher and pupils an opportunity of attending the burial of a very worthy and much respected young gentleman who had just departed this life, an occurrence by no means common among us. The first District on my route was the Springfield District, in which they have quite a comfortable frame building, and tolerably good apparatus, still it lacked much to make it what it should be. The School was not then in operation, but has since been taught one term. This School is situated in a very flourishing and most beautiful section of country, bordering on the Bay of Monterey and Pajaro River, but the District being small, so is also the School, as is the case generally in the rural districts.

The next was Carrollton District. This is a somewhat larger District,

The next was Carrollton District. This is a somewhat larger District, and has more scholars, but owing to the great extent of the District many are prevented from attending School. The School-House here is entirely too small, but it is contemplated to greatly enlarge the house ere long, and also to add much to the apparatus.

and also to add much to the apparatus.

The School of San Juan District is situated in the rear of the town of San Juan. Judging from the apparent wealth of that vicinity, and the number of pupils in attendance, I was forced to the conclusion that a better house was needed, and from the interest taken in the School, it is strange that they have remained so long without a more commodious and comfortable building, and more and better apparatus.

comfortable building, and more and better apparatus.

Here permit me to state that a new and better era has dawned upon the Public Schools of this County, in one respect if no more. During the last year, the citizens of this place and the County generally, petitioned the Legislature to enact a special law for this County, allowing the Board of Supervisors to levy a tax of not more than twenty cents on each one hundred dollars of taxable property within this County, for School purposes, consequently there was a law passed allowing the Board to levy twenty cents on each one hundred dollars, over and above all other taxes which they are authorized to levy for the support of Common Schools. In accordance with this Act and the former Acts, the Board of Supervisors very laudably levied a tax of forty cents on each one hundred dollars, for that purpose, which will increase the County School Fund more

than four-fold. It is something for Monterey to set such an example to

the more populous and wealthy Counties of our State.

Here I would suggest that the office of County Superintendent and that of the County Clerk should not be blended, as it is impossible for the Clerk, (who is, in this County, ex officio of so many offices,) to discharge the duties of Superintendent as it should be done, especially when he is compelled to pay from his own pocket the expenses of traveling through the county in visiting the Schools.

It would be much more advantageous to the Schools to have them separated, and pay the Superintendent a reasonable compensation, and oblige

him to perform certain duties.

There is quite a want of interest manifested in the County by our native population. I do not believe that in the whole County there are more than one hundred Spanish or native children attending the Public Schools. They have, however, in this city, two small private Schools, taught by those who I am informed teach only the Spanish language. Would it not be well for inducements to be held out to that portion of our population for the education of their children in the English language, as in the course of time their native language will become, in this country, obsolete. There is an extensive country in the southern portion of this County known as La Soledad and San Antonio; they are about forty miles apart; the former being about that distance from this city, and the latter about eighty miles. There is not a private or Public School at either place—as I am credibly informed—the inhabitants being mostly natives. That class are the largest tax-payers in the County, and they enjoy the benefits of the Schools the least of any—I might say they do not enjoy any of the benefits of the Public Schools, directly.

There is, I believe, but one private English School in the County, and

that is taught in this city, and numbers about fifteen scholars.

None of the Schools of the County are of a high grade, they being all primary and mixed.

The backwardness of some of the Trustees, in making their reports to the County Superintendent, is the cause of my report being so late.

Very respectfully,

T. S. ROBERT. Sup't of Public Schools of Monterey County.

### NEVADA COUNTY.

### C. T. OVERTON.....Superintendent.

Attendance at School.—The attendance of the pupils quite irregular, owing to the little interest many of the pupils take in learning, the want of strict parental authority, but above all, to the investment propensity of huxtering, peddling and money getting; exercising their young intellects, in all the sharp practice and low tricks of cunning Yankee's and

Teachers.—Four have given full satisfaction; six, moderate.

How Trustees Perform their Duties .- Badly-in some instances not at all. A reasonable amount of compensation for their services would remedy this evil.

Finances of the Schools.-No other means of support, except such as the State and County furnish.

Means of Increasing the School Finances.—A Legislative Act for the sale of as much land in the County not owned or claimed, as would amount to the sixteenth and thirty-sixth sections. Such title only given to the purchasers as the State could grant.

chasers as the State could grant.

Education.—As the pliant twig yields to the passing breeze, so the infant mind is swayed by the tone and bearing of its teachings, and as nature causes the twig to put forth from time to time alternate leaves and branches, so step by step, and period by period, she develops the faculties of the mind and functions of the body; and as nature adorns the plant with the leaves of spring, the blossoms of summer, and the fruits of autumn, so she develops and clothes the mind with the leaves of memory, and the flowers of imagination, before the ripened fruits of reason and experience; and as the culturist prunes and shapes the one, so should the Teacher instruct and guide the other. And as the efforts of the first is to cause the twig in due season to yield perfect fruit after its kind, the aim of the second should be so to direct and develop the mind and body of his charge, that they too, in due time, might perform properly and skill-fully all the duties and functions of life. And as the tree needs a succession of spring's genial showers, and of summer's warm and fervid sun, and even of winter's cold and torpid breath to perfect its buds, its blossoms, and its fruits, so man at his varying epochs of mind and body should be met by varying treatment and instruction. And as the young bird first leaves its downy nest by gentle flights from bough to bough, and flower to flower, until it can stem the storm and soar amidst the darkest cloud, so should the intellect of childhood be conducted up the gentle paths of knowledge, gathering from time to time, flowers by the way side. Enticed by the ease and pleasantness of the journey, encouraged and sustained by the flavor and flagrance of the ripening fruits—the beauty, grandeur, and glory, of the increasing prospect—until invigorated by the freshening breeze of the mountain side, the bounding intellect and soaring thought ascend the sharp acclivity, nor rest not, nor pause not, until seated on the mountain top of unfading light and glory, looking up untrammeled and unshackled through the areana of nature, to nature's

Such should be the progress from youth to age; the bonds, guides, and supports of the first, should never remain as clogs, blinds, and shackles of the last. The guidance of the tottering steps of the infant mind, around the domestic hearth and altar, is a sacred charge intrusted by nature, to the constant love and watchful care of parontal affection. And as the budding thoughts and bright glowing fancies of the intellect expand, they should be encouraged and gently stimulated by genial showers of knowledge from the lips of wisdom and experience, and matured by the noonday warmth of science and philosophy, and finally perfected by the teachings of that Divine Master, which is the true and perfect source of all light and of all wisdom. The guidance of youth's voyage, along the shore of life's strong sea, should never be intrusted to fleshless females, whose fading beauties of mind and body has long since passed into the sear and yellow leaf, and whose sharpness of voice and angularity of form and feature, alone bespeak the keenness of tongue and temper. Nor any strolling biped, whose cramped and diminutive mind and body is bound in skin-dried parchment, and whose fitness for other and higher vocations is plainly indicated by the faults of his stomach, the gloom of his countenance, and the nasal twang of his voice. One suited by nature and art

to shape the tone and bearing of the youthful mind, should not only be possessed of the most noble and honorable sentiments, but endowed with the kindest heart, the gentlest manners, and most pleasing address. His open brow beaming with the goodness of his heart, and his intellect stored with much and varied knowledge, there would emanate around him a genial glow of light and warmth, which like the morning sun, would open and brighten beyouthful mind, and as the evening dew refresh and sustain the new born growth.

Youth's voyage being now opened under such pleasing and happy auspices, might be permitted slowly to glide along under protecting and guiding shadows of highlands and promontories, carefully avoiding the sands and shallows of false sentiments and sectarian teachings—such as the sickly sayings of dying infants—the noble generosity and grand philanthropy of giving pence and pittances to mythical missionaries in far-off heathen lands; and the transcendent glories of the horrid sufferings of bigoted and obscure sectarians, whose ignorant piety, if supported by power, would perpetrate on others all the cruelties and persecutions of which they so bitterly complained. But their minds should be stored during the voyage with the knowledge, and their hearts filled with the sentiments of those sages, heroes, and patriots, whose wisdom, virtue, and deeds of glory, have cast an unfading light over the dark and arid wastes of human annals.

Those bright models of the glorious days of the Republics of Greece and Rome, and of our own beloved land, would so shape the tone and bearing of the youthful mind, and so fill their hearts with noble and honorable sentiments, that the voyage over life's pathless waters might now be safely intrusted to their guidance, with an abiding faith and assured hope that they would survive the storms of the voyage, and safely land in havens of honor, of virtue and, of piety.

C. T. OVERTON, Sup't of Public Schools of Nevada County.

### PLACER COUNTY.

S. S. GREENWOOD.... .....Superintendent.

Andrew J. Moulder, Esq.

Siz:—In compliance with law, and instructions from your Department, I herewith submit my annual report of the condition of the Schools of Placer County, for the year ending October 31st, 1860.

The Schools are in as prosperous condition as the circumstances under which they are placed will admit of. Although the statistics do not show as favorable a result in some points as is desirable, yet I believe they will compare favorably with those of any other County in the State.

There has been four new Districts organized during the year, making

the total number in the County, at present, twenty-three.

According to the census returns, there was, on the 1st November, 1860, between the ages of four and eighteen years, one thousand four hundred and forty children—seven hundred and forty boys, and seven hundred girls—being an increase of three hundred and twenty-two during the year; nearly twenty-nine per cent. increase. The number of children

under four years of age is eight hundred and fifty-three; a gain of one hundred and thirty-two, or nearly eighteen per cent. And between eighteen and twenty-one years of age, seventy-two; making a total, (of all ages under twenty-one years,) of two thousand three hundred and sixty-five. Of this number one thousand three hundred and sixty-four were born in California; making an increase over last year of four hundred and fifty, or forty-nine per cent.

Of the one thousand four hundred and forty, between the ages of four

and eighteen years, six hundred and eighty-five are upon the Teachers' rolls, as having entered the Schools during the year, but the daily average attendance at the Schools has been but four hundred and twenty—a fact to be regretted, that while the average daily attendance at the Schools is to be regretted, that while the average daily attendance at the Schools is but four hundred and twenty, the average daily number that stay away is one thousand and twenty—and seven hundred and fifty-five never saw the inside of a School room during the year. This is a fact that the people of Placer County should well consider. The principal reason of this non-attendance at School, is the distance intervening between the child and the School to which he belongs—generally from three to five miles—a distance entirely too great for young children to travel to and from, daily. This state of things can only be remedied by dividing the larger Districts, or maintaining two Schools where there is but one at the present time. The latter mode would be preferable, if practicable; but under the present insufficiency of the School funds, it would be, with two or three exceptions, totally impracticable. There has been an improvement, however, in the average attendance at the Schools during the yea, as the statistics will show. In 1859 the average attendance was twenty and seven-tenths per cent. of the whole number of children in the County between four and eighteen years of age. During 1860, it has been twenty-nine and two-tenths per cent. making a gain of over eight

As yet no Schools in this County are graded.

There are four private Schools in the County, numbering about seventy-

It may be proper here to remark that the Ac of April 28th, 1860, with regard to the examination of Teachers, has been put in force, and the qualifications of Teachers applying to the Board of Examination for certificates to teach, have been scrutinized in the closest manner. Of twenty persons applying to the Board for certificates, four have been granted of the Grammar grade, nine of the Intermediate, and five of the Primary two were refused certificates upon the ground of incompetency.

I have apportioned, among the several Districts in the County, by law entitled to share in the School Fund of 1860, such sums of money as the County Treasurer has from time to time certified as being to the credit of the School Fund, and which are as follows:

rom County Tax, on the 31st Dec. 1859	1,846	42
rom State Fund. Jan. 20th. 1860	882	57
From State Fund by supplemental apportionment, June 30, 1860	47	<b>4</b> 3
rom County Tax July 23d, 1860	372	
rom State Fund, July 23d, 1860	750	00

Total amount of State and County Funds apportioned.....\$3, 898 84

On the 1st November, 1859, there was a balance on hand in the County Treasury of seven hundred and fifty-one dollars and sixty-five cents,



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which added to the amount apportioned during the year, makes a total of four thousand six hundred and fifty dollars and forty-nine cents. Upon this sum, warrants to the amount of four thousand and eighty-one dollars and twenty-eight cents have been drawn in favor of the different Schools; leaving a balance in the County Treasury on the 1st November, 1860, of five hundred and sixty-nine dollars and twenty-one cents. There has been raised in the County during the year, by rate-bills and subscriptions, the sum of four thousand five hundred and eight dollars and eighty-nine cents, to which add the amount of warrants drawn, say four thousand and eighty-one dollars and twenty-eight cents, making the total amount received by the Schools during the year, of eight thousand five hundred and eighty-nine dollars and sixty-seven cents.

In view of the existing law, forbidding the funds of the present year from being used to defray expenses incurred during the past, it is due here to state, that there will be sufficient funds, (now lying in the County Treasury unapportioned, and belonging to the funds of 1860,) to defray nearly double the amount of debt existing against the Schools at the present time, leaving them upon a prosperous basis for the ensuing year. Rate-bills, (an important auxiliary to the School Fund,) have, during

the year, proved almost as potent as the fund itself, every district, with but one exception, having had recourse to it. It has, almost invariably been collected weekly by the Teacrer, instead of the old plan of collecting the whole amount after the term of the School had closed, when, not unfrequently, two-thirds of it would go uncollected, and the Teacher as a natural consequence, bore the loss; reducing his salary to a mere pittance, and disgusting him of any attempt to open a second term of the School.

Very respectfully,

S. S. GREENWOOD, Sup't of Public Schools of Placer County.

### SACRAMENTO COUNTY

F. W. HATCH.....Superintendent.

### Hon. Andrew J. Moulder:

In transmitting to you by Annual Report, I take pleasure in being able to bear witness to the indications of prosperity which have marked the Schools of this County during the year past, and the generally increased interest manifest in the subject of education.

interest manifest in the subject of education.

In my last annual communication, I took occasion to refer briefly to the past history of Common Schools in Sacramento County, and to trace their development on through the difficulties and embarrassments which had encompassed them to their then prosperous condition. Many causes then existed calculated to retard the efforts of the friends of education to establish the Schools upon a settled and permanent basis. The transient character of the population in some sections, the want of pecuniary ability on the part of many, and the greater or less absorption of all in the attainment of the great end of their immigration hither, in building up for themselves a home and the comforts of independence, were sufficient to deaden that lively interest in the subject of education which is so necessary for its healthy and vigorous promotion.

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To some extent, these retarding influences still exist. The insufficiency of the fund provided for the support of Schools, and the heavy tax upon individual resources, has deterred many from an active, hearty, and efficient, co-operation in their behalf. Yet it is easy to observe, and of this the statistics of the year afford the best possible demonstration, that a better feeling every where pervades the community, a high appreciation of the Common School system, and a determination to secure, in the fullest measure, its priceless privileges.

Probably, in no section of the country has there been a more pressing

Probably, in no section of the country has there been a more pressing necessity for the establishment of Schools and the diffusion of their salutary influences than in this; and this necessity is made more striking and urgent by the fact of the rapid increase of our juvenile population. The total number of children, between four and eighteen years of age, in this county, as reported by the Census Marshals in October, 1859, was three thousand two hundred and eight; now they number three thousand nine hundred and sixty—an increase, in one year, of seven hundred and fifty-two—while the aggregate of those under four years of age, last year only one thousand seven hundred and seventy-seven, is now swelled to one thousand nine hundred and eighty-eight.

thousand nine hundred and eighty-eight.

These facts, based upon what is believed to be an accurate and faithful enumeration, are sufficient to attract the attention of the most indifferent observer, and to rouse the energies of the friends of education to a more vigorous effort to build up a School system ample in its availability and efficient in its practical working for the mental and moral improvement of this vast aggregation of children.

The figures just given relate to the entire county, including the city of Sacramento. Outside of the city, in the country Districts, the increase of children between four and eighteen years of age, has been three hundred and twenty-seven, and of those under four years one hundred and twenty-one over last year. The enumeration includes every organized District in the county.

A comparison of the present condition of the country Schools with that of the previous year evinces no dimunition of interest, but rather the evidences of a healthful and gratifying advancement. The number of country Districts then reported as having maintained a School for a greater or less period of the year, was twenty-seven; this year, it is thirty-four. The whole number of pupils taught during the last year (1858-'59) was set down at seven hundred and sixty-one; now it reaches one thousand and eighty-nine. In the former, the daily average attendance was four hundred and forty-eight, nearly, while during the latter it has been six hundred and seventy-four. Notwithstanding the large increase of children in the country Districts, of the whole number five hundred and thirty-eight per cent. have enjoyed the benefits of the School system this year, against four hundred and ninety-nine per cent. last year, or as one in one and six-tenths to one in two.

Nor are these the only evidences of improvement and of an increasing interest in the subject of education among the population of the County. In the length of time during which the Schools have been maintained, we find much reason for encouragement and congratulation. The whole number of School months in the twenty-six Districts last year, amounted to one hundred and seventy and a fraction, and the average term six and two-tenths months. Now we are enabled to report the total number of "calendar" months during which our county Schools have been maintained, at two hundred and nine months and seventeen days, or an average for the thirty-four Districts of about six and one-seventh months.

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The proportion of School months in each year, taken in comparison with the relative number of Districts, is about the same, yet of last year it must be said that, in consequence of a misunderstanding, in many instances twenty-two, and even twenty days were counted as a month. The average length of the School term, therefore, has been much greater than it was last year, or than the figures seem to indicate. I have observed that the custom in this county, and it is probably the same throughout the State, has been to consider four weeks of five days each, (Saturdays and Sundays being excluded,) as a School month. This year, when the reports of the Trustees did not designate the time in "calendar" months, I have altered them to that uniform standard.

But better than all these external evidences of interest, more worthy of notice, as it has hitherto formed the subject of frequent complaint all over the county, is the large increase of private expenditure on account of Schools—the cheerful, liberal contribution of individual resources to supply the deficiency which the meagerness of the public fund had created. Last year, the amount raised in the country Districts for School purposes, was two thousand four hundred and ninety-seven dollars; during the past twelve months it has risen to four thousand one hundred and seventy-three dollars and twenty-five cents. This is an indication auspicious of a better state of things in the future. The great impediment to success has been an unwillingness on the part of parents to contribute in aid of the fund—the want of a determination to maintain the Schools at any sacrifice.

The experience of the past has fully demonstrated the folly of relying exclusively upon the County and State apportionments. In many Districts this is barely sufficient for the maintenance of a School of three months duration. The consequences of this state of things are beginning to be felt, and the evils resulting from the habits of idleness formed during the long intermission which succeeds the School term, the absence of that wholesome restraint which the School-room is calculated to furnish, have impressed themselves upon the minds of the community and aroused them to the importance of more earnest and efficient action. It is believed that in most of the essential elements of prosperity—in so far, at least, as can depend upon a proper and intelligent appreciation of those upon whom the support of our Schools must mainly depend, and the labors of a corps of Teachers for the most part faithful and well qualified -these institutions can compare favorably with those of most other sec tions of the State. A little more energy and enterprise, a little more of the self-sacrificing spirit among the people, and our Schools would assume a position worthy of a comparison with those of older and more favored States. What we most need are suitable School conveniences, substantial School-Houses and furniture, blackboards and outline maps. In the former of these, there is room for much improvement; of the last, outside of the City, we are entirely destitute. The reports of the Trustees transmitted to your Department, will afford but an imperfect idea of our condition in these respects. Yet a personal examination must convince every one that many of our buildings are entirely unsuited to the purposes of their construction, and discreditable to the enterprise and liberality of the communities among which they are located. In almost all of them there is a deficiency of good and suitable furniture. In some there are no desks at all, while those in use in some others are poorly adapted to the

health and comfort of the pupils.

These considerations are frequently too lightly regarded. To provide a Teacher and books and a roof to protect the pupils from the inclem-

encies of the weather, has seemed in some cases to be the sole object of solicitude, while that which is the most important of all—the health—the physical well-being of our youth, is entirely lost sight of. It is painful to see, as has been the case, children of four or five years of

is painful to see, as has been the case, children of four or five years of age, seated for two or three hours at a time, upon boxes or benches without backs, or with only a single narrow board at the top of a straight frame work, just high enough to reach their heads. It is upon such structures that the cramped and stooping forms of so many of our youth are

fashioned.

These reflections exhibit the gloomy side of our School affairs. They are, fortunately, of unfrequent application. Their truth is admit ed and doubtless regretted by the Districts to whom they apply, and measures have already been taken in more than one instance to remedy the evil. As our Districts increase in population and in pecuniary ability, as the condition of the country becomes more settled and exempt from the uncertainties in which the titles to property have been so long involved, the annoyances which have hitherto retarded our progress will be avoided and a better and more liberal feeling will pervade the community. The resources of our farming population have not generally been such as to admit of a very large expenditure for School purposes, beyon the simple provision of books and Teachers. Yet are we not without progress. Every year adds to the comforts and convenience of its predecessor, and it is believed that, in this respect, the County of Sacramento is not much behind its neighbors on either side. During the year just past, several new and substantial School buildings have been put up, and another is now in process of erection in Sutter District, which promises to bear good testimony to the enterprise of the District.

It is gratifying to be able to report the existence of a higher standard of qualification among the Teachers employed in this County. All now engaged in this important duty have been duly examined by the Board of Examination authorized to be appointed under the recent amendments to the School Law of 1855; and I gladly avail myself of this opportunity to express my obligations to the gentlemen who have kindly consented to act in that capacity in this County. That the general effect of the amendment providing for the creation of County Boards of Examination will be salutary, there can be no doubt. It strikes at the root of an extensive evil-one which has operated, more than all others, to retard the success of the School system in the country Districts, and to detract from the benefits it is calculated to promote. I took occasion in my last Annual Report to advert to this subject, and to illustrate some of the disadvantages of the old system which vested the power of examination in the District Trustees. However disposed to do their duty in this respect, it is a fact which all will admit, that these officers are not always qualified to conduct a strict examination in the higher branches taught in our Schools, or, if qualified, have neither the time nor the inclination to engage in it. The consequences were the practice of frequent impositions and the appointment of candidates upon the strength of their own plausible representations, or the recommendations they may have exhibited. The change in the law, I believe, meets the almost universal approbation of the Trustees in this County, and, apart from some trivial inconveniences, has succeeded well.

However difficult it may be to enforce its operations in some of the Counties, the advantages, in the main, must more than counterbalance its partial defects. Some of the practical obstacles to its success, might have been obviated by providing for a fair compensation to the members of the



Board, and by requiring stated sessions at suitable intervals. These periods, if published, could be generally known by applicants for examination, and the members themselves, after accepting the appointments, would feel themselves under greater obligations to attend to the duties

devolving upon them than any which spring from the impulses of a generous and obliging disposition.

There might also be, with advantage, a provision permitting an examination, in emergencies, by the County Superintendent, subject to the decision of the Board of Examination at its next subsequent regular session. Such an amendment would be of much convenience, when, as often happens, it is desirable to fill a vacancy in the Schools, and when it is im.

possible to procure the services of a competent Board.

It would have been more acceptable, and perhaps have been the means of avoiding some contention between the County Superintendents and the Trustees of Schools located within incorporated cities, if the question of the inclusion of the latter in the provisions of the amendment under consideration had been definitely settled. It has been my purpose to avoid collision with the officers of the city Schools, as far as possible, and I have not, therefore, sought to enforce the amendment under consideration, within the organized limits of Sacramento.

How far the Consolidation Bill, and, especially, that article of the law empowering the Board of Supervisors to pass laws and regulations touching the subject of Schools within the City boundaries, may operate to exempt the City Schools from the consequences of a non-compliance with the present rule, is a matter for legal investigation and determination. The same remark is applicable to section seven of the amended Act, though this, so far as the duties of the County Superintendent are concerned, is a matter of more practical importance than the other. The employment, in our City Schools, of Teachers qualified for their duties, was, under the previous Act, rendered probable from the character of those commonly selected as Trustees. The change in the law, if applicable to the Cities, would only effect a transfer of power, without any certain advantage. The apportionment of the public funds is, practically, a more serious question—one which, besides involving a legal controversy and official responsibility, directly affects the ights of individuals.

It is to be hoped that the next Legislature will be induced to make the necessary amendments, or render the intent of the law more explicit.

Of the City Schools, I need not speak at length. Being by the law provided with a distinct organization, and controlled by local regulations, they are not the proper subjects for special consideration in this report; yet, as participants alike with the country in the State and County apportionments, a brief notice will not be inappropriate.

The length of term during which these Schools have been maintained

has been ten months; the whole number of pupils enrolled, nine hundred and twelve, and the average attendance, six hundred and fifty. The number of Schools is fourteen, employing twenty-five Teachers and Monitors, at a monthly cost of about two thousand three hundred and sixty-one dollars. The entire expenditures of the year are set down in the report of the Secretary of the Board of Education, at thirty-three thousand nine hundred and sixty-three dollars and forty-eight cents. This, however, includes the cost of the School for colored children, which I have excluded from the other items of expenditure and enumeration

It will be observed that the policy of the Board of Education has been to employ as far as possible, female Teachers, and this has been carried

out in all the Schools, except in the case of the Principal of the Franklin Grammar School, and in the High School.

How far the adoption of this measure will promote the interests of the Schools, particularly of the higher grades, remains for time and further experience to demonstrate. Probably it was first suggested by considerations of economy, and by the necessity arising out of the pressure of a heavy indebtedness. However this may be, it is believed that the Schools of Sacramento are not behind those of her sister Cities in efficiency and

prosperity.

I cannot allow the present opportunity to pass without again urging an amendment to the School Law, the effect of which will be to require the election of Trustees or Directors at a time when no other election is to be held. The mingling of the interests of Education with the political strife, is an evil from whose effects we have not been wholly exempt. It is calculated to unsettle our School system, to disturb its stability, to render the positions held under it objects of party contention, and to reduce the standard of qualification from one of merit to that of partizan influence and policy. Under the present system, it is too often the case that the best men cannot be selected by the nominating conventions, or, if selected then, they are liable to be defeated by virtue of a strict party discipline. If these officers were required to be chosen at the same time with those in the country Districts, or at any other time not conflicting with the political contests of the country, the voice of those most interested would be more likely to be heard, and such selections made as would promote the truest interests of education.

During the past summer I have visited all the Schools in active operation at the time, and have made notes of their condition and their most obvious wants. Of the latter, the principal have been already alluded to. I find the Schools generally, well classified, orderly, and attentive. There is a tolerable uniformity in the systems of books used. The study of mental arithmetic, I regret to say, has been much neglected in a few of the Schools, though this omission will be avoided in the future.

As a means of stimulating both parents and Trustees to a more diligent discharge of their duties, and of exciting a more active zeal among the people in behalf of education, I have commenced the delivery of a series of lectures in the different Districts. These will be continued from time to time during the ensuing year, and it is hoped that the effort to build up among us a School system efficient in its practical working and adequate to all our necessities, will not be in vain

F. W. HATCH, Sup't of Public Schools of Sacramento County.

### SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY.

E. Robbins.....Superintendent.

Attendance at School.—By reference to my Annual Report transmitted to the Department of Instruction, it will be perceived that the total attendance on all the public Schools of the County for the year ending October 31st, 1860, was only three hundred and sixty-one, while the number of children between four and eighteen years of age, reported by census of October, 1859, was eight hundred and sixty-six, and by the late

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School census, nine hundred and thirty-eight. This disparity between the number of schoolable children, and the number actually attending School, will be somewhat reduced, when it is stated that in the City District, a private School was maintained for two quarters of twelve weeks each, with an aggregate attendance of forty pupils, or more, of which number about thirty attended no public School during the year; and these subsequently were not enumerated in any of the District Reports constituting the basis of my Annual Report above mentioned. This will increase the total to three hundred and ninety-one.

The attendance in some Districts may have been, and probably was, somewhat greater than reported by the Trustees, since in making up their report, may have consulted the Teachers' reports for one quarter only. But making all reasonable allowance on this score, the whole number of children attending School during the year does not exceed four hundred and twenty-five, or less than one-half the number between four and eighteen years of age. Out of the one thousand children of our County who ought to be going to School ten months in the year, five hundred, or thereabout, never have darkened the School-House door, and of consequence, are coming up to maturity, in ignorance of the first rudiments of learning; while of the remaining four hundred and twenty-five, many attend School but three months in the year.

Some of the causes of this total non-attendance, are: first, the sparseness of the population in some of the country Districts. Some of these Districts embrace tracts of country containing many leagues, including in some cases, small communities, in others, isolated ranches, five, ten, or fifteen miles apart. Second, the fact, that, in some parts, a considerable portion of the population are Spanish, who feel no great interest in the cause of education, and who moreover, are rather disinclined to patronize American Schools. Time, toleration, and contact, must be mainly relied on to correct this evil. Third, while the paramount importance and desirableness of education are conceded by our people, there are yet many who do not feel as they should, its great necessity. Their mental perceptions of its utility and essentialness, are entirely correct, but their hearts are not thoroughly stirred in the matter; so when you commune with them of these things, they are all with you in every particular, and for the moment ready to resolve all good things; but they go their way, and wordly schemes forthwith chokes out their high resolves, because this subject is not deeply impressed when the heart. this subject is not deeply impressed upon the heart. Fourth, the entire insufficiency of the School money received from the State, for the adquate support of the Schools—one dollar and sixty-eight cents for the tuition of each child, in one year-but a drop in the bucket. Heretofore the rate of School tax levied, was only five cents on the one hundred dollars, but nearly a year ago it was increased to ten cents—the limit of the law at that time. I hope to be able to report twenty-five cents, in my next report, the limit of the present law. In that case, a portion of the amount report, the limit of the present law. In that case, a portion of the amount realized can be applied with the State Fund, to the payment of Teachers. Fifth, the inability of many, (in addition to the support of large families,) to incur the expense of properly clothing their children for School, providing them books, and paying their share of the tuition, over and above the public money. Could we have free Schools, many of these same persons, having so strong an incentive placed before them, would be prompted to meet the other conditions of clothing books, etc., so as to prompted to meet the other conditions, of clothing, books, etc., so as to avail their children of the State's munificence.

Among the causes of non-attendance enumerated, the want of enthusiasm was mentioned. Could the State Superintendent visit the several

counties, and address the people at the principal points, I think it would go far toward removing this apathy. I would therefore entreat the growers that he." at the Capital, to appropriate means to this purpose.

"powers that be," at the Capital, to appropriate means to this purpose.

County Superintendent could also do much in this direction, had they a fixed compensation sufficient to warrant them in spending a good share of their time in going from District to District, addressing the children, calling out the people for lectures, holding County Conventions, etc.

Make these and similar duties binding on the Superintendent; give him a permanent salary, instead of leaving the poor fellow to the "tender mercies" of an economizing "Board," and he will repay you ten-fold, in the "awakening" that will surely follow.

Schools.—Our Schools are not graded; first, for want of money to pay the Teachers; second, for want of suitable accommodations; third, in country Districts, for want of concentration; and in several, for want of centralizing power.

Teachers.—Very few entertain a fixed design of making teaching a permanent occupation. Low wages, uncertainty in some cases of getting their whole pay, the want of anything like permanency in the Schools, or certainty of employment, are discouragements well fitted to deter any but the most resolute from embarking in this precarious enterprise.

How Trustees Perform their Duties.—The Trustees during the past year

How Trustees Perform their Duties.—The Trustees during the past year have, in most cases, manifested commendable zeal in efforts to provide for the maintenance of Schools in their several Districts. But these efforts, worthy of all praise as they are, have been thwarted in some measure by various circumstances and conditions, chiefly by the lack of means at their command for the payment of Teachers.

Improvements Needed.—Some provision for paying members of the County Board of Examination other than Superintendent. A permanent Board instead of a temporary one. Such a Board would, I believe, possess more weight and character. And such a Board should be composed wholly, or in part, (when the right men can be found,) of other than Public School Teachers. The Trustees should have conferred on them some express general powers, authorizing them "to exercise a general supervision over, and make all needful regulations, for the Schools under their care." I know these things are implied, but cases will arise in the workings of the system, where it will be very convenient to be able to show positive law. I think it would be much better to hold the election for Trustees in November instead of April, so that they may report their own operations for the whole year, instead of reporting in part for their predecessors. The proverbial neglect of Trustees to keep records, preserve reports, etc. would seem to render this change imperative, for the integrity of the Trustees' Annual Reports. Besides it would impart unity to the system. It seems to me justice would require that all patrons of the School be allowed to vote for Trustees, whether they be citizens or foreigners, and if property-holders, that they should be allowed to vote for or against District School Tax.

E. ROBBINS,
Sup't of Public Schools of San Bernardino County.



### SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY.

### L. C. VAN ALLEN....Superintendent.

Hon. Andrew J. Moulder-

Sin:—In compliance with instructions from your Department, I have the honor to submit the following Annual Report of the Superintendent of Public Schools for the County of San Joaquin:

School Lands.—The number of acres of surveyed School Lands in the

County, is sixty thousand one hundred and sixty; the number of acres sold, is five thousand two hundred; leaving fifty-four thousand nine hundred and sixty unsold. Number of acres settled in lieu of School Lands settled upon before survey, twelve thousand four hundred and ninety, none of which have been sold. The unsold School Lands in this County are not desirable property, and cannot be sold at present for two dollars per acre. In my opinion, it would be advisable to put these lands in the market, and sell them to the highest bidder, making the minimum price one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre. It is also my opinion, and I would that the revenues arising from the sixteenth and thirty-sixth sections of land, be appropriated to the use and benefit of the Schools in the Townships in which the lands are situated. Should this not be done, and the proceeds arising from the sale of these lands, be converted into a State Fund, to be apportioned among all the School Districts in the State. such an act would not only clearly violate the laws of Congress in regard to Township lands, but such a division would operate very injuriously to

the Agricultural Districts, taking away one of their principal sources of means for supporting their local Schools.

Upon the broad platform of philanthropy it is sometimes urged that the more fortunate Congressional Districts, whose lands are valuable, should divide with the less fortunate, thereby securing to all a certain portion of all funds arising from the sale of such lands in this State.

It was suggested in my report of last year that a certain portion of the State Fund be set apart and divided equally among all the Districts in the State, from which reports have been received, irrespective of the number of children in each, and the remainder divided as it now is, according to the number of children in each District between the ages of four and eighteen. This method would secure to each District, however small, a certain portion of the State School Fund, which I hold to be the common property of the State, and should be so divided. But the Congressional Fund I hold to be the private property of each Congressional Township, and should be held sacred for the benefit of the Schools in

those Townships.

School Districts.—The whole number of Districts in the County is thirtyseven-making an increase of six over last year. Emery and Marietta

Districts have been cut off by the division of the County last winter.

The number of children between the ages of four and eighteen in the County as per reports, is two thousand one hundred and eighty-four. This, exclusive of Districts from which reports have not been received, makes an increase over last year of one hundred and ninety-five. The whole number of pupils attending the Public Schools during the year is one thousand three hundred and twenty-seven—making an increase of seventy over last year. Forty-four Teachers have been employed during the year—thirteen male and fourteen female.

Expenditures, etc.—The valuation of School-Houses in the County is twenty thousand eight hundred and forty-one dollars. The total amount paid for Teachers' salaries during the year, is fifteen thousand five hundred and six dollars and seventy-eight cents, and the total amount of expenditures for School purposes during the year, is twenty thousand and forty-nine dollars and sixty-nine cents.

Amount of County funds received during the year, is ten thousand two hundred and eight dollars and fourteen cents. Amount of County School funds on hand November 9th, 1860, is eight hundred and ninety-two dollars and fifty-two cents. Amount of County funds received since the first of November, is eight thousand two hundred and fifteen dollars and fortyeight cents. Balance of the State Fund in the Treasury, November first, is seven hundred and thirteen dollars and thirty-eight cents. Amount of the Congressional Fund in the Treasury, November first, is two thousand one hundred and twenty-two dollars. Total amount of School moneys in the Treasury on the ninth November, one thousand eight hundred and sixty, is eleven thousand seven hundred and fifty-five dollars and eighty

Schools and School-Houses .- The returns from Stockton District shows an increase over last year of fifty-one children between four and eighteen years of age, and a decrease of thirty-seven in attendance at School. Since my last report a Primary and Colored School have been established, with competent Teachers at the heads of each. I have had occasion heretofore to speak through the public press, of the qualifications and labors of our Teachers. The remarks there made, can with propriety be again said, but space will not allow. The members of the City Board of Examination have performed their duties in every particular, and have manifested their usual degree of interest in the welfare of the Public

The returns from Staple's District show a very large increase in the number of children, both in the census returns and the attendance at School. The exhibition at the close of the term, was highly creditable, one that would have been an honor to much older Schools. The Trustees and inhabitants of this District take a great interest in their School,

and the consequence is, that it stands second to none outside the City.
Union District shows an increase of children between four and eighteen years of age, and a decrease in the attendance at School. The finances

of this School are not very good, it being now in debt.

In McKanny District there has been an increase of six children, and the same in the attendance at School. The District is out of debt, and has two hundred and thirty-one dollars and eighty-five cents in the Treasury. The Trustees are faithful in their duty in every respect.

In Franklin District there has been an increase both in regard to the number of children and the attendance at School. It has four hundred

and fifty-two dollars and fifty-two cents in the Treasury.

The returns from Moore District show a decrease in the number of children, and an increase in the number in attendance at School. It has two hundred and ninety-one dollars and eighty-five cents in the Treasury.

In Woods District, small increase over last year. Its finances are bad. It has no money in the Treasury and is largely in debt. Its debts are all old and cannot be legally paid from any funds that may come into the

Treasury hereafter.

The remaining Districts are all in a better condition than they were the previous year. All have advanced in regard to numbers and in attendance at School, and are in a very good financial condition, all



having more or less money in the Treasury. Some it is true are in a much better financial condition than others. This arises in a measure from the liberality of the inhabitants in the particular Districts, in paying for building, repairing, School apparatus, etc. from their own private purses. Among the foremost in this demonstration of public spirit are the inhabitants of Castle District. They have built a fine School-House at a cost of nearly one thousand dollars, and have besides paid many other expenses to which they have done among themselves, and have made no account of it.

Teachers' Examination, etc.—A vast improvement is visible in the grade of Teachers employed during the last year. The examinations have been thorough and in many cases rigid, thereby driving from our Schools all who are not well qualified. A Teachers' Association has been organized under the County Superintendence and under his control. It meets in the city of Stockton on the first Saturday of each month. The object of its organization is for the professional improvement of the Teachers, and to examine those proposing to become Teachers. Its influence is already felt throughout the county, and is being felt more and more every day. It has driven from our county those unqualified Teachers who have been in the habit of foisting themselves upon such Trustees who were incapable of examining them, and the result is an improvement in every respect over the Schools of the previous year. The whole number of Teachers examined by me and the County Board of Examination is sixty; of this number fifty have been found qualified, and ten unqualified. Of the number qualified about ten are graduates, and the remaining forty good Academical and Common School scholars.

School Books.—Nearly every variety of School books are used in the public Schools—an evil which should be corrected as early as possible. The Act passed by the last Legislature giving the State Board of Education the power to prescribe and enforce the use of text-books in the public Schools, (which law will take effect on the 1st day of November, 1861,) is a law which I am not prepared to say is good or bad. It would perhaps be better if the Teachers' Association could govern these things, but my experience thus far has proved that their efforts are ineffectual to establish a uniformity of books, and without some prohibitory act no uniformity of the kind can be successfully established. This, however, will be more fully developed at the meeting of the State Teachers' Institute.

Private Schools and Academies.—There have been seven private or independent Schools in operation within the last year, with an attendance of about two hundred pupils.

about two hundred pupils.

Attendance at the Public Schools.—From an analysis of the Teachers' reports I find that the average attendance at School is much larger this year than during the previous one. This can only be accounted for from the fact that a greater interest has been taken by the parents in the welfare of the Schools—a circumstance which I am happy to acknowledge.

the fact that a greater interest has been taken by the parents in the welfare of the Schools—a circumstance which I am happy to acknowledge.

The present School Law.—Doubtless there might be many defects pointed out in the present School law; but upon the whole I think no material improvement can be made in it. The amendments to the law, made by the last Legislature, are highly commendatory, and reflect much credit upon the originator of them, Hon. A. J. Moulder.

One of the principal features in the improvements, is the change made in the examination of Teachers, placing it into the hands of the Superintendents and County Boards. This law, however, does not deprive Trustees and Boards of Education from examining those who present them-

. .

selves to teach their Schools, but it forbids the employment of any except those who have received a certificate of graduation from the County Board of Examination.

L. C. VAN ALLEN.

Sup't of Public Schools of San Joaquin County.

### SAN LUIS OBISPO COUNTY.

P. A. FORRESTER.....Superintendent.

Hon. A. J. MOULDER, Sup't of Public Instruction:

SIR:—In accordance with law, I have the honor of submitting this my annual report of the condition of the Public Schools in this County for

School Lands.—I can give you no further information regarding the School lands, as no surveys have been made the past year. I therefore refer to my last report regarding the same.

School-Houses.—During the past year, a new School was opened by the residents in San Simeon District, and maintained by private subscription for three months. Having fulfilled the requirements of the law in every respect, the District will be entitled to receive its proportion of the public money

money.

The School in Mission District has been kept open without any intermission (excepting the usual summer vacation) since November last. The house has received considerable repairs, and everything provided for the convenience of the scholars.

Attendance at School.—The attendance at School has not been such as the population of the County demands; distance from School prevents some from attending, but the great cause of non-attendance is the negligence of parents and guardians. The worship of King Gold engrosses their care and attention—desiring rather, to fill the pockets of their children with riches, than their heads with useful knowledge. This evil should be remedied. Where parents neglect to discharge their duties toward their children, and fail to give them the benefits afforded by the Public Schools of our State, it then behooves the People themselves to compel such parents to do their duty. It is not the child alone who suffers by this gross negligence, but also the community—consequently it is obligatory on the community, to devise such measures as shall be conducive to its welfare, the most essential of which, is, the education of its members. Governments, making less pretension to civilization than ours, have much large in guessesful expertion.

members. Governments, making less pretension to civilization than ours, have such laws in successful operation. Let us do so likewise.

Teachers.—None of the Teachers now employed in this County intend making School teaching their profession, the amount of salary annually paid them is insufficient; as a general thing, persons capable of teaching School, can obtain more remunerative situations, and as small Counties like this cannot afford to pay Teachers a fair compensation, it generally follows that incompetent persons are selected.

follows that incompetent persons are selected.

The Teacher now employed in Mission District, has been tendered a more lucrative position, and I fear he will accept it. If he does, the School will lose a competent Teacher, and his loss will be sadly felt by many in this County; the proficiency of his scholars is indicatory of his ability as a Teacher.

School Trustees.—Last April, the voters in Mission District failed to elect a Board of Trustees, and being unable to retain the former Board, I ap. pointed a new one, and was less fortunate in my selection, than last year. Two members of the Board never manifested any interest whatever in the welfare of the School, and according to the Teachers' report, never made an official visit to the School. As a further proof of their negligence, I have received no report from them. The Board last year, was composed of persons without families, and they discharged their duties faithfully—this year it is composed of persons having children at School, and have evinced no interest whatever. In justice to one member of the Board, I must report that he has done his best, and to him alone is all honor due for the little that has been done by the Board.

Finances.—The amount of money raised by County tax, together with the proportion of the State Fund, was barely sufficient to maintain one School. As we shall probably have several to maintain next year, we shall be compelled to resort to rate-bills. The Board of Supervisors has refused to increase the County School tax, although often requested so to do; assigning as a reason therefor, that five cents on the one hundred dollars valuation of property is sufficient. We will not be able to realize anything from the sale of School lands in this County, on account of the School sections falling on comparatively worthless land, destitute of both timber and water, and to some extent, mountainous. And such is the case in most of the Southern Counties. I would recommend that the proceeds of the sale of all School lands in the State, be paid into a common fund, to be equally distributed among the several Counties. Equity

would authorize an act of that character.

School Law.—A great many defects of the old School law have been remedied by the Amendatory Act of last winter, but unfortunately the principal amendment is inapplicable to this County, i. e., conferring the power of examining Teachers, on a Board of Examination. The law as now exists, requires that the County Superintendent and not less than three of the qualified Teachers of each County shall compose said Board.

As we have a less number of qualified Teachers than required by law of As we have a less number of qualified Teachers than required by law, of course are unable to form a legal Board; this can be remedied by giving the Superintendent the power of calling in persons other than Teachers to assist him in the examination

Most respectfully submitted,

P. A. FORRESTER, Sup't of Public Schools of San Luis Obispo County.

SAN LUIS OBISPO, November 12th, 1860.

### SAN MATEO COUNTY.

### J. V. DILLER.....Superintendent.

School Lands.—This County has but one School Section within its borders—Sec. 16, T. 6, S. R. 5 W. This is a very superior section of land, but unfortunately for the County, was settled upon before it was surveyed, and upon being surveyed the occupant claimed being surveyed to be a set the deliber non-section and it was a sold to him big bond being survey for the two dollars per acre, and it was so sold to him, his bond being given for the

purchase money, under the statute. This occupancy was unfortunate, as had it been open for sale at auction it would have brought a much higher price. There is no unoccupied government land from which to make selections, and we have for some time past been endeavoring to find and locate in other Counties twenty and a half sections to which this County is entitled, but as yet have been unable to find them within this Land District, and the locating agent declines to locate for us in any other District. In this he is probably correct, as the laws of Congress seem to prohibit our going out of the District to make these selections. The result, we fear, will be, that we must lose our proportion of School Lands altogether, under existing laws, or take lands that are and must remain absosolutely worthless.

Attendance at School.—As will be seen by the tabular statement, the attendance of the School is not long.

tendance at our Schools is not large. This non-attendance is owing mainly to the indifference and want of interest on the subject of education on the part of parents, but somewhat also to the inconvenience necessarily arising from the situation of our people, being sparsely settled over a wide extent of country, rendering the distance to the School-House, in some instances, too great for small children—and none others attend. Personal effort might in some degree increase the attendance, but for this we must release the attendance, but for this we must rely mainly upon an increased population, and consequent increased number of Schools.

Our Schools are not graded, for the reason that the degrees of advancement on the part of pupils, and the extent of territory over which they are scattered will not warrant it.

Teachers.—So far as I have been able to learn, the Teachers have generally given satisfaction, though it is probable that only two of them would be retained if others of more experience could be had in their

Examinations.—Vvery little is done in any manner, to keep alive an interest in the Schools. I am satisfied that the Teachers have done all they terest in the Schools. I am satisfied that the Teachers have done all they could in this respect, but the parents seldom look after them, or encourage them by their presence. Many seem to act upon the principle that one great advantage of Schools, is in making them to get rid of their children during the day; and so long as they accomplish this object, they feel that they have gained something for themselves, and fulfilled the parental obligation of educating their children, without ever inquiring whether the little once are really being educated or not

whether the little ones are really being educated or not.

My table will show the number of months each School has been kept

open. Until our people become more numerous or more able, nothing but an increase of the public funds can increase the duration of Schools.

Remarks on the Finances of the Schools.—In some Districts the Schools have been supported wholly by the public funds; in others, as you will see by the table, small funds have been raised by private subscription, and make hills have been recented to the second to these and rate-bills have been resorted to. The amounts collected on these rate-bills, as per contract, go directly to the Teachers, so that I am unable to give the sums realized thereby, but it is comparatively insignificant. It would be difficult at the present time to improve these finances.

I would suggest, however, that a change be made in the Revenue Law so as to give the poll-tax, less the expense of collecting, direct to the School Fund of the County in which it is collected. I think this could be done without initial to the county in the county i be done without injustice to the State, and it would not only tend to greatly enhance the School Fund of the several Counties, but would also greatly increase the amount of poll-tax collected, as not only the officers would take greater interest in enforcing collection, but the people themselves would take less pains to avoid payment.

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How Trustees perform their Duties.—One of the most difficult things to be done in this County in connection with Schools, is to get men to act at all as Trustees. These positions are however kept filled, but the duties are generally indifferently performed—the Trustees mainly contenting themselves with doing just so much as is absolutely necessary to keep the Schools in operation and no more. The Trustees of the Third District have, however, during the last year, been rather more attentive than formerly, and have frequently visited the Schools, and aided so far as in their power to increase the attendance and build up Schools. The Trusteer of the schools are a single trusters. tees of No. 4, are an exception to any we have ever had before, and since the organization of their District have been ever active and untiring in their efforts-not only to strictly comply with the law, but to adopt every means calculated to advance their new enterprise. A reference to the work they have accomplished, without any aid from the Public Funds, is

the highest encomium which can be passed upon them.

General Remarks.—I have but one thing to add to the several matters before mentioned, and that is with reference to the office of Superintendent. By a special statute, the duties of Superintendent of Common Schools in this County, devolves upon the Chairman of the Board of Supervisors. This should not be so. Supervisors are always selected here with reference to duties other than those pertaining to School matters, and are seldom, if ever, properly qualified to perform the duties of Super-intendent. We would ask a change in this respect, and at the same time we would avoid what would here be just as great an evil—the throwing of this office into the hands of politicians, by making it elective, and thus getting men who are selected because of availability, rather than capacity. It is the opinion of our best men, in which I fully concur, that so far as this County is concerned, it would be much better to attach to the office reasonable compensation, and then let the Board of Supervisors appoint the Superintendent. In this way there would be a probability of getting a competent officer, and having the duties of the office faithfully performed.

Yours, very respectfully.

J. V. DILLER, Sup't of Public Schools of San Mateo County.

# SANTA CLARA COUNTY.

M. MITCHELL...

Attendance at School.—The principal cause of non-attendance by the children, is the indifference with which many parents in the country Districts treat all things connected with School discipline. The other cause arises from the inclemency of the weather during the winter. If the Schools were not so remote in many of the Districts, the attendance would be considerably increased.

All our Schools are of a mixed grade, with the exception of those in the towns. The people in the country find it very difficult to grade the Schools in consequence of being compelled to admit all ages, under every degree of advancement, besides having to dispense with one Teacher, no matter how many in attendance.

Teachers.—There are not more than six of our Teachers who are de-

sirous of making teaching a permanent profession. The others, all teach in consequence of immediate necessity, but at the first favorable opportunity to try something else, they instantly relinquish the idea of teaching any longer.

There are ten Teachers in the County who give full satisfaction, and

may be classed as competent persons. The others teach for the want of better employment.

Seven of our Teachers have spent from eight to ten years in the profession. The balance are persons of very little experience.

Examinations, etc.—At the end of every six months the Teachers hold

examinations and exhibitions, at which all the parents of the scholars attend. Many of them are highly interesting, and give satisfactory proof

of the ability of the Teachers.

The Teachers in some of the Schools provide premiums and rewards for the children. This has a good effect, as it keeps up a spirit of emulation that is well calculated to advance the children. Many of the parents provide pic-nic parties on such occasions, which tend very much to encourage the children.

The greater number of our country Schools are maintained from six to nine months; but some of the districts are so poor that they have to depend altogether on the public money to defray all School expenses.

Moreover, the Public Fund being so very small for some Districts that it debars them from having Schools for more than six months.

Our city Schools are all kept open eleven months every year, in consequence of the regular attendance, which is secured by the comforts provided for the children by the city authorities, who see that everything

requisite for School purposes is supplied.

Finances.—All deficiencies in the Public Fund to meet the current expenses are made up by rate-bills on the patrons of the School. The Public Fund in some of the country districts is so small that the expense falls heavily on some of the poor people.

I am of opinion that the financial condition of our Schools would be

considerably improved if every head of a family in the district consented to pay a trifling annual subscription into a School Fund for the purpose of maintaining the School when the Public Funds are exhausted. By this means the Schools may be kept open nine months every year, and the improvement of their children, would, in a few years, fully compensations of their children, would, in a few years, fully compensations of their children, would, in a few years, fully compensations of their children, would, in a few years, fully compensations of their children, would, in a few years, fully compensations of their children, would, in a few years, fully compensations of their children, would, in a few years, fully compensations of their children, would, in a few years, fully compensations of their children, would, in a few years, fully compensations of their children, would, in a few years, fully compensations of their children, would, in a few years, fully compensations of their children, would, in a few years, fully compensations of the few years, and the improvement of their children, would, in a few years, fully compensations of the few years, fully compensations of the few years, fully compensations of the few years, and the few years, fully compensations of the few years, for the few years sate them for such a meritorious work, as the diffusion of knowledge.

Trustees.—The Trustees in our County are taking more interest this year in the welfare of the Schools than I have seen prevail among them during the three past years.

They are taking active steps to have School-Houses in every available place; moreover, contributing themselves for the erection of new Schools.

The few instances in the County where they manifest a sold enothy is The few instances in the County where they manifest a cold apathy, is generally caused by the fewness of the inhabitants and the difficulty of raising funds to maintain a School.

Improvements Needed .- In many of the remote parts of the County the Schools are too far apart for the convenience of the children, and consequently debars them of the advantages of an education. So I would suggest that in all thickly settled sections of the country the Schools may not be more than four miles apart. At present the Schools are so far apart that none but the grown children are able to attend, and these, sometimes, at a risk of having to cross sections of the country which are covered by wild cattle. There ought to be much prudence on the part of the Trustees in locating the School-Houses.

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The improvements most requisite in the County are those immediately connected with the internal arrangements of the Schools. In many places the desks are not properly adapted for the advancement of the children, as they are too long, and have from six to eight seated at one desk, which affords them opportunities for talking and amusing each other

M. MITCHELL, Sup't of Public Schools of Santa Clara County.

### SANTA CRUZ COUNTY.

### DAVID I. HASLAM.....Superintendent.

School Lands.—The surveyed sections amount to ten. The remaining sections will perhaps exceed that number. Some will be worthless, and others very valuable, being upon well timbered land.

One section, situated in Pajaro Township, which is thickly covered with timber, has been entered upon by the surrounding settlers, and the timber cut down—so much so as to depreciate the value one-half.

Attendance at School.—With the exception of Pescadero District, the

attendance is quite small.

Some of the Districts are twenty miles in length, and ten in breadth. The population being scattered prevents as regular attendance as would be if more concentrated, but in some measure it is to be attributed to the indifference of parents.

With one exception the Teachers give satisfaction.

Examinations.—No exhibitions that I know of in this County, and very few examinations. In Pescadero District the parents visit the School regularty, but seldom in the other Districts.

Remarks on the Finances of the Schools.—The State appropriations and County Fund has amounted to two thousand eight hundred dollars. In

all the Districts they have had to raise money by rate-bills.

With the exception of Pajaro District, they all keep their accounts well

balanced; but Pajaro manages, by adhearing to rate-bills, to have money on hand, and the County Treasurer's report shows a balance in their favor of three hundred and seventy-six dollars. Santa Cruz District had a benefit last Christmas, which netted two hundred and eighty dollars. I will suggest to the Board of Supervisors to levy the full amount that the law allows—at present, it is only ten cents on the one hundred dollars.

If the poll tax could be added to the School Fund I do not think there

would be any trouble to collect it.

would be any trouble to collect it.

How Trustees Perform their Duties.—The Trustees have been very punctual in their reports, and, as our Board of Supervisors allow them the sum of forty dollars per annum, I suppose they will discharge all the duties of their office, as contemplated by the law.

Improvements Needed.—A uniformity in text-books. Let the State Superintendent designate what shall be used in the different grades.

General Remarks.—The progress of Education is not in the most flat-tering condition in this County. With two hundred and seventy-eight scholars in Santa Cruz District, the School has been kept open five months during the last year, and it appears almost impossible to get Teachers who will please all; and I find almost invariably, if the parents do not have friendly feelings toward the Teacher, they will not allow their children to attend.

Some measure should be adopted to compel their attendance, and some means used by which they can be controlled when in School without the

If the funds were sufficient, capable Teachers could be employed who would be competent to deliver popular lectures on Education, the Scien-

ces, Philosophy, etc.
And I would further suggest, that the office of County Saperintendent should be in this County, as it is in most of the others, separate from that of County Clerk.

Yours, very respectfully,

DAVID I. HASLAM, Sup't of Public Schools of Santa Cruz County.

### SHASTA COUNTY.

GROVE K. GODFREY.....Superintendent.

To Andrew J. Moulder:

Sin:—In accordance with the requirements of the law, I submit to you this my Annual Report of the condition of the Public Schools of Shasta

County, for the School year ending October 31, 1860.

According to the School Marshals' Reports for the year ending October 31st, 1859, there were twelve School Districts, containing one thousand three hundred and six children between the ages of four and eighteen years; and where Schools were maintained, five hundred and thirty-eight children. Of these, two hundred and seventy-two were boys, and two

hundred and sixty-six girls.

Upon an inspection of the statistical part of this year's Report, it will be seen by the census of this County recently taken by the School Marshals, that there are sixteen School Districts; and the whole number of children under twenty-one years of age is one thousand five hundred; between four and eighteen years, seven hundred and fifty-eight. Of this number three hundred and seventy-three are boys, and three hundred and eighty-five girls. Under four years of age, four hundred. Born in California, five hundred and twenty-seven. Showing an increase over last year of one hundred and ninety-four children in the County.

Sixteen Schools have been in session during the year. Number of children extending. Public Schools three hundred and fifty-eight—less than

dren attending Public Schools, three hundred and fifty-eight—less than one-fourth of the County Census; while the average attendance is considerably less—being only about two hundred and forty-six in the entire County, and a little less than one-eighth of the School Census. All the Schools taught are primary, with the exception of Shasta Union Seminary.

The Schools have been kept in session on an average of about five

Number of male teachers, ten; female teachers, six. Teachers' agesfrom twenty to forty. Teachers' experience, vary from one to ten years.

Monthly salaries paid Teachers to the close of the year 1860, eight hundred and thirty-three dollars.

Number of boys taught in the District, one hundred and eighty-five; number of girls, one hundred and seventy-three.

Every District has a School-House, except Canon House District.

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Valuation of School-Houses and furniture, four thousand six hundred and ninety dollars. Amount of School Fund received from the State. eight hundred and thirty-four dollars and thirty-six cents. From County Taxes, one thousand three hundred and sixty-three dollars and seventy cents. From the interest of the sales of School lands, one hundred and seventy-nine dollars and eighty-nine cents. Amount raised in Districts by rate-bills and private subscriptions, two thousand two hundred and sixty-two dollars and seventy-nine cents. Total receipts for School purposes, four thousand six hundred and eighty-three dollars and twenty

Total amount paid for Teachers' salaries, three thousand seven hundred and ninety-five dollars and ten cents. County, State, and interest from the sale of School Lands were used in payment of those Teachers, and the balance of their wages remain unpaid.

Amount expended in erection or repairs of School-Houses, two hundred and ninety-four dollars and ninety-eight cents. Amount expended for School Libraries and apparatus, thirty-three dollars. Total expenditures for School purposes, seven thousand twenty-nine dollars and eighty-one

Teachers in their respective Districts have reported three hundred and fifty-eight children who have availed themselves for at least a portion of the year, of the advantages afforded by the Schools—a gratifying result, as it shows a gradually increasing attendance on the part of parents, guardians, and children, to the necessity of uniformity and punctuality of attendance upon the exercises of the Schools.

It is a source of gratification to know that our Schools are in a prosperous condition. The fact is certainly encouraging to those who have labored so long to excite public interest in behalf of the young, and to induce that concert of action necessary to advance the cause of Education in the several School Districts of the County.

During the past year, I have visited every School District in the County, and lectured upon the subject of Education. Observation enables me to express a confident conviction that the past year has witnessed a decided improvement in the scope and efficacy of our common system of Education. This has chiefly resulted from the introduction of more competent Teachers, joined to improved methods of instruction, and rising by regular graduation from mere elementary studies to the highest educational attainments. To make our Common Schools more efficient and perfect in their details, and thorough in their studies, is to furnish them with accomplished Teachers, who are familiar with the most approved method of instruction, and who are capable of leading pupils from the simplest elements of knowledge, through the higher branches pertaining to a sound English Education.

Ample provision should be made by the government for the complete education of every child, however humble, or destitute or vicious, or imbeeil, and all parents should be required to avail themselves of these privileges to the utmost practical extent, for the benefit of their chil-

The course of instruction rendered imperatively necessary by the advanced and rapidly advancing civilization of the age, is, in my judgment, essentially different, broader and more expansive and comprehensive than that heretofore required and now too generally prevalent; and while the more obstinate branches, and what is usually termed classical education, should not be neglected, therefore special attention should be given to

those more practical branches which the exigencies of the times and the progress of modern science demands.

> GROVE K. GODFREY, Sup't of Public Schools of Shasta County.

### SOLANO COUNTY.

SYLVESTER WOODBRIDGE, Jr.....Superintendent.

School Lands.—The rejection of the Luco Spanish claim has opened several sections of School Lands to settlement.

Not having access to the records of the Land Office of this District, I am unable to report the number, position, and consequently value of these

The Luco claim covered the southeastern portion of that vast plain lying between the Suisun Bay upon the south, the Rio de los Putos upon the north, and the Tule of the Sacramento River upon the east.

It was supposed, until quite recently, that very little of this land was susceptible of culture, but observation and practical experiment have materially modified these views.

A portion of the School sections within the above boundaries are covered by State School Warrants; a portion have been occupied by preemption, and it is possible that a small part may still be unoccupied.

The western portion of the plain, adjoining the Suisun claim, is quite valuable, that is, it is worth, unimproved, about twenty dollars, or perhaps twenty-five dollars, an acre. This portion is all claimed under war-

rants of pre-emption. Proceeding eastward, the land seems to be less fertile, and this fact, together with the greater distance from the more thickly settled portions of the County, and from market, lessens the value of the land nearly or quite to Government price.

The main portions of the School sections in Solano County are covered by Mexican claims, or fall upon mountains, and are of no value.

School-Houses.—The School-Houses in Solano County compare favorably

with those in New York State ten years ago.

Attendance at School.—The Schools in Solano are mainly in an agricultural region of country, with a scattered population. Even the majority of villages are not compactly settled. This dispersion is one prominent cause of irregularity of attendance.

Owing to the same cause, our Schools are almost necessarily mixed. The primary branches must not be neglected; and at the same time in the majority of these Schools there are classes in Algebra and Natural

The only cause why all the Schools in the County do not continue in session during the entire year, excepting, of course, the needful vacations, is the deficiency of income.

Examinations, Exhibitions, etc.—In several of the Schools in Solano County the above named appliances are adopted with happy effect. The Schools at Fairchild have recently had a very successful exhibition, with a decidedly beneficial effect upon public sentiment.

In the more advanced Schools, and among the most intelligent parents

and Teachers, frequent examinations in the ordinary School routine, with

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occasional public examinations, and perhaps an annual or biennial exhibition is preferred.

Remarks on the Finances of the School.—The excellent amendment to the law respecting County taxation, it is anticipated, will hereafter be of great benefit to the Schools in this County. It meets general approba-tion, and a united effort will be brought to bear upon our Board of Super. visors, to increase the rate from ten to twenty, and perhaps twenty-five cents on the one hundred dollars.

How Trustees Perform their Duties.—A prepared volume of Records, to be kept by every Board of Trustees, and to be annually submitted to the County Superintendent, it is respectfully suggested, would prompt the Board to attend more punctually to their duties.

At present there are scarcely any written minutes even of accounts: and even the annual reports are made up from information derived either from the Teacher or from the County Superintendent, or Treasurer.

General Remarks.—The Schools in Solano County have made a decided

advance during the past year. Two causes have concurred to produce this result. One is the advanced proficiency of many of the older pupils. Several of the Schools have now been in successful operation during six or eight years, and have already educated a class of youth nearly, or quite fitted to take the charge of an ordinary mixed School.

The other is the stimulus given to the Teachers by the improvement in the law respecting the examination of Teachers.

Early in the season, after the passage of the law, a circular was issued by the County Superintendent, notifying the Teachers of the fact, and calling a Convention of those engaged in the profession. The Convention was well attended. The first question proposed was as to the extent of examination of Teachers: First, for Primary; Second, for Mixed Schools. Committees were appointed to draft the opinion of the Convention upon these subjects, and upon their report it was—" Resolved, that the following branches be taught in the Primary Schools, and applicants be thoroughly examined in the same, viz: Reading, Writing, Orthography, English Grammar, Arithmetic, and Geography. That the following branches be taught in the Mixed Schools, and applicants be thoroughly examined in the same, viz: Reading, Writing, Orthography, Arithmetic, (Mental and Written,) English Grammar, (Analysis and Synthesis,) Geography, History, Philosophy, (Natural and Mental,) Algebra, and Phy-

The Convention then appointed Committees of Examination to aid the Superintendent, and proceeded to a thorough class examination of all the Teachers present, the Superintendent in the chair. The examination was chiefly by topics, the candidate giving an extempore lecture, with illustrations, upon some branch of each subject, and his exposition being followed by a general criticism from the class. followed by a general criticism from the class.

There was an interest displayed, a fairness, an accuteness in criticism, which gave full scope to real capacity and intelligence, and yet was an effectual rebuke to incompetence. This method of examination met the hearty approbation of the best Teachers, and has since been frequently adverted to as a powerful stimulus and incentive to exertion and encouragement to succe

All of which is respectfully submitted.

S. WOODBRIDGE, JR. Sup't of Public Schools of Solano County.

### SONOMA COUNTY.

E. D. HARRIS.....Superintendent.

Attendance at School.—Schools rather poorly attended, the causes of which are want of interest on the part of many parents, and insufficiency

of public funds to pay tuition, with others.

Examinations.—Trustees, generally, do not give the necessary attention to Schools. The Teachers' Association, recently organized, will have a good effect upon our Schools. Teachers generally attend, and the people are becoming interested.

Remarks on the Finances of the Schools.—District Schools are supported by rate-bills, when the State and County funds are exhausted.

Our Supervisors will impose the twenty-five cents on the one hundred dollars taxable property, which will improve our Schools very much. Trustees.—Many of them do little for the encouragement of Schools—

some are quite effective.

Improvements Needed.—I cannot, now, suggest anything. The Act regulating the use of School Books, when carried into effect, will improve our

The effect of the "County Board for the Examination of Teachers" is

very fine. Many of our Teachers contemplate attending the "State Teachers' Institute.

General Remarks.—I have held this office but few months, (by appointment,) and during most of that time have had an afflicted family; consequently, am unprepared to say much under this head.

I have not visited half the Schools of the County, nor do I know the

real condition of our County in regard to education.

I am now elected for twelve months, and intend to give entire attention to duties of the office.

The Supervisors of this County, at the time I was appointed, in pursuance of the Act of last Winter, fixed my salary at fifty dollars per month, (and scrip was worth only sixty-five cents on the dollar.)

Poor pay makes poor work. They now refuse to raise the salary-and should they not, at their February Term, I calculate to resign. I filed my Bond yesterday for twelve thousand dollars—the idea of such a bond, and salary six hundred dollars per year, is ridiculous.

> E. D. HARRIS, Sup't of Public Schools of Sonoma County.

### TEHAMA COUNTY.

W. L. BRADLEY.....Superintendent.

Attendance at School.-The attendance has been good this year, compared with former years; as a general thing all children in reach of the several School-Houses, have attended tolerably regular; the interest in this particular has increased one hundred per cent. since my last Report to your Department.

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We have had no public examinations or exhibitions in the Public Schools of this County.

Visits by parents, becoming more popular—though yet neglected to a great extent.

No appliances used to keep alive an interest in the Schools.

To increase the duration of the School Term, is a difficult matter under the present circumstances. The only plausible way is by special taxes—though we are determined to keep the Schools going from six to eight months the ensuing year, by private subscription and with what Public Funds we get.

Finances of the Schools.—The Public Schools have been maintained about

Finances of the Schools.—The Public Schools have been maintained about three months each, and only two of the six were entitled to receive Public School Money.

Receipts of the School Fund of Tehama County for the years	
1859–1860\$1,627 (	31
Expenditures for same period	31

The probable receipts for next year will be two thousand dollars.

Red Bluff District, raised by District Tax, two hundred and thirty

All the other Schools have been maintained by private subscription.

Trustees.—Many of the Trustees have been very indifferent to the interests and success of our Public Schools. Their friendship and philanthropy for the education and enlightenment of the children of the present generation, have been lost sight of, in the busy scenes and cares of life. Strife for worldly gain and moneyed renown, seem to occupy all the intellectual faculties of man at this time in nearly all of California.

Some of the Trustees have exerted themselves to a considerable extent in the erection of Public School-Houses, etc. but have not taken that parental supervision over the children of their respective Districts, necessary to the welfare and prosperity of the same. To awaken a lively and interesting influence in behalf of the Public Schools, they should visit the parents of the pupils, and induce all interested, to visit the Schools; for when neglected in this important particular, the Teacher has nothing to stimulate him to exertion, or cheer him along and buoy him up through the long and weary task of conducting a three months' School—without pay in many instances.

Improvements Needed.—We need more of that great motive power, "Money," in order to make much progress in the development of our cherished and all-important Public School System. The institution to be successful should be placed in a condition to meet the requirements for which it was intended—the Education of the Youth of our Country. We should be provided with sufficient funds to keep our Public Schools in successful operation, from six to eight months each year. As it is, we can hardly keep them going three. We always fail in attempting to support our Schools (where the population is so fluctuating and unsettled,) by rate bill or private subscription.

by rate bill or private subscription.

Enact a law, requiring the Board of Supervisors of each County to raise by taxation a sufficient amount of funds to keep the Schools in operation eight months in the year.

General Remarks upon Education.—The inhabitants of several portions of the County appear to place but little thought upon education, judging

from their disinterestedness in the support and encouragement of our

Primary Schools.

I am happy to inform you, (notwithstanding the inactivity of our people in the advancement of learning,) that quite an improvement has taken place during the year. We could boast of but two Public Schools in the County last year; now we have six, and will probably add two more in a chort time.

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The limited means for the support of Schools in the County, is a great drawback to the progress of Education. Send a boy to school for three months and turn him loose nine, and he will receive but little benefit from going to school. Consequently, in all the frontier counties, our children are left to grow up in ignoronce; void of all moral training; cast upon the world at manhood, to feel their own inferiority, and to suffer the pangs of mortification and insult heaped upon them, not as unfortunate human beings, but as outcasts of society. Many of them will eventually find their way to our almshouses and prisons. Therefore, the parent or guardian who neglects the education of the young under their charge, in an enlightened and civilized community, commits an an act derogatory to the principles of Christianity, for which they should be held responsible in the eyes of the world, in subverting the good intentions of civil and religious society, to those of shame and degradation.

The establishment of Labor Schools in every County where practicable, I am led to believe would be of paramount benefit to the scores of poor boys who are unable to clothe themselves and pay their board to attend our Public Schools.

In all the Valley Counties, Agricultural Schools could be made self-supporting and of the most interesting character. The science of agriculture has but few advocates in our High Schools; why not have it taught as one of the principal branches of a common education? Something should be done immediately for the advancement of agriculture. It is of so much importance to California, as she will ere long compete with the world in the various productions of the soil.

A School of this character would be of a two-fold benefit: first, in ameliorating the condition of our poor boys; educating and preparing them for one of the most honorable and healthy pursuits of our country; second, to elevate the science and pursuit of agriculture in the estimation of the masses, to a standard of popularity, equal, if not superior, to any of the polished professions of the present day.

W. L. BRADLEY, Sup't of Public Schools of Tehama County.

### TRINITY COUNTY.

M. Rucн. .....Superintendent.

Remarks on the Finances of the Schools.—The finances are in good condition. The Supervisors authorized a County Tax of twenty cents on the one hundred dollars, which gives ample means for the purposes of Schools for the ensuing year—a County fund of some two thousand four hundred dollars will be raised from this source, which will amply meet the wants of our community.

How Trustees perform their Duties.—Trustees perform their duties very

well, and exhibit a lively interest in the welfare of the various Schools. By frequent visits and awarding premiums, they keep up the interest of the scholars and stimulate them to greater exertions.

Improvements needed.—A complete set of apparatus should be placed in the possession of every School District. Depending on the supply by Trustees or individual Teachers, is very uncertain, and more frequently neglected altogether than otherwise. If we could institute some California Teachers and School Institute for the purpose among other things, of furnishing uniform system, uniform appliances, and uniform exertion and emulation, the necessity of depending on individual or Trustees' exertion would be obviated, and like the minor wheels in the machine, would move more regularly, uniformly, and efficiently.

General Remarks.—The course of education is looking up in this community. In this County, two years ago, one School was with difficulty sustained. Now there are five public and private. The increased interest exhibited, is partly owing to the increased population in the shape of families from the East, and partly to the efficient mode of action on the part of the Trustees. Attention has not been sufficiently given by the parents and friends of the scholars, nor have public examinations and awards of testimonials of merit, been sufficiently encouraged; these, however, are matters which in our sparse community, could not have been expected. As the community becomes more settled, the interest in our School System will be greatly awakened, and we trust that happy time is not far distant. From the means within our reach, upon the whole, we stand very fair. A greater assistance in the shape of money from the State Fund, would be an additional advantage—and any method by which the system could be nationalized or concentrated—connecting our outside Schools more intimately with the great central idea of our School System, would work a positive and permanent good.

> M. RUCH, Sup't of Public Schools of Trinity County.

## TUOLUMNE COUNTY.

B. A. Mardis.....Superintendent.

Trustees.—Inasmuch as the School Law is not generally in the hands of the people, and the Trustees are elected by the people in their various Districts, it often happens that unsuitable persons are chosen as Trustees.

In order that they may be thoroughly instructed in their duties, and interested in the cause of Education, I propose that all the Trustees be required to appear before the County Superintendent, on the first Saturday after their election, at 10 o'clock, A. M. at which time they can take the oath of office and file their certificates of election. They can then confer together, and with the Superintendent, in reference to their Schools—ascertain how much money each will receive from the Public Treasury; learn what plans are adopted in each other's Districts for increasing the Fund; confer as to the best times for vacations; the qualifications for Teachers; where suitable Teachers can be found, etc. etc.

Improvements Needed.—For the mining region, and probably for the entire State, excepting the large cities, it would be better to restrict the benefits of the Public Fund to children between six and eighteen. Those under six years have time enough to acquire an education, while the

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larger scholars, neglected as they have been during the earlier history of California, have a very limited time in which to prepare for the business pursuits of life. For a few years at least, these older children should receive special attention; and inasmuch as very young children require different discipline, more frequent intermissions for play, and more oral instruction, they cannot attend the same school with larger and more advanced scholars, without either being neglected themselves, or consuming too much of the Teacher's time and attention.

Another important change in the School Law will probably be furnished by the State Board of Education, viz: a specification of the entire series of books to be used in the Public Schools of the State. Scholars moving from one District to another, (and in California we have a peculiarly migratory population) should not be required to purchase new books according to the caprice of every Teacher.

Abolish rate-bills, and allow the Trustees to contract with Teachers

Abolish rate-bills, and allow the Trustees to contract with Teachers for a specified time—say four, six, eight, or ten months; the Teacher to receive all the public moneys, and to be allowed to charge a small specified sum monthly to each scholar. The limit of the monthly charge to be fixed by the Trustees, and to be determined by the amount of public money at their disposal.

money at their disposal.

General Remarks upon Education.—The County Board of Examination have found Teachers, who have otherwise passed good examinations, to be deficient in respect to the rules for spelling, and the great characteristic feature of our government. Few were able to tell when the final consonant should be doubled upon the addition of a suffix; and fewer still were acquainted with the fact that our government consists of three Departments—the Legislative, the Executive, and the Judiciary. They could not tell how long a period of time constitutes a Congress; nor whether U. S. Senators and Representatives were chosen for a similar number of years. They were also generally ignorant of the fact that U. S. Senators are chosen by the Legislatures of the several States, and represent the States in their several corporate capacities as States. Now, while Teachers should not interfere with party politics in their Schools, they should be able to explain terms which the scholars meet with daily in the newspapers and in the History of the United States. These scholars are soon to become citizens, and they should be instructed in the leading features of that government under which they are to live, and which by their

votes they are to assist in perpetuating.

It seems desirable that a National Grammar should be prepared, to be the standard in grammar as much as Webster's Dictionary is the standard in spelling and definitions. The various grammars now in use, each having its excellencies, differ so much from each other in technical terms, in the language and order of the rules, and in other non-essentials (which scholars are led to believe essential) that much confusion ensues, and much time of the Teacher is occupied in explaining these differences, which it could be much more profitably devoted to instruction in the essential rules of language. Such standard grammar might be prepared under the supervision of the various Teachers' Institutes throughout the United States; and the Report of our State Superintendent appears to be a suitable medium, through which the attention of the friends of Educa-

tion may be called to this subject.

I repeat the suggestions made last year, that the School-House should be made as attractive as possible—warm in winter—cool in summer—well ventilated—painted so as to be clean and lively—the walls adorned with diagrams and maps—with shrubbery on the outside of the building

—and a large play-ground, level and free from obstructions. The Teacher should be lively and affable, and should govern, rather by interesting the scholars in their studies, than by simply enforcing obedience to commands which, however just, will always be irksome to scholars who are not absorbed in the acquisition of knowledge.

B. A. MARDIS, Sup't of Public Schools of Tuolumne County.

### YOLO COUNTY.

### HENRY GADDIS.....Superintendent.

Attendance at School.—The per centage of average daily attendance is a trifle less than that of last year, when it was, I think, as large as in any other county of the State, similarly circumstanced. The deficiency is caused by the discontinuance of one School in Cottonwood District. The inconvenient shape of the Districts on the Sacramento River, (which cannot be avoided,) and the sparseness of population in some others, renders the Schools in those Districts inaccessible to children living at a great distance from them. Our Schools are, however, gradually adapting themselves to the wants of the people.

selves to the wants of the people.

A majority of our Schools are of a mixed character; no grades have yet been established in them, for the reason that no one locality is able to maintain a plurality of Teachers.

Teachers.—Of the fourteen Teachers at present employed in the County, the oldest is forty-three, and the youngest is twenty years of age. Four of them design to make their vocation a permanent profession. There are six that may be classified as first rate; the remainder, second rate. Their experience in teaching varies from four months to eighteen years. In accordance with arrangements previously made, a meeting of the Teachers of the County, was convened at Cacheville, on the thirteenth ult. for the purpose of adopting measures to organize and conduct an Association of Teachers.

In pursuance of the requirements of the Act of April twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and sixty, three sessions of the County Board of Examination have been held, at which thirteen gentlemen and one lady were approved and received certificates of qualification, and three persons were rejected. The effect of this salutary regulation is already apparent—it cannot fail to give a healthy impulse to the cause of Education, and insure confidence in the Schools in their immediate vicinity, while it relieves the Trustees of a disagreeable duty.

Public examinations have been held in several of our Schools during the year, and I think, that in general, both Trustees and people manifest the greatest interest in the Schools where the best Teachers are employed; and these Schools are far in advance of those where the people seem to be satisfied with sending their children to School and paying their bills regularly, without exhibiting any further anxiety upon the subject.

Finances of the Schools.—The State apportionment for the year has amounted to one thousand five hundred and seventy-two dollars and forty-eight cents. The County Fund, from all sources—two thousand two hundred and forty-seven dollars and one cent. Total—three thousand eight hundred and nineteen dollars and forty-nine cents.

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In the older and more populous Districts, the public funds amount to about one-half of the cost of maintaining the Schools. In others, it would not be sufficient to pay the Teachers' salaries for three months.

The receipts from miscellaneous sources have greatly diminished—causing an aggregate decrease of two hundred and six dollars and nine cents from the School revenue of last year, while the enumeration of the children by census, has increased; the pro rata is therefore greatly reduced.

If the School Tax were increased to one-fourth of one per cent.—the maximum allowed by law—it would create a fund that would amount to about seven thousand dollars, a sum which, though insufficient to defray the entire annual cost of maintaining the Schools, would nearly or quite cover all expenses in some Districts, and in all, would assist greatly to extend the duration of the School term.

It will be seen by reference to the table, that the total expenditures for School purposes during the year was nine thousand and one dollars and thirty-four cents, and that one new District has been added to the list.

Trustees.—Most of our Trustees have performed their duty as well as could be expected from men who have no other stimulus to exertion than love of literature, and a consciousness of doing good in society. Some, however, have manifested too much indifference, and take but little interest in the Schools under their supervision. A few have been late, sending in their reports, and some of their financial statements have been obviously incorrect. I have, therefore, been obliged to correct them from my register and such other means of information as I could obtain.

Improvements Needed.—I think the School Law, as it exists at present, will provide for the wants of our Schools—financially, at least—for several years to come. But we need School libraries and apparatus, as an auxiliary, to instill into the minds of our young ruralists a proper relish for their studies.

I would also suggest that the Teachers' rate-bill should be made collectable by law—although I am not aware that any person in this County has refused to pay a rate-bill—for the reason indicated in the "Commentaries" that it is not a legal debt

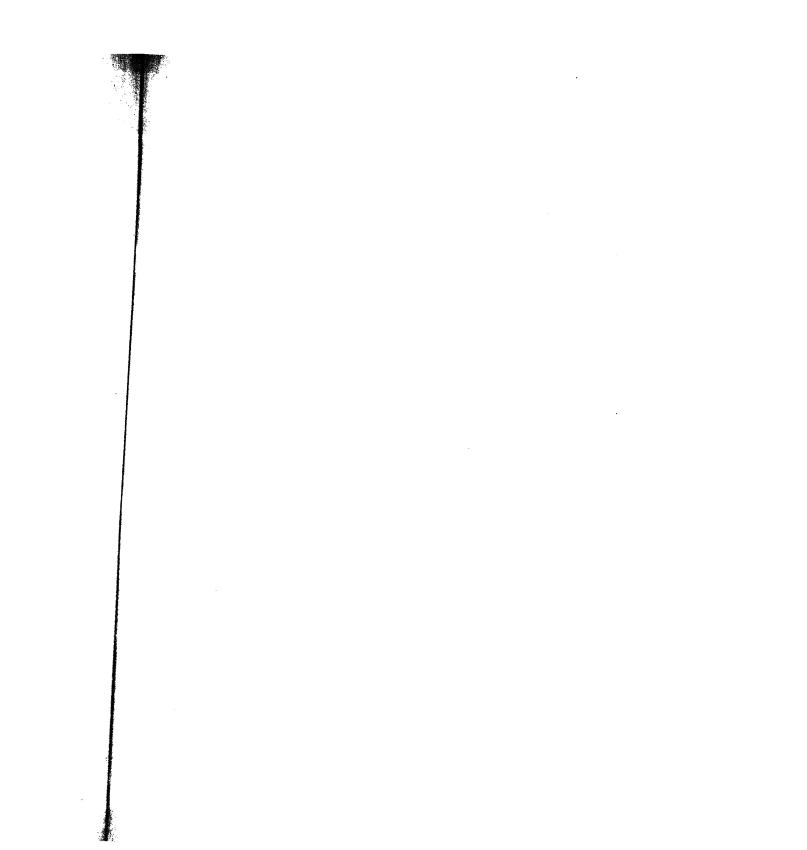
taries," that it is not a legal debt.

General Remarks.—The Public School is the legitimate offspring of our free institutions; the very nature of our government makes it a political necessity; its importance is commensurate with the great truth, that a free people must be intelligent. But to have good Schools, we must have competent Teachers, and this, I think, the operation of our present School Law is likely to give us. It has been truly said, that the "Teacher makes the school." To him is confided the most sacred trust of the State, and the most important years in the life of those who are intrusted to his charge. To him is committed that which is most precious and valuable with all classes of our people; for what can be dearer to them than their children? How important is the office of him whose province it is to give expansion, beauty and strength, to their young and plastic minds, and to give them their earliest impressions, whether for good or for evil, that will have most weight in forming the future character.

But this subject is so comprehensive, and so much has already been said and written upon it, that I feel unable to do it justice, and scarcely know what to urge that would be of the greatest importance. I will therefore conclude these remarks, by tendering you my assurances of the highest consideration, and my congratulations upon your success as State Superintendent.

HENRY GADDIS, Sup't of Public Schools of Yolo County.





ANNUAL REPORT

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL,

FOR

THE YEAR 1860.

CHARLES T. BOTTS......STATE PRINTER.

# ANNUAL REPORT.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S OFFICE, Sacramento, Dec. 15, 1860.

To His Excellency,
John G. Downey,
Acting Governor of State of California:

Siz:—I have the honor to transmit to you my third annual report, with a transcript of my "official docket" for the present year.

The docket embraces more cases than that of last year, which was large, indicating, if anything, an increase of crime.

Considering the fact that the Attorney-General is generally in the position of respondent, in the Supreme Court, the docket shows greater success in maintaining the judgments of the lower courts, than could reasonably have been anticipated.

As heretofore, I have, during the past year, appeared in the lower

As heretofore, I have, during the past year, appeared in the lower courts, in all cases where the interest of the State demanded it; but as such service was extra-official, so far as being enjoined or required by law, I have not included those cases in the docket, which relates, as you will

perceive, only to matters in the Supreme Court.

Upon an inspection of the docket, you will find in several instances, that no minute of the judgment of the Supreme Court has been entered. Such omission is the supremental by that court in the supremental by

Such omission is unavoidable, there being as yet no decision rendered by that court in those cases.

I regret to say that the official correspondence of this office has not decreased since my last annual report, and is therefore now as then, too voluminous to incorporate in the present official report.

It would afford me pleasure to give some reliable data in reference to the amount of crime committed in this State during the past year, and also the number and success of prosecutions which have not reached the highest court. But such is out of my power, owing to the defect of the law relating to District Attorneys, pointed out in my last annual report.

I beg leave to repeat, for the second time, the suggestions made in my annual report of eighteen hundred and fifty-eight, in relation to the passage of the following laws:

sage of the following laws:

An Act to amend the Act concerning Crimes and Punishments, so as to

nake the unlawful use or conversion, by a Clerk, Bailee, or other peron acting in a fiduciary or confidential capacity, of money, goods, or hattels, intrusted to him as such Bailee, etc. a larceny.

An Act as to the competency of Witnesses in Criminal Cases.

An Act for the better observance of the Christian Sabbath.

And An Act relating to Executions in Civil Cases.

Also, I repeat those suggestions made in eighteen hundred and fiftynine, in recommending the passage of the following acts:

Acts relating to Dueling.

An Act repealing or amending the three hundred and seventy-sixth ection of the Criminal Practice Act.

An Act relating to Imprisonment in cases of Escape, or Appeal.

Acts relating to the institution and prosecution of suits by or on behalf

An Act amending the present Insolvent Law.

An Act amending the law concerning Marriages.

I beg leave also to refer to the suggestions made in my last annual reort, as to the propriety of appointing a commission of persons learned in he law, to prepare a code of laws for this State. The necessity for such commission must be manifest to all who have given any attention to he character and nature of our general statutes.

The delays and difficulties attendant upon ill-digested legislation, has ost this State more than the expenses of many such commissions, and et the injury sustained by the State as such, has not been a tithe of that f her citizens.

I would recommend the repeal of all after the twelfth section of the ct concerning Attorneys and Counselors-at-Law, passed February ninesenth, eighteen hundred and fifty-one. According to the letter of this ct, any outrage or contempt may be committed against the courts, other han the Supreme Court, without remedy, except by the dilatory process f application to the latter court. A felon, or one who has heaped every naginable insult upon a district or other lower court may continue praccing in such court until application shall have been made to the Sureme Court for his expulsion, such application heard, and a judgment nally rendered. This is manifestly wrong. In addition to the injustice rhich may be inflicted upon the lower courts, without a speedy remedy, ne statute under consideration may be liable to two constitutional objecons: First-It gives the Supreme Court original jurisdiction of a proseding in its nature criminal, when that court, under the Constitution in only exercise appellate jurisdiction. Second-It interferes with the therent right of self-protection which rests in every court, and springs to existence with the court itself. I do not wish to be understood as sserting that either of the foregoing are established propositions, but I ill go so far as to say that there are good reasons for maintaining each. or the present, I am merely disposed to direct the mind of legislators to is subject, that they may take such action as justice and common sense ictate, at the same time avoiding troublesome questions of law which erely increase and complicate litigation, without effecting any salutary sults. If the foregoing suggestion should be acted upon, it may become seessary also to make some change in the law relating to contempts— ee section four hundred and eighty of the Civil Practice Act.) The nange to be introduced, will be such only as to make it conform to the ction taken upon the other subject.

The act of March twentieth, eighteen hundred and sixty, entitled An ct supplementary of An Act concerning Offices, approved April twenty-

eighth, eighteen hundred and fifty-one, should be so amended as to require the clerk to forward his certificate to the Controller immediately upon the filing of a complaint. The reason of this suggestion appears at once upon examination of the act referred to.

The law of divorces should be amended in several respects. Having a former husband or wife, should render the second marriage void without any application to the courts of justice. The party against whom a decree of divorce is rendered, should be precluded from contracting a second marriage. As the law now stands, one may indirectly avail himself of the advantages of his own wrong, if there be advantage attending such proceedings. I am also inclined to think that the District Attorney of each county should be authorized and required to appear as the representative of the government in all divorce cases. Society is interested in maintaining the marriage relation, and the constant practice of colluding for the purpose of destroying that relation, demands some remedy. I can think of no better one than to have a representative of the State, whose duty it shall be to see that all such proceedings are fairly conducted. It is impossible for the court to do so in all cases.

The law relating to bail in criminal cases, should be so amended as to give the right of bail to all defendants in cases of appeal, except murder in the first degree. The law now gives the Judges a discretion in such cases. The consequence is that persons may be incarcerated in the State Prison improperly and sometimes very unjustly. For example, a District Judge might unconsciously conceive a prejudice against one charged with crime, or without conceiving such prejudice, make erroneous rulings in his case, sentence him, cause him to be imprisoned, and decline bail upon appeal. A reversal would be the consequence, and thereby the unjust imprisonment made manifest, while the State would pay the expenses of conveying to and from the prison, etc. Such cases have occurred, and may again. The evil can be remedied in the manner suggested.

I am of opinion that an act concerning chattel mortgages should be passed, which would make a pledge, or mortgage, of all personal property, good against third parties, without delivering the property pledged, or mortgaged to the pledges or mortgages.

mortgaged, to the pledgee, or mortgages.

Personal property in this State is unavailable to those who desire to raise money upon it, and yet, the greater portion of the property in the State is, perhaps, of that character. A law having the object suggested, can be framed so as to prevent fraud as effectually as the laws relating to mortgages of real estate. Most of the States have chattel mortgage laws, and I can see no valid objection against it here, while many arguments may be urged in its favor. An unjust distinction in this respect has heretofore been made between owners of real and personal property.

Our laws for the disposition of the lands granted to us by the General Government, are defective in so many particulars as to render it needless for me to point them out in this report. The whole system should be remodeled, and this can be done successfully only by the co-operation of the appropriate committees of the Legislature in connection with the officers

having the subject in charge.

I have had cause heretofore to complain of the defective character of our revenue laws; but all of the difficulties previously existing during my official term, have not by half equaled those resulting from the passage of the revenue law of eighteen hundred and sixty. Confusion has been confounded; different systems have been inaugurated in different parts of the State, and all have been found defective. Officers have, in attempting to construe and enforce its provisions, involved themselves in

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lmost inextricable difficulties, and in some instances, have been forced to nake law, or, more strictly speaking, act without law. The labor of this ffice has been greatly enhanced by these troubles. I sincerely hope that ction upon this subject will be taken by the Legislature at an early eriod of the session of eighteen hundred and sixty-one. Without profering a suggestion as to the precise changes to be made in the revenue aw, I recommend the appointment of a Joint Committee of the next regislature, early in the session, for the purpose of drafting an act upon he subject, and making it their duty to consult with the Controller, reasurer, and Attorney-General. The official experience of those officers will certainly be of great value to such a committee in enabling them be remedy the abuses of the present system.

Reserving the right of making such suggestions in the future as may e deemed of sufficient importance,

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOS. H. WILLIAMS, Attorney-General.

TRANSCRIPT OF DOCKET.

,	n •,	4 1.6	<b>*</b> · ·	8 .	•			
	Memorandum of	preme Court. Reversed, and re-	manded for ner trial	Affirmed	Beversed, and re-	trial		Affirmed
	what County, District, Character of Cause—Civil Mode of Prosecution, Na- Stage of Proceedings in	Court below.  Judgment of death	Judgment of death	Judgment of death	Judgment of imprison.	ten yearsJudgment of death	Judgment of death	Verdict, guilty of murder in the second degree, and judgment of imprison-
	Mode of Prosecution, Na	By indictment for murder	By indictment for murder.	By indictment for murder.	By indictment for grand larceny	3y indictment for murder.	3y indictment for murder.	ly indictmeut for murder,
	Character of Cause—Clvil or Criminal.	riminal prosecution for felony	riminal prosecution for felony	riminal prosecution for felony	riminal prosecution for felony	riminal prosecution for letony	iminal prosecution for Felony	ininal prosecution for B
	In what County, District, and Court Instituted.	The People v. Miguel Mar- County of Alameda—Dis- Criminal prosecution for By indictment for marder. Judgment of death Reversed, and recial District.	The People v. Joseph N. County of Placer—District Criminal prosecution for By indictment for murder. Judgment of death Affrance	The People v. Genaro Cuin- County of Placer—District Criminal prosecution for By indictment for murder. Judgment of death Affirmed	The People v. George H. County of Sonoma—Court Criminal prosecution for By indictment for grand Judgment of imprison. Reversed, and relative menting that Person for the pe	The People v. Pedro Ybar-County of Calaverns—Dis-Criminal prosecution for By indictment for murder. Judgment of death Affranced	Dounty of San Francisco—Ci District Court, Fourth Judicial District	Sounty of San Francisco—Constitute Court, Fourth Judicial District
	Title of Cause,	The People v. Miguel Mar- quiz	The People v. Joseph N. Morce	The People v. Genaro Cuin- talio	The People v. George H. Morrison	The People v. Pedro Ybar-	The People v. Albert Lee County of San Francisco Criminal prosecution for By indictment for nurder. Judgment of death	The People v. John Rey-County of San Francisco—Criminal prosecution for By indictment for murder. Verdict, guilty of murder Affirmed

					9				
Affirmed	Affirmed	Reversed, and cause remanded	Appeal dismissed	Affrmed	Affrmed	Affirmed	Affirmed	Reversed, and cause remanded	
Judgment of imprison- ment in State Prison for one year, and to pay a fine of \$500	Judgment discharging de- fendant and exonerating his ball	Judgment of imprison- ment for three years in State Prison	Judgment for defendant on demurrer	Verdict of manslaughter, and judgment of imprisonment for one year in State Prison	Judgment of imprison- ment for five years in State Prison, at hard la- bor	Judgment of Imprison- ment for one year in State Prison	Judgment of imprisonment in State Prison for one year, and that defendant pay costs of prosecution.	Verdict of manslaughter, and judgment of impris- onment for five years and nine months in State Prison	Judgment of imprison- ment for four years in State Prison
Court of Sessions Relony of "Furo" ment for dealing Judgment of imprison Affirmed of "Furo" ment in State Prison for of "Furo" ment in State	prosecution for By indictment for "assault Judgment discharging de Affirmed  with a deadly weapon, findant and exonerating with intent to inflict a great bodily injury"	Sessions felouy	prosecution for By indictment for perjury. Judgment for defendant on Appeal dismissed	county of San Mateo—Dis- Criminal prosecution for By indictment for murder. Verdict of manslaughter, Affirmed  trict Court, Twelfth Ju- felony	Sourt of Sessions felony felony	Criminal prosecution for By indictment for perjury, Judgment of Imprison-Affirmed felony	Sourt of Sessions felony felony felony felony felony felony felony	Courty of Solano—District Criminal prosecution for By indictment for murder. Verdict of manslaughter, Reversed, and cause and judgment of imprishment of imp	Court of Sessions felony felony felony
Criminal prosecution felony		Criminal prosecution felony	Criminal prosecution felony	Criminal prosecution felony	Criminal prosecution for felony	Criminal prosecution felony	Criminal prosecution felony	Criminal prosecution felony	Criminal prosecution for felony
County of San Francisco— Court of Sessions	County of Napa—Court of Criminal Sessionsfelony	County of Yolo-Court of Sessions	County of San Francisco— Court of Sessions	County of San Mateo—District Court, Twelfth Judicial District.	County of Tuolumne — Court of Sessions	County of Los Angeles—Court of Sessions	_	O	County of San Francisco— Court of Sessions
The People v. Robert Beat- ty	The People v. John J. C. Boyd.	The People v. Jas. Smith	The People v. David Woos-	The People v. Geo. F. Wy-msn	The People v. Chas. Green.	The People v. George Wes-	The People v. Chu Quong.	The People v. Philander Arnold	The People v. Lewis Ma-C honey
		•							

# TRANSCRIPT OF ATTORNEY GENERAL'S DOCKET—Continue

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	Memorandum of	preme Court	Affirmed	Reversed, and cause	Reversed, and cause	Reversed and remanded	Affirmed	Reversed, and cause remanded for fur- ther proceedings.	Seversed, and cause remanded for new trial
maeu.	State of proposeding in	Court below.	Judgment of imprison- ment for two years in	Judgment of imprison-Reversed, and cause ment for three Years in remanded	State PrisonJudgment of death	Judgment of death	Judgment for \$500, interest and costs of suit	udgment for respondent.	udgment of imprison-I ment for one year in State Prison
contract continued.	what County, District, Character of Cause—Civil Mode of Prosecution, Na. Stare of monacaling is	ture of Demand or Crime.	By indictment for grand larceny	By indictment for "receiving stolen goods"	By indictment for murder.	By indictment for murder.	y complaint, to recover; \$500, the penalty of the bond forfeited to the State.	by mandamus to compel of the issuance of Controller's warrants, in the sum of \$270,000, for keeping	y indictment for grand J
	Character of Cause—Civil	or Criminal.	felonyfelony	Criminal prosecution for felony	Criminal prosecution for felony	Criminal prosecution for felony	Olvil action for forfeiture of bail bond	Jivil proceeding to enforce   rights of relators	riminal prosecution for felony
	In what County, District, and Court Instituted	County of Sen Francisco	guilones Court of Sessions Count of Sessions Court of Sessions Cou	The Feople v. Marcus Lev- County of San Francisco— Criminal prosecution for By indictment for "receiv-Judgment of imprison- Reversed, and cause ing stolen goods" ment for three years in remanded	The People v. William Cos- County of Tuolumne—Dis- Criminal prosecution for By indictment for murder. Judgment of death Reversed and cause clal District	County of Calaveras—District Court, Sixteenth Judicial District	County of Contra Costa— District Court, Seventh Judicial District	County of Sacramento— District Court, Sixth Ju- dicial District	Jonnty of Butte—Court of (
	Title of Cause.	The People v. Isequiro Ma-	gullones	The People v. Marcus Levison	The People v. William Cos-	The People v. Ah Fung et County of Calaveras—Dis- Criminal prosecution for By indictment for murder. Judgment of death Reversed diefal District	The People v. Simon Wolfe County of Contra Costa—Civil action for forfeiture By complaint, to recover Judgment for \$500, interest Affirmed  Judicial District Judicial District Seventh State	The People ex rel. John F. County of Sacramento— Givil proceeding to enforce By mandamus to compel Judgment for respondent Reversed, and cause Tevis ". S. H. Brooks, dicial District	The People v. Hiram Eck- County of Butte—Court of Criminal prosecution for By indictment for grand Judgment of imprison-Reversed and cause larceny ment for one year in trial.

			11					
Affirmed	Affirmed	Appeal dismissed.			Judgment reversed and cause re- manded			
pon a ples of guilty to an assault with a deadly weapon with intent to commit bodily injury, judgment of \$\frac{\pi}{2}\$;200 fine, to be imprisoned in County Jail until paid	grand Judgment of imprison. Affirmed	Demurrer to indictment sustained	udgment of imprisonment for four months in State Prison, and to pay costs of prosecution	udgment of death	udgment of imprisonment for five years in State Prison	udgment of imprison- ment for two years in State Prison	udgment of imprison- ment for fourteen years in State Prison	adgment for defendant
The People v. Richard Cor. County of San Francisco   Court of Sessions   felony		By indictment for assault with intent to commit murder.  By indictment for grand larceny.	of Sessions felouy with intent to commit ment for four months in murder State Prison, and to pay costs of prosecution	The People v. Chung Lit, County of Tuchumne—Dis- Criminal prosecution for By indictment for murder, Judgment of death Le Chow, Ah Hang, Ah triet Court, Fifth Judi- felony	y of Placer—Court Criminal prosecution for By indictment for grand Judgment of imprison-Judgment reversed, near felony felony State Prison manded	of Sacramento—Criminal prosecution for By indictment for grand Judgment of imprison- of Sessions felony faceny State Prison	By indictment for grand J	try of Butte—District Civil action for forfeiture By complaint, to recover Judgment for defendant tric, Fifteenth Judicial of bail bond
Celonyfelony	Criminal prosecution for felony	Criminal prosecution for felony	Criminal prosecution for felony	Criminal prosecution for felony	Criminal prosecution for felony	Criminal prosecution for felony	Criminal prosecution for felony	Civil action for forfeitur of ball bond
Court of Sessions	County of San BernardinoCourt of Sessions	County of Los Angeles— Court of Sessions County of Nevada—Court of Sessions	County of Sacramento— Court of Sessions	County of Tuolumne—Dis- trict Court, Fifth Judi- cial District	County of Placer—Court of Sessions	County of Sacramento— Court of Sessions	County of San Francisco— Court of Sessions	County of Butte—District Court, Fifteenth Judicial District
The People v. Richard Cornell	The People v. Jos. Moore, County of San Bernardino Criminal prosecution for By indictment for —Court of Sessions felony	The People v. Francisco County of Los Angeles—Criminal prosecution for Dwarte	The People v. J. F. Roach. County of Scenamento— Court of Sessions	The People v. Chung Lit, Le Chow, Ah Hang, Ah Cum, et al	The People v. J. S. Stone. County of Si	The People v. James How-County of Sacramento—ard	The People v. John Con-Count ner	The People v. John Web-Count ber et al  Cou

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RANSCRIPT

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of murdor of murdor of murdor of murdor of murdor of murdor or years in imprison- hears in femanded or years in years in State of murdor ouths in State in S	Reversed, and cause remanded  Judgment reversed, and cause remanded
Crime.  The Court below.  The	erdict, guilty of murder in second degree, and indement of imprison. Iffe in State Prison for idgment of death
Mode of Prosecution, N. ture of Demand or Crime By indictment for murder By indictment for grand larceny	for By indictment for murder. Yerdict, guilty of murder in second degree, and judgment of imprisonment for murder. Judgment of death  for By information, to oust respondent from the office adjuding Porter entitled to declare Nathan Portor entitled to the same  The sum of \$300, interest and demurrer.  The sum of \$300, interest and from the sum of \$300, interest and costs due the State for Aucthoneer's license.
Criminal prosecution felony.	Circlinial prosecution for By indictment for murder. Verdict, guilty of murder in second degree, and indigment of indictment for murder. Judgment of death.  Civil proceeding to enforce By information, to oust respondent from the office
	County of San Francisco— Judicial District  County of Amador—Dis- trict Court, Sixteenth Judicial District  County of San Francisco—City Judicial District  County of San Francisco—City Judicial District  County of San Francisco—City Judicial District
The People v. Peter Lom-County of Sierra-Districtions of Sessions.  The People v. William Jen-County of San Diego-Court Phelps.  The People v. James Mul-County of San Francisco-Sessions.  The People v. James Mul-County of San Francisco-Court Sessions.  The People v. James Mul-County of San Jonquin-dicial District.  The People v. Andrew Mc-County of El Dorado-Court Sessions.  The People v. Jesus Bealo-County of Calaveras-Dis-Court of Sessions.  The People v. Jesus Bealo-County of Calaveras-Dis-Culty Sixteenth Judicial District.  The People v. Jesus Bealo-County of Calaveras-Dis-Culty Sixteenth Judicial District.  The People v. Ah Fung County of Calaveras-Dis-Culty Sixteenth Judicial District.  The People v. Ah Fung County of Calaveras-Dis-Culty Sixteenth Judicial District.	The People v. Phillip R. County of San Francisco—Robinson  The People v. Wm. P. Gib- County of Amador—Discrete Court, Stateenth Justice Court, Twelfth Judicial District  The State of California v. County of San Francisco—Califos, J. Poulterer  Judicial District  Judicial District  Judicial District

ANNUAL REPORT

OF

THE SECRETARY OF STATE,

FOR

THE YEAR 1860.

# ANNUAL REPORT.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, DEPARTMENT OF STATE, Sacramento, January, 1861.

To His Excellency,

JOHN G. DOWNEY,

Governor of the State of California:

Sir:—I have the honor to transmit, herewith, a statement of the transactions of the State Library for the year commencing January first, and ending December thirty-first, eighteen hundred and sixty.

Very respectfully,

JOHNSON PRICE, Secretary of State.



## REPORT.

The number of books now in the State Library, not including duplicates, is ten thousand nine hundred and thirty-four. The additions during the year eighteen hundred and sixty, have been by purchase, nine hundred and thirty-one volumes; by exchange, one hundred and fifty-one volumes; and, by donation, three volumes—making a total of one thousand and eighty-five volumes.

The number of exchanges might have been greatly increased had the Legislature (as recommended by my predecessor) taken necessary action relative to international exchanges. Many States receive hundreds of valuable books yearly, at a small cost, by exchanging with foreign countries, learned societies, and public libraries.

There are in the library several thousand copies of the Session Laws and Legislative Journals, that might be exchanged for works that would be of great value to the library, and I suggest such legislative action as will secure the exchange.

A catalogue of all the books in the State Library has been printed, and hereafter each addition will be catalogued as soon as received, so that a catalogue of all the books in the library will be kept for convenient reference.

The catalogue is arranged in two parts. Part First—contains a descriptive and classified list of the Law Books. Part Second—contains a similar list of Miscellaneous Books.

The books are arranged on the shelves according to the classification of the catalogue.

The following is a list of the books received by way of exchange:

6

State.	Title.	D	ate.
Arkansas	Supreme Court Reports, Vols. 18, 19  Journals of the House of Representatives, 12th Session  Journals of the Senate, 12th Session	3	
	Laws	1859	
Connecticut	Reports, Vol. 27  Journal of House of Representatives  Journal of the Senate	1860	
	Private Acts	1860 1860	
781: J -	Transactions of State Agricultural Society	1858,	1859
Florida	Reports, Vol. 8, No. 2	1859 1850	,
Georgia	Reports, Vols. 25, 26, 27, 28 Senate Journal. House Journal. Laws of Georgia.	1859	
Indiana	Reports, Vol. 12	1850	
Illinois	Reports, Vols. 21, 22		
Iowa	Reports, Vols. 7, 8 Dillon's Digest of Reports		
ľ	Journal of House of Representatives Journal of Council Laws	1850	
- <b>[</b>	Metcalf's Reports, Vol. 2	l <b>859,</b>	1860
j	Annual Reports, Vol. 14	960	
MaineI	Reports, Vol. 45	Q50	

State.	Title.	Date	<b>e.</b>
Maryland	Reports, Vol. 14		
	Code, 2 vols	-000	= 0.01
	Wingate's Md. Register	1860,	186
	Senate Journal and Documents	1860	
	House of Delegates Journal and Documents	1860	
	Laws		
Massachusetts	Gray's Reports, Vols. 7, 13		
10.00	Cushing's Reports, Vol. 12		
	Plymouth Colony Records, Vol. 10		
	Public Documents of Legislature, 2 copies	1860	
	Conoral Laws 2 agrics	1860	
	General Laws, 2 copies	1000	
	Acts and Resolves, 2 copies	1000	
	Documents on Pleuro Pneumonia, Extra Session	1860	
Michigan	Reports, Vol. 7		
	Report of Superintendent Public Instruction	1859	
	-	j .	
Missouri	Reports, Vol. 29		
Nebraska	Council Journals	1859	
2100200200	House of Representatives, Journals	1859	
	Laws	1859	
N Hammahima	Demonts Vols 90 98		
N. nampsnire	Reports, Vols. 20, 38	1050	
	Annual Register	1000	
	Journals of Legislature, 2 copies	1800	
	Laws, 2 copies	1860	
	Report of Board of Education	1859	
	Report of State Agricultural Society	1859	
New Tersey	Dutcher's Reports		
Tion bolboy	Laws	1860	
	Appendix to Senate Journal	1859	
37	1	1	
New York	Barbour's S. C. Reports, Vol. 29		
	Barbour's S. C. Reports, Vol. 29 Smith's N. Y. Reports, Vol. 5		
	Street's N V Council of Revision	į.	
	Laws 2 conies	1860	
	Laws, 2 copies		
	vols		
	Senate and Assembly Documents, 82d Session,		
	2 vols	1	
	Z VOIS	1000	
	Insurance Report	1000	
	Index to Documents	1	10-
	Index to Laws	1777—	-185
N. Carolina	Jones' Law Reports, Vol. 6		
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Jones' Equity Reports, Vol. 4		
	Toma	1858	185
	LIAWS	42000	TO0

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State.	Title.	Da	te.
Ohio	Agricultural Reports	1858	
OHIO	Satistics		
	Laws		
	Executive Documents, 2 vols		
	Senate Journal		
,	House Journal		
	Report of Commissioners of Library		
	Report of Commissioners of Schools		
	before or Commissioners or Concors	Ì	
Pennsvlvania	Reports, Vols. 34, 35		
<b>,</b>	Laws	1860	
	Senate Journal	1860	
	House Journal		
	Legislative Documents		
	School Laws		
	NOTION 134415	1000	
Rhode Island	Colonial Records, Vol. 5	1741.	175
212040 25-441411	Acts and Resolves, May Session	1860	_,,
	Acts and Resolves, June Session	1860	
	•	l	
South Carolina	Laws	1858,	18
Tennessee	Head's Reports, Vol. 1	1859.	180
	Senate Journal	1859.	180
	House Journal	1859	18
	Laws	1859	180
	Legislative Documents		180
	Pamphlet Reports of Treasurer	1957	18
	Pamphlet Reports of Controller		18
*	Pamphlet Reports of Railroad Commissioners.		18
	Pamphlet Reports of State Librarian	1057	18
			18
	Pamphlet Reports of Capitol Commissioners		
	Pamphlet Reports of State Agricultural Bureau	1898,	18
*4	Pamphlet Reports of Officers of Penitentiary	1007,	18
	Pamphlet Reports of Institute for the Blind	1857,	18
PA*	Pamphlet Reports of Insane Hospital	1857,	18
	Pamphlet Reports of Asylum for Deaf and Dumb	1857,	18
	Pamphlet Reports of Secretary of State	1857,	18
	Pamphlet Reports of Investigating Committee	1858	
	Pamphlet Reports of Select Committee on Con-		
		1857	
	Pamphlet Reports of Committee on Banks	1858	
	Pamphlet Reports of Bank of Tennessee	1857,	18
	Pamphlet Reports of Planters Bank of Tenn.	1859	
	Pamphlet Reports of Meigg's on Revised Stat-		
	utes	1859	
	Pamphlet Reports of Geologist, etc. etc	1859	
Texas	Reports, Vol. 22		
	Senate Journal	1859.	180
	House Journal	1859	186
	Laws	1859	186

Title. Date. Reports, Vol. 31.... Senate Journal ..... House Journal ..... Vermont.... House Journal
Laws
Directory of Senate and House
Directory of Senate and House
Report of Railroad Commissioners
Report of Auditor of Accounts
Report of Registration
Report on the Geology of Vermont
Report on State Library
Report of Board of Education
Governor's Message Governor's Message ....... Executive Address, 2 copies... . 1860 Virginia ...... Laws..... .. 1859, 1860 .. 1859, 1860 .. 1859, 1860 Wisconsin .... Reports, Vols. 7, 8... Laws, 2 copies ..... Laws, Private ..... 1869 1860 .1860

The amount of moneys collected in this department, and paid into the treasury, to the credit of the State Library Fund for the year of eighteen hundred and sixty, is as follows:

For the quarter ending March 31st	\$1,066 943 788	00 80 25
Total	\$2,798	05

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JOHNSON PRICE, Secretary of State

EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT

Trustees of the Insane Asylum,

FOR

THE YEAR 1860.

CHARLES T. BOTTS......STATE PRINTER

## OFFICERS OF THE ASYLUM.

## TRUSTEES:

B. W. Bours, President	Stocktor
L. R. Bradley, Vice-President	Stockto
J. W. O'Neal	Stockton
Wm. Lanius	
Lewis Dent	

### RESIDENT OFFICERS:

W. D. Avlett, M. D	Resident Physician and Superintendent
Thomas Kendall, M. D	
	Steward
Mrs. Rose Kelly	Matron
H. T. Compton	Treasurer and Secretary

## ANNUAL REPORT.

To his Excellency,

J. G. Downey,

Governor of the State of California:

The Trustees of the Insane Asylum of California, in compliance with the duty imposed on them by law, respectfully submit to your excellency this, the eighth annual report of the Trustees, being for the year commencing December first, eighteen hundred and fifty-nine, and ending December first, eighteen hundred and sixty.

They have also the pleasure of laying before you the report of the Resident Physician, for the same period.

The statement of the Treasurer, which is hereto annexed, and constitutes a part of this report, shows that the entire receipts of the treasury, from the date of last report, (December first, eighteen hundred and fifty-nine,) up to the close of the fiscal year, (June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty,) including the cash balance then on hand, amounted to the sum of forty-nine thousand nine hundred and eleven dollars and sixty-nine cents (\$49,911 69), all of which was disbursed for the general expenses of the institution. This amount absorbed the entire balance of the seventy-five thousand dollars (\$75,000) appropriated by the Legislature for the support of the asylum for the fiscal year commencing July first, eighteen hundred and fifty-nine, and ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty.

But the Civil Appropriation Bill of last ression the sum of eighty four

eighteen hundred and fifty-nine, and ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty.

By the Civil Appropriation Bill of last session, the sum of eighty-four thousand dollars (\$84,000,) was appropriated for the support of the asylum for the fiscal year commencing July first, eighteen hundred and sixty, and ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-one.

From the report of the Treasurer it will be seen that up to the first of December, eighteen hundred and sixty, the sum of thirty-five thousand dollars (\$35,000) had been drawn from this fund, and twenty-four thousand four hundred and thirty-one dollars and eighty-eight cents (\$24,431 88,) paid out, leaving a cash balance in the treasury of ten thousand five hundred and sixty-eight dollars and twelve cents (\$10,568 12), and that after deducting five thousand six hundred and eleven dollars and thirty-two cents (\$5,611 32), the amount of bills contracted for supplies during the month of November, which had not been paid on the first



and fifty-six dollars and eighty cents (\$4,956 80.)

We are, therefore, of the opinion that the above appropriation will be amply sufficient to meet all the wants of the institution for the present fiscal year, there being no reason to anticipate any deficiency.

There are no outstanding debts against the institution. All demands

are paid promptly when due, and to this fact, combined with the wholesome operation of the contract system, which enables the institution to procure supplies at extremely low prices, and to the careful attention paid to economy in the general management of the affairs of the asylum, is to be attributed the present healthy condition of the finances.

Many improvements have been made about the grounds and buildings

during the past year, the most important of which was the removal of the asphaltum from the roofs of a part of the buildings on which that material had been used, and covering them with tin. This important improvement, which became absolutely necessary on account of the constant inconvenience to which the inmates were subjected on account of leakage in wet weather, and the melting of the material during the hot months of summer, besides the expense of constant repairs, was completed at a cost of fifteen hundred dollars (\$1,500.)

For information in regard to the condition or the asylum, the number of patients admitted during the year, the number remaining in the asylum at date of report, and many other matters of interest connected with the general management of the institution, we refer you to the full and able report of the Resident Physician, to which we are unable to add anything of importance. We would, however, respectfully call the attention of your excellency to his remarks in reference to the necessity of appropriations for the purchase of an additional number of cows and the establishment of a dairy, and for the lighting and heating of the asylum in a manner different from that practised at present.

We deem it unnecessary to say more than that we concur in his views, and trust his recommendations will receive the favorable consideration of the Legislature.

The Trustees, in their annual reports for the last three years, have uniformly referred, in terms of commendation, to the efficient manner in which the Resident Physician has discharged the arduous and responsible duties of his position, and it affords us great pleasure to add our own testimony to that which has been heretofore published. His management has been characterized by economy in expenditure, by industry and good taste in the improvement and cultivation of the grounds, by humane consideration for the welfare and comfort of the unfortunate beings committed to his charge and by a loudable arbition to place this confirm in all responses his charge, and by a laudable ambition to place this asylum, in all respects, on an equal footing with any other institution of the same char-

We are gratified to notice the cordial manner in which the Resident Physician acknowledges the services of Dr. Kendall, the Assistant Physician, which we believe to be justly merited.

We conclude by commending the institution to the care of the Legisla-

ture. As a charitable institution it has claims superior to any other in the State. In all probability, before another year shall have rolled away, five hundred of our fellow beings, stricken down by the most terrible calamity to which human nature is liable, will have found an asylum within its walls. Their unfortunate condition demands the tenderest sympathies of the human heart, and in committing them to the representatives of the people, we feel satisfied that all that enlightened humanity can suggest will be done to increase their comforts and ameliorate

B. W. BOURS, President.
WM. LANIUS,
J. W. O'NEIL,
LEWIS DENT, Trustees.

N. B.-L. R. Bradley, absent.

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## TREASURER'S STATEMENT.

Office of the Treasurer
Of the Insane Asylum of California.

To the Board of Trustees of the Insane Asylum of California:

GENTLEMEN:—In compliance with your request, I hand you the following statement of the receipts and disbursements of the treasury, for the year commencing December 1, 1859, and ending December 1, 1860.

		===
Balance in treasury December 1, 1859, as per report	\$6,161	69
Amount from State Treasury from December 1, 1859, to June 30, 1860, being balance of appropriation of \$75,000	43,750	00
Total	\$49,911	69
Amount paid for bills contracted for general expenses, from December 1, 1859, to close of fiscal year June 30, 1860	49,911	69
Amount drawn from appropriation of \$84,000 from July 1, 1860, to December 1, 1860	<b>\$</b> 35,000	00
file	24,431	88
Balance in treasury	<b>\$</b> 10,568	12
Deduct amount of bills audited, to be paid from the balance	5,611	32
Surplus remaining	\$4,956	80
	•	

With much respect, I remain Your obed't servant,

H. T. COMPTON, Treasurer Insane Asylum.

STOCKTON, December 1, 1860.

REPORT

OF THE

RESIDENT PHYSICIAN.



## REPORT.

To the Board of Trustees of the Insane Asylum of the State of California:

GENTLEMEN:—I respectfully submit to your consideration the following as my report for the year ending December first, A. D. eighteen hundred and sixty:

The statistics of the institution are presented in the usual tabular form. Table First—Furnishes a list of the patients, (designated by their numbers, as recorded upon the register of the Asylum,) the age, sex, civil condition, nativity, county from which committed, apparent form of mental malady, supposed cause, duration of insanity at the time of admission, whether the individual remains, has been discharged, or is dead: the condition of each now, or at the time of discharge or death; the cause of death, and the prospect of restoration to reason with those who remain.

Table Second—Shows that there were in the Asylum on the first day of August, A. D. eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, one hundred and sixty-two patients; that from August first, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, to December first, eighteen hundred and sixty, there have been admitted eight hundred and fifty-four; the whole number provided for in that time being ten hundred and sixteen—that there have been four hundred and eleven discharged; that one hundred and fifty-two have died, and that thirty-six have eloped—leaving in the Asylum, on the first day of Decem-

eleven discharged; that one hundred and fifty-two have died, and that thirty-six have eloped—leaving in the Asylum, on the first day of December, eighteen hundred and sixty, four hundred and seventeen patients.

Table Third—Shows that on the first day of December, eighteen hundred and fifty-nine, there were in the Asylum three hundred and seventy-patients—three hundred and six males and sixty-four females; that there have been admitted, since that time, one hundred and ninety-one males nave been admitted, since that time, one hundred and ninety-one males and fifty-seven females, making a total of six hundred and eighteen patients treated; that one hundred and four males and thirty-three females have been discharged, making a total of one hundred and thirty-seven discharged; that fifty males and four females have died, making total number of deaths fifty-four; and that ten male patients have eloped, leaving in the Asylum, on the first day of December, four hundred and seventeen patients—three hundred and thirty-two males and eighty-five females.

Table Fourth—Shows the civil condition of the patients admitted into the Asylum within the last year to have been as follows: Married—males,

thirty-five; females, forty-one. Single-males, one hundred and forty. seven; females, sixteen. Unknown—males, eight; females, one—making a total of two hundred and forty-eight.

Table Fifth—Shows the number of patients committed from the respective counties, from December first, eighteen hundred and fifty-nine to December first, eighteen hundred and sixty.

Table Sixth—Shows the nativity of the patients who have been committed to the Asylum from December first, eighteen hundred and fifty.

nine, to December first, eighteen hundred and sixty.

Table Seventh—Shows the causes of insanity in those who have been committed to the Asylum from December first, eighteen hundred and fifty-nine, to December first, eighteen hundred and sixty.

Table Eighth-Shows the amount received for board, and the amount taken from the patients who have been admitted into the Asylum from December first, eighteen hundred and fifty-nine, to December first, eighteen hundred and sixty.
You will also find annexed to the statistics of the Asylum, a meteoro-

logical table, showing the state of the weather during the past year.

You will observe that in Table First there are many missing numbers these belong to patients who have died, or been discharged and accounted for in former reports.

An examination of these tables will show that the annual per capita expense of supporting the patients has been reduced from one hundred and ninety-nine dollars and sixteen cents, (\$199 16,) the cost of the year fifty-nine, to one hundred and seventy-two dollars and sixty-three cents, (\$172 63.) This reduction is in part attributable to the fact that the labor of the patients, in the improved state of the grounds, has nearly supplied us with vegetables and fruits. The comparatively small outlay for an orchard, and other similar improvements, has been returned to the State a hundred fold. Among the patients there are always a considerable portion who are not only willing and able to work, but for whom outdoor occupation is the very best medicine that could be prescribed. As a matter of economy the Legislature should vote us all the supplies that are required to make the labor of the patients productive. To stint us in such expenditures is as unwise as it would be in a farmer to pay his laborers and not put them to work. We should not expend a dollar for either butter or milk. The hay from the fields, and the offal from the kitchen, are nearly sufficient to feed the cows that are required to supply the institution. The Legislature, during the last year, gave us a th sand dollars for the establishment of a dairy. The amount, as will be readily understood by every man acquainted with the subject, is inadequate to the purpose. To supply milk to four or five hundred patients about thirty cows would be required; with the appropriation of last year ten cows were purchased; to buy the remainder one thousand dollars would be required. This, with one thousand dollars for the erection of additional stalls, and a dairy, would make this department complete, and would constitute, even in a pecuniary point of view, the best investment the State could make of the money

I must again be permitted to call your attention to the superior safety, to say nothing of the economy, of using gas for light, and steam for warmth. I take every precaution to avoid the possibility of fire, but when the character of the inmates, and the difficulty of removing them from a burning building are considered, it will appear that nothing ought to be omitted which can be done, to secure these unfortunate people from such a calamity.

It will be seen that the average increase of patients, for the last year'

is less than that of the year preceding, being only forty-seven, against ninety-seven. It will be observed, also, that during the year just completed, fewer patients have been admitted, while more have been discharged, making a gain in the cures effected of about ten per cent. This happy result is, in part, to be attributed to the better quality, and greater quantity, of fruits and vegetables, with which we have been supplied from the grounds of the Asylum, as well as to the increased opportunity for exercise and amusement that have been afforded the patients. It is asserted that mental alienation always springs from physical disorder; that there is no such thing as an insane mind in a sound body. Be this as it may, it is certain that a very large proportion of the inmates of a lunatic asylum are the obvious subjects of physical disease. The hospital character of the institution being considered we have great reason to congratulate ourselves upon the unexampled health we have enjoyed. Much of this is to be ascribed to the unparalleled salubrity of the locality we occupy, which is blessed with a climate unsurpassed even in California.

Although the increase, during the last year, was less than that of the preceding year, and short of our anticipations, still the number of patients is steadily on the advance, and if nothing is done to arrest this progress, steps must be taken for the enlargement of our accommodations. We are already overcrowded. Both the health and comfort of the patients will be prejudiced by any addition to their numbers, without a corresponding addition to the buildings. The statute creating this noble charity, commits to our care all those persons of whom it may be said that from mental derangement, it is dangerous for them to go at large. The language of the statute is vague, and receives from the County Judges the most liberal construction. Cases of idiotey, epilepsy, and dotage, are all brought within the language of the statute; and inoffensive unfortunates, who ought to be objects of constant care upon the part of affectionate relatives, are thrown upon the charity of the State. Thus, the institution is made to partake, in a great measure, of the character of an alms-house and hospital.

Increased experience confirms my former estimate of the value of occupation, as a remedial measure, in cases of mental derangement. Of the different modes of occupying the mind, none, I am satisfied, is so soothing as constant attention to some suitable employment. It is less exciting than games of skill or chance, and it can be used to a much greater extent. Work in the open air, is infinitely preferable to that in shops, or rooms, and I am very careful to have every patient, whose condition will justify it, employed in the cultivation and improvement of the grounds, whenever the weather permits. This, our fine climate enables me to do, about nine months in the year. In fact, when the physical condition of the patient does not call for medical treatment, I know of nothing that can be done for him, except to keep him quiet, contented, and happy, and this, as far as my experience extends, is best secured by constant employment in such labor as requires mental attention, without producing excitement.

It has been a great point with me, as I know it has been with you, gentlemen, to maintain the institution with as much economy as was compatible with the health and comfort of the patients. I think we may flatter ourselves with having succeeded in this most laudable endeavor. Nowhere, I believe, are charity patients better provided for, in the way of food, clothing, and lodging, than in the Insane Asylum of California. This we have effected at an expense to each patient, of three dollars and

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thirty-two cents per week. It may be interesting to you, to compare this with the expenditures of similar institutions, in some of the other States. To enable you to do so, I copy the following table, which is taken from the seventh annual report of the Superintendent of the Lunatic Asylum for the county of Hamilton, in the State of Ohio:

A Comparative Statement of the cost of Maintaining each person per Week, in some of the principal Insane Asylums in the United States.

Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane, including Officers' salaries	\$5	00
Illinois State Hospital for the Insane, including Officers' salaries		77
Kentucky Western Lunatic Asylum, including Officers' salaries	2	70
New York State Lunatic Asylum, exclusive of Officers' salaries	3	83
New Jersey State Lunatic Asylum, exclusive of Officers' salaries		24
Bloomingdale Asylum, New York, exclusive of Officers' salaries	5	21
Retreat for the Insane, Hartford, Connecticut, exclusive of Offi-		
cers' salaries		89
Massachusetts State Insane Hospital, exclusive of Officers' sal-		
aries		00
Northern Ohio Lunatic Asylum, exclusive of Officers' salaries	3	20
Central Ohio Lunatic Asylum, exclusive of Officers' salaries	3	18
Southern Ohio Lunatic Asylum, exclusive of Officers' salaries		16
Hamilton County Lunatic Asylum, exclusive of Officers' salaries		71

When the high price of labor in California is considered, it will, I think, appear that there are few institutions in the United States where more pains has been taken to economize, than in the institution over which you preside.

As I have done heretofore, I feel it my duty again to acknowledge the valuable assistance I have received from Dr. Kendall, in the medical department of the institution. The attachés generally, have been diligent, faithful, and attentive, but I should be doing injustice, if I did not single out for especial commendation, Mr. William Gravatt, the Steward, and Mrs. Rose Kelley, the Matron. For integrity, discretion, and zeal, in the discharge of their arduous duties, they have no superiors.

To the members of the Press we are greatly indebted for an abundant and regular supply of newspapers, which have been a source of constant gratification to the patients.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

W. D. AYLETT,

W. D. AYLETT, Resident Physician. APPENDIX.

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France	Canada	Germany	Ireland	Missouri	Maryland	England	Now York	Ireland	Mexico	Missouri	Alabama	Germany	N. Brunswick	Irchuld	:	:	France	New York	Maine	Ireland	New York	China	Tennessee	Linoseru	Dist. Columbia			New York	Italy	Frussia	Donnerdmanta		e rance	Freinnd	Germany		Ireland	America	Prussia
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Prospect	unfavorable remains unfavorable remains favorable remains favorable remains unfavorable remains unfavorable remains unfavorable remains unfavorable remains discharged unfavorable remains	unfavor
State of Health	bad Bood Bood Bood Bood Bood	good
Supposed Cause	ng lity irregular- nent in love perty perty	dissipation masturbation unknown
Apparent Form	some mo. mania 2 years dementia 2 months 6 months 1 month dementia 1 week melancholia 1 unknown acute mania 1 week melancholia 1 unouth melancholia 1 mouth melancholia 2 weeks dementia 2 weeks dementia 1 mouth melancholia 1 mouth melancholia 2 weeks dementia 3 weeks dementia 6 months dementia 10 days 1 mixrown dementia 10 mos. 2 weeks acute mania 10 days 3 weeks acute mania 10 days 4 months dementia 1 mixrown dementia	mania dementia mononiania
Duration before Admission	some mo. mania  2 years 2 months 2 months 2 months 3 months 1 month dementia 1 week melancho 1 mouth melancho 1 mouth melancho 1 mouth melancho 2 weeks 2 weeks dementia 2 weeks acute ma 6 mouths dementia 1 month melancho 1 mouth melancho 1 mouth melancho 1 mouth melancho 2 weeks 3 weeks acute ma 1 mokown dementia 1 months dementia 1 muknown dementia	I week mania unknowndementia
County from which Committed	Sacramento Shasta Yuba Santa Clara Santa Clara San Francisco Placer San Francisco Tuolunne Shan Mateo Skiciyou Calaveras El Dorado Skiciyou Calaveras Siera Sieras Sieras Sieras Sieras Sharinas Shariposa San Joaquin Shak	Merced Solano Tulare San Francisco
Nativity	Ireland Missouri Massechusetts Ireland Norway Wales Massachusetts Ireland Garnany Connecticut France Germany Connecticut New Jersey Secoland Massachusetts Rennsylvania unknown Illinois Denmark Illinois Ernuncky	I connessee Ireland 
Civil Condition	married singlo unknown married single married single married single untried single untried untried untried untried single untried single untried single	::::
Sex	female male female male male male male male	:::
Age	<u> </u>	159.26 159.26 159.26
Date of Admission	673-July 23, 673-July 23, 673-July 23, 676-Aug. 24, 676-Aug. 685-Aug. 11, 685-Aug. 23, 689-Aug. 23, 689-Aug. 23, 689-Aug. 23, 689-80-4, 23, 689-80-4, 24, 28, 689-80-4, 24, 28, 689-80-4, 24, 28, 689-80-4, 24, 28, 689-80-4, 24, 28, 689-80-4, 24, 28, 28, 28, 28, 28, 28, 28, 28, 28, 28	
Number	25	588

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San Joaquin 6 months dementia unknown dementia unknown dementia unknown dementia 10 days and Joaquin 10 dementia 10 days and Joaquin 10 dementia 10 de
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TABLE FIRST-Continued.

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Result	good unfavorable remains good unfavorable remains good infavorable remains good favorable remains funfavorable remains good favorable remains funfavorable remains good unfavorable remains good unfavorable remains good unfavorable remains discharged remains discharged discharged remains discharged discharged discharged remains discharged discharged remains
Prospect	unfavorable favorable
State of Health	good bad book
Supposed Cause	masturbation dissipation masturbation dissipation loss of property unknown menstrual irregular- good unknown dissipation political excitement hereditary unknown masturbation masturbation muknown
Apparent Form	Siskiyou Santa Clara Sweeka Santa Clara Sweeka Santa Clara Sweeka San Francisco Gways partial dementia Tuolunno 2 years simple dementia Sonoma San Francisco Gwaysarsmania San Francisco Gwaysarsmania San Francisco Gwaysarsmania San Francisco Jweek Generita San Francisco Jweeks Monomania San Francisco Jweeks Monomania Sacramento San Francisco Sweeks Sw
Duration before Admission	7 years 9 years 9 years 10 days 10 days 6 days 6 days 10 weeks 11 weeks 11 weeks 12 years 12 years 13 weeks 14 days 15 days 16 days 16 days 16 days 16 days 16 days 17 weeks 18 days 18 days 18 days 19 days 10 days 10 weeks 10 days 10 weeks 10 days 10 weeks 10 weeks 11 weeks 12 weeks 13 weeks 13 weeks 13 weeks 13 weeks 14 weeks 15 weeks 15 weeks 16 weeks 16 weeks 17 weeks 18 weeks 18 weeks 18 weeks 18 weeks 19 weeks 19 weeks 10 weeks
County from which Committed	Siskiyon Santa Clara San Francisco San Joaquin Francisco Sonoma San Francisco
Nativity	1 & 2
INALITIES	Alabama Pennsylvania Pennsylvania Spain Ireland Ireland Ireland Ireland Ireland Ireland Brighand Germany Maryland Germany Wexico France Wighin New Jorsey Virginia
Civil Condition	lod co
	singlo married single
Civil Condition	male single  married  married  married  single female nurried male single female single female married male single female married male single female single married married married married married married married single single single single single single single
Civil Condition	male single  married  married  married  single female nurried male single female single female married male single female married male single female single married married married married married married married single single single single single single single

	dued of marasmus discharged le remains	discharged  died of marasmus le remains d. of acute mania remains le discharged discharged	discharged  discharged  discharged  remains  discharged
good unfavorable	good unfavorable	bad unfavorable good favorable unfavorable good unfavorable favorable	good unfavorable favorable favorable favorable good unfavorable good unfavorable
typhold fever dissipation masturbation hereditary unknown unknown	masturbation blow on the head thereditary religion dissipation	unknown masturbation unknown loss of property unknown family trouble unknown child bearing masturbation religion	poverty dissipation masturbation unknown unknown religion enigion unknown
o incomplements unknown demonta 4 months partial dementia 10 days acute munia unknown mania acute munia dementia	2 months acute mania dementia unknown mania 4 months dementia unknown acute mania 2 vens acute mania	y years years mania acuto mania acuto mania acuto mania acuto mania acuto mania ala moseks dementia mania mania mania mania ana acuto mania ana acuto mania mania mania mania dementia dementia dementia ana mania aneck mania	2 weeks 6 weeks 7 months 8 months partfal dementia 8 months simple dementia 1 more maniamown melancholia 1 weeks 2 years 1 months acute maniaminaminaminaminaminaminaminaminamin
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798 Jan. 31, 794 795 796 Feb. 2, 99 Feb. 7, 99 Feb. 9,		800 Feb. 14, 800 Feb. 14, 800 Feb. 14, 800 Feb. 15, 810 Feb. 15, 812 Feb. 19, 812 Feb. 21, 816 Feb. 22, 816 Feb. 23, 816 Feb. 22, 816 Feb. 23, 816 Feb. 28, 816 F	819 Mar. 2, 820 Mar. 10, 822 Mar. 10, 823 Mar. 11, 824 Mar. 11, 825 Mar. 11, 825 Mar. 11, 825 Mar. 11, 825 Mar. 12, 829 Mar. 22, 829 Mar. 23, 831 Mar. 23, 835 Mar. 24, 835 Mar. 25, 835 Mar. 26, 835 Ma

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Result	discharged remains discharged remains discharged discharged discharged discharged remains remains died of marasmus died of ramilisha died of ramilisha died of epilepsy etenains discharged remains discharged remains discharged remains discharged remains
Prospect	favorable unfavorable unfavorable favorable unfavorable unfavorable
State of Health	poods poods
Supposed Cause	spiritualism dissipation spiritualism masturbation hereditary lave good disappointment in spiritualism spiritualism purperal fever unknown masturbation misturbation unknown misturbation unknown misturbation unknown unknown misturbation unknown misturbation unknown misturbation unknown misturbation misturbation unknown misturbation unknown
Apparent Form	weeks partial dementia 2 years mania
Duration before Admission	
County from which Committed	Sacramento El Dorado Alnador El Dorado Annador San Joaquin San Francisco Santa Barbara Sonoma Sonoma San Francisco Sacramento Flucar San Joaquin Flunas Fruclumne Sacramento Flunas Fruclumne Sacramento Sacramento Sunador Sonoma Sonoma Sacramento Butto Sacramento Butto Sacramento Sacramento Sacramento Sacramento Sacramento
Nativity	New York Massachusetts America Sections Sections Missouri Ireland Connecticut Chilo Bavaria Germany Ireland Pennsylvania Ireland Pennsylvania Unknown Irenessee Connecticut New York Germany III III III III III III III III III I
Civil Condition	single single single single single married married married married married
Sex	female
Age	83488888888888888888888888888888888888
Date of Admission	వ్రక్ష్మ్ మై చైన్లో టైన్స్ స్ట్రిస్ట్ స్ట్రిస్ట్ <sup>1</sup> ల్ 4.లే.
Date of Admission	889 Mar. 8420 Mar. 8420 Mar. 8424 April 843 April 8445 April 8445 April 8446 April 845 April 845 April 853 April 853 April 853 April 853 April 853 April 853 April 854 April 854 April 854 April 854 April 854 April 854 April 855

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child bearing  unknown  masturbation  unknown  inental labor  jealousy  dissipation  dissipation  dissipation  unknown  dissipation  unknown  unknown  unknown  good  unknown  interation  dissipation  unknown  interation  dissipation  unknown  good  unknown  good  unknown  good  disappointment  unknown  good  disappointment  unknown  good  disappointment  unknown  good  disappointment  unknown  masturbation  unknown  unknow
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State of Health... 914 July 13, '60 85 ma 915 July 14, '60 655 ma 918 July 19, '60 53 fra 920 July 23, '60 53 ma 920 July 26, '60 34 ma 920 July 26, '60 34 ma 921 July 26, '60 34 ma 925 Aug. 4, '60 28 ma 927 Aug. 7, '60 17 ma 920 Aug. 13, '60 35 ma 921 Aug. 13, '60 35 ma 922 Aug. 14, '60 35 ma 923 Aug. 14, '60 55 ma 924 Aug. 14, '60 55 ma 925 Aug. 15, '60 51 ma 926 Aug. 21, '60 35 ma 927 Aug. 23, '60 35 ma 929 Aug. 23, '60 35 ma 920 Aug. 23, '60 35 ma 920 Aug. 23, '60 35 ma 920 Aug. 24, '60 35 ma 920 Aug. 24, '60 35 ma 920 Aug. 28, '60 35 ma 920 Aug. 24, '60 34 ma

good unfavorable remains  good unfavorable remains  cloped remains  cloped remains  cloped remains  cloped discharged  discharged  discharged  discharged  discharged	remains discharged remains discharged	remains discharged remains	discharged	discharged	discharged remains discharged
died of n  unfavorable remains d unfavorable remains eloped remains d remains d remains	<del></del>	d unfavorable d favorable unfavorable	d favorable unfavorable d	favorable a unfavorable unfavorable d favorable	good unfavorable remains good favorable remains good favorable remains good tremains
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masturbation loss of property unknown masturbation unknown love love unknown unknown	dissipation opilepsy religion	in nekuu dissipation unknown family trouble uuknown masturbation	unknown loss of property masturbation hijury of head unknown masturbation unknown	domestic trouble masturbation unknown unknown unsturbation unsturbation untnown spiritualism dissipation dissipation dissipation untnown dissipation untnown untnown dissipation untnown untno	urknown dissipation urknown hereditary masturbation dissipation urknown
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married single ::	unknown China married Germa single Pacific Kentu	married : single married single	married single	single marricd single 	single
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Prospect	unfavorable	::	unfavorable	:	favorable	:	::	::	:	::	:	unfavorable	unfavorable	:	::	:	:
State of Health	::	paq	paq	good	::	: :	bad	good	: : : :	:		:		:		bad	good
Supposed Cause	religion	unknown	syphilis dissibation	masturbation	epilepsy	unknown	unknown	epilepsy masturbation	hereditary	unknown nervous excitement	unknown	child bearing	masturbation	ungetunbetten		eningitis	unknown
Apparent Form	monomania mania	· ::	dementia	::	months partial dementia	mania	1 year monomania	manja	partial dementia	5 Weeks mania	dementia	••	paroxysmal	erincineta.	ysmal	_:	
Duration before Admission	10 days monoi 6 months mania	umouyun	17 mos.	o days 4 months	9 months	few years mania	1 year	. ,	to days	5 weeks	o weeks	unknown	S years	:	7 weeks	o monthsmanio unknown	
County from which Committed	San Francisco 1 Mendocino	Sacramento	 Vnha	Sacramento	Santa Clara Sutter	San Francisco	::	Sutter	Sierra	nto		Jara		San Francisco	::	Yuba	_
Nativity	crmont ermany	andwich Isl	termany termany	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	EW LOFK	reland	83	ennessee		ngland ermany	alifornia	ustralia jeconni	ouisiana	aine	ew rork	merica	

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## TABLE SECOND

Shows the number of Admissions, Discharges, Deaths, and Elopements, and the condition of the Asylum, from August 1, A. D. 1857, to November 30, A. D. 1860.

Received of Dr. Langdon, August 1, 1857:			
MalesFemales	132 30	1 1	•
ADMITTED.			
From Aug. 1st, 1857, to Jan. 1st, 1858, males	70 16 201 43 233 43 191 57		
Total treated from Aug. 1st, 1857, to Dec. 1st, 1860	•••••		1,016
DISCHARGED.			
From Aug. 1st, 1857, to Jan. 1st, 1858, males	27 11 88 24 103 21 104 33		
Total discharged from Aug. 1st, 1857, to Dec. 1st, 1860		411	
DIED.			
From Aug. 1st, 1857, to Jan. 1st, 1858, males	14 3 30 2 43 6 50 4		
Total deaths from Aug. 1st, 1857, to Dec. 1st, 1860		152	
<b>A</b>			

## TABLE SECOND—Continued.

EL	OPED.			1		
From Aug. 1st, 1857, to J do. Jan. 1st, 1858, to I do. Dec. 1st, 1858, to I do. Dec. 1st, 1859, to I do.	do ec. 1st, 1 do. ec. 1st, 1 do.	858, r 859, r 859, r f 860, r	emales nales emales nales	. 18 . 0 . 6 . 0		
Total eloped from Aug. 1s	t, 1857, t	o Dec	. 1st, 1860		36	
Total discharged, died, a 1857, to Dec. 1st, 186	nd elope	d, fro	m. Aug. 1st	,		599
Number on hand December	er 1st, A.	р. 186	30			417

## TABLE THIRD

Shows the number of Admissions, Discharges, Deaths, and Elopements, and the condition of the Asylum, from December 1, A. D. 1859, to December 1, A. D. 1860.

Number on har do.	nd December I do.	lst, 1859, males females		1	
T	otal			370	
	ADMITT	E <b>D.</b>			
From Dec. 1st, do.	1859, to Dec.	1st, 1860, malesdo. females	. 191 57	:	
Т	otal	••••		248	
Total treated for	rom Dec. 1st, 1	.859, to Dec. 1st, 1860			61,8
	DISCHARC	GED.			
From Dec. 1st,	1859, to Dec. do.	1st, 1860, malesfemales		•	
Т	otal	•••••••		137	
	DIED.				
From Dec. 1st,	1859, to Dec. do.	1st, 1860, males females		1	
T	otal	•••••		54	
	ELOPE	D.			
From Dec. 1st,	1859, to Dec. do.	1st, 1860, males females	10	1 1	
$\mathbf{T}$	otal	••••••••••		10	
Total discharge 1st, 1859, t	ed, died, and e o December 1	eloped, from December st, 1860		•••••	201
Number on har	nd December	lst, A. D. 1860			417
-			<u>L</u>		



## TABLE FOURTH

Shows the Civil Condition of the Patients who have been admitted into the Asylum, from December 1, A. D. 1859, to December 1, A. D. 1860.

		_
MARRIED.		
Males	35	
Females	41	
Total		76
single.		e.
Male Female	147 16	
Total		163
UNKNOWN.		
MaleFemale	8	
Total		9
Total married, single, and unknown		248

## TABLE FIFTH

Shows the Number of Patients committed to the Asylum from the respective Counties from December 1, 1859 to December 1, 1860.

Alameda	5
Amador	10
Butte	5
('alayeras	2
Contra Costa.	
Del Norte	1
El Dorado	14
Los Angeles	2
Marin	<b>2</b>
Mariposa	2 5
Napa	2
Nevada	5
Placer	j
Plumas	3
Sacramento	26
San Francisco	84
San Joaquin	22
San Luis Obispo	1
Santa Barbara	2
Santa Clara	6
Santa Cruz	
Sierra	
Solano	3
Sonoma	4
Stanislaus	1
Sutter	2
Tulare	1
Tuolumne	8
Yolo	2
Yuba	10
Mendocino	2
State Prison	1
Total	248



New York	36
Pennsylvania	11
Virginia	10
Maine	
Missouri	
California	5
Tennessee	5
Massachusetts	4
Kentucky	4
Vermont	4
Connecticut	3
Ohio	
Illinois	3
New Jersey	3
America (State not known).	3
Maryland	2
Michigan	1
North Carolina	1
Louisiana	1
Ireland	49
Germany	24
England	14
France	
Mexico	
China	7
Prussia	
Denmark	3
Scotland	3
New South Wales	2
Spain	$\frac{2}{2}$
Canada	$\frac{2}{2}$
Pacific Ocean	ī
Sweden	i
Hungary	
Saxony	ī
Portugal	î
Chile	ī
Bavaria	i
Norway	1
Bohemia	i
Switzerland	1
Lower California	i
Australia	1
Wales.	1
Italy	1
Luary	Ţ

## 39

## TABLE SIXTH—Continued.

ew Granada	1 1
3 3	
andwich Islands	2
nknownustria	1
Total	248

## TABLE SEVENTH

Shows the Supposed Cause of Insanity in those who have been admitted into the Asylum from December 1, 1859, to December 1, 1860.

Masturbation	$\begin{array}{c} 32 \\ 26 \end{array}$
Religion	15
Hereditary	8
Child-Bearing	7
Loss of Property.	5
Family Trouble	5
Spiritualism	5
Epilepsy	5 5 5
Love	4
Injury of Head	3
Menstrual Irregularity	3
Jealousy	2
Uterine Derangement	1
Jealousy	1
Fear	1
Typhoid Fever	1
Povertv	1
Puerperal Fever	1
Fright	1
Mental Labor	1
Gestation and Parturition	1
Ill Treatment	1
Infidelity of Wife	1
Disappointment	1
Fever	1
Intermittent Fever	1
Pregnancy	j
Suppressed Menstruation	1
Ill Health	1
Syphilis	1
Nervous Excitement	1
Chronic Meningitis	1
Unknown	108
Total	248

## TABLE EIGHTH

Shows the amount received for Board, and the amount taken from the Patients who have been admitted into the Asylum from December 1, 1859, to December 1, 1860.

	1	
Balance on hand December 1, 1859:  On account of Asylum  On account of Patients  Total		\$1,214 80
RECEIVED.  On account of Asylum	\$1,137 58	
On account of Asylum On account of Patients	\	1,503 27
Grand Total	ļ	\$2,718 07
EXPENDED.		
On account of Asylum for the transportation of discharged Patients, recapture of escapes, etc. Returned to discharged Patients	527 66	\$1,378 49
Total		41,5.5
Balance on hand December 1, 1860— On account of Asylum On account of Patients	\$1,142 03 197 5	3 5 -
Total		. 1,339 58



METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

ER. B	Sunrise	**************************************
BAROMETER.	Sunset Twelve M.	38888888888888888888888888888888888888
	Sunrise	
WIND.	Twelve M	northwest northwest southeast southeast northwest northwest east southeast west northwest southeast east southeast east southeast
	Sunrise	floggy clear, frost clear flog, frost clear frost and fog clear floggy floggy floggy cloudy, frost floggy cloudy, frost clear
REMARKS	Twelve	92.100
	Sunset.	clear, fog clear, fog clear, fog clear cloudy fog clear cloudy, fog clear cloudy clear cloudy clear cloudy

		45
	Sunset	cloudy  cloudy, rain 4-100 cloudy, rain 5-100 clear foggy cloudy cloudy cloudy cloudy
REMARKS.	Twelve M.	y y y rain 2-10 yy, rain 1-10 y y rain 1-10 y rain 1
	Sunrise	clear, froe clear,
	Sunset	southeast southeast southeast cloudy, northwest southeast southeast southeast southeast cloudy, northwest northwest southeast clear, floating southeast southeast southeast clear, floating southeast southeast southeast southeast southeast southeast southeast southeast southeast west
WIND.	Twelve M.	southeast south northwest west southeast south southwest south southwest south southwest south southwest south southwest south southwest sout thorthwest north southwest sout southwest sout thorthwest north southwest sout southwest sout thorthwest north southwest sout southwest sout southwest sout southwest sout thorthwest north southwest sout  southwes
	Sunrise	southeast southeast southeast west morthwest cast southeast southwest southwest southwest southwest northwest northwest east southeast east southeast east southeast east southeast southwest southeast east it.
R.	Sunset	\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$
ROMETER.	Twelve M.	的
BAI	Sunrise	\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$
TER.	Sunset	848488834888388888888484888888888888
MOME	Twelve M.	64444444444444444444444444444444444444
THER	Sunrise	\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$
DATE. THERMOMETER	January	8. 6. 10004000000113347575008288288888888888888888888888888888

		Sunset		clear					cloudy	clear	cloudy	cloudy, rain 60-100	clear	cloudy			clear							
	REMARKS.	Twelve	М.	clear				clear	loudy	londy			t	:	cloudy	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		crear	:::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::	•			:	cloudy cloudy
		Sunrise	••	clear foorv	clear		:	northwest horthwest cloudy, rain 68-100	÷	cloudy			clear, frost		, rain 7-100	:	northwest northwest northwest clear frost	:	clear		clear, frost		:	
		Sunset		northwest clear.	::	West	northeast clear	northwest	northwest	southeast c	West	northwest		rest	orthwest c	Outheast	orthwestel	:	<u>ভ</u> :	•	west cl	:	northwest	northwest southeast southwest cloudy
WIND.		Twelve E	r.	west northwest	west	southeast southwest west	:	northwest	northwest	southeast southeast	:		nortnwest  southeast  s	orthwest west	::	outheast s	orthwestn	:	: :	West		:	: ·	outheast sc
		Sunrise .		southeast west	northwest west	sourneast		normeast		18mammo	:	:	northwest southeast	east	southwest northwest	southeast southeast southeast	orthwestn	: :	:		west	:	: ;	ortnwestjac
ER.	:	Sunset		888 888	29 29 29 28 29 29	28 28 28 28	88 88 88	88 88 88	88 28 28	29 51	98	—– ਵਾਲ	120	დე: 	. S~	<u>~</u>	20.0		30 30	~	_	88 :		_
BAROMETER.	7	Twelve M.		888 0188	200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200	29 57	2.5 8.8	86.	30 Ge	29 53	88 35:	8 8 2 7	20 45	200	29 57	26 S	80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 8	80 30	30 2 <del>4</del>	30 10 30 10	96 86 86 86	200	25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 2	-
	s	unrise		888 888	27.2	30.5	328	28.8	3 % 	93	<u>ල</u> ල	5 . <del>T.</del>	10 0	202	က :	02		~	_					1
ETER.	s	unset	1	888							_													
ATE. THERMOMETE	T	welve M.		:22 22 23 23 24 24 24 24 24 24 24 24 24 24 24 24 24							_	_												
E. THE	St	inrise	8	888	88		49	3 4	#:	12	\$	88	3	<b>\$</b>	\$ 25	8	43	# %	3 3	4	53	<del>3</del> ;	25	
DAT	Fe	ebruary	1860.	4 COS 600 -	# 10 0	o ≿	∞ <b>c</b>	<b>9</b> 2	급원	32	14	55 55 -	12	200	38	25.5	38	3 2	18	98	25	888	F	

		Sunset	rain, 13-100 clear cloudy rain, 7-100 clear cloudy, rain, 7-100 clear cloudy rain, 7-100 clear cloudy rain, 15-100 clear cloudy, rain, 15-100 clear clear cloudy rain, 15-100 clear clear clear clear do clear clear clear clear clear clear clear do clear clea
	REMARKS.	Twelve m.	rain, 20-10
METEUROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS—COUCHURGO.		Sunrise	y y rain, 13-100. frost y rain, 6-100. y rain, 30-100 y rain, 22-100 y, rain, 38-100 y, rain, 38-100
ERVALIO		Sunset	southeast clear.  southwest cloudy, clear.  southwest cloudy, clear.  southwest cloudy, northwest cloudy northwest cloudy southwest cloudy southwest cloudy conthwest cloudy southwest cloudy clear.
OAL OBS	WIND.	Twelve M.	southwest northwest cloudy southeast southwest cloudy northwest cloudy northwest southwest cloudy southwest southwest cloudy northwest southwest cloudy southwest southwest cloudy west southwest south
torkomogra		Sunrise	southeast southwest cloud southeast southeast clear cloud northwest morthwest morthwest cloud northwest northwest southwest cloud southwest southwest southwest cloud southwest southwest cloud southwest southwest cloud southwest southwest cloud west west west west southwest southwest cloud west west southwest cloud southwest southwest cloud southwest southwest cloud clear southwest southwest cloud southwest southwest cloud southwest southwest cloud clear southwest cloud southwest southwest cloud clear southwest cloud clear southwest cloud southwest southwest cloud clear southwest cloud southwest southwest cloud clear southwest cloud southwest southwest cloud clear southwest clear cloud southwest southwest cloud clear southwest clear cloud southwest southwest cloud clear cloud southwest cloud clear cloud southwest cloud clear cloud southwest clear cloud clear cloud southwest cloud clear clou
TAT EPT.	R.	Sunset	\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$
-	BAROMETER	Twelve m.	\$8333388888888888888888888888888888888
	BA	Sunrise	%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%
	CTER.	Sunset	824888886648888448488884888888888888888
	THERMOMET	Twelve m.	587484848488854888888888888888888888888
	THE	Sunrise	244328428428828888888428448484484888
	DATE.	March	81 81 82 83 83 83 83 83 83 83 83 83 83 83 83 83

EPPEDROLOGICAL, OBERPVANTONS....Confined

	Sunset	3-100 cloudy, rain 48-100 cloudy, rain 10-100 cloudy, rain 10-100 cloud, rain 23-100 cloud y, rain 23-100 cl
		cloudy, r.
REMARKS.	Twelve m.	
83		eloudy, rain elear eloudy eloudy, rain eloudy elear eloudy elear eloudy, rain eloudy, rain elear
	Sunrise	, rain 20-100 30-100 ; rain 48-100 frost, rain 26-100 frost.
	Sunset	southwest cloudy southwest cloudy southwest clear; southwest clear; northwest clear; northwest cloudy northwest cloudy southwest cloudy southwest cloudy southwest clear; northwest cloudy southwest clear; northwest clear; northwest clear; southwest clear; northwest clear; northwest clear; northwest clear;
WIND.	Twelve M.	southeast northwest northwest southwest southw
	Sunrise	southeast northwest northwest southwest southw
ZR.	Sunset	88888888888888888888888888888888888888
BAROMETER.	Twelve M.	88888888888888888888888888888888888888
BA	Sunrise	\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$
TER.	Sunset	884888486648844488844868486885848
MOM	Twelve M.	82222222222222222222222222222222222222
THE	Sunrise	**************************************
DATE, THERMOMETER.	April	86. -100047040000000000000000000000000000000

Meteorological Tables—Continued.	REMARKS.	Sunset Twelve M.	clear clear clear clear clear cloudy rain 2-100 cloudy clear cloudy, rain 12-100 clear clear cloudy, rain 12-100 clear clear n 13-100 clear cloudy
		Sunrise	clear cloudy rain 79-100. cloudy rain 79-100. clear cloudy clear cloudy rain 18-100 clear cloudy, rain 18-100
ABLES		Sunset	northwest clear southwest cloudy southwest cloudy northwest cloudy northwest cloudy northwest cloud clear southwest cloud northwest cloud southwest clear southwest clear southwest cloud southwest clear southwest clear southwest clear southwest clear southwest clear southwest southwest southwest southwest southwest southwest southwest southwest southwest
yargar T	WIND.	Twelve M.	aorthwest northwest clear  southwest southwest cloudy northwest southwest
ETEOROLO		Sunrise	northwesti southwest southwest northwest northwest northwest northwest northwest southwest southwest southwest southwest southwest southwest
Si I	1		sour north n
-	.H.	Sunset	\$3888888888888888888888888888888888888
7	ROMETER.	Sunset Twelve M.	83348488447778833488888444888488888
I	BAROMETER.		**************************************
<b>"</b>	gr.	Twelve M.	**************************************
	gr.	Twelve M.	\$\frac{2}{2}\$\$ \$\frac
		Twelve M. Sunrise	\$\frac{4}{2}\$\$ $ \$\frac{4}{2}\$\$ \$\frac{4}{2}\$\$\$ \$\frac{4}{2}\$\$\$ \$\f

Twelve M. 我们的现在分词 1999年,1999年,1999年,1999年,1999年,1999年,1999年,1999年,1999年,1999年,1999年,1999年,1999年,1999年,1999年,1999年,1999年,1999年,1999年,1999年,1999年,1999年,1999年,1999年,1999年,1999年,1999年,1999年,1999年,1999年,1999年,1999年,1999年,1999年,1999年,1999年,1999年,1999年,1999年,1999年,1999年,1999年,1999年,1999年,1999年,1999年,1999年,1999年,1999年,1999年,1999年,1999年,1999年,1999年,1999年,1999年,1999年,1999年,1999年,1999年,1999年,1999年,1999年,1999年,1999年,1999年,1999年,1999年,1999年,1999年,1999年,1999年,1999年,1999年,1999年,1999年,1999年,1999年,1999年,1999年,1999年,1999年,1999年,1999年,1999年,1999年,1999年,1999年,1999年,1999年,1999年,1999年,1999年,1999年,1999年,1999年,1999年,1999年,1999年,1999年,1999年,1999年,1999年,1999年,1999年,1999年,1999年,1999年,1999年,1999年,1999年,1999年,1999年,1999年,1999年,1999年,1999年,1999年,1999年,1999年,1999年,1999年,1999年,1999年,1999年,1999年,1999年,1999年,1999年,1999年,1999年,1999年,1999年,1999年,1999年,1999年,1999年,1999年,1999年,1999年,1999年,1999年,1999年,1999年,1999年,1999年,1999年,1999年,1999年,1999年,1999年,1999年,1999年,1999年,1999年,1999年,1999年,1999年,1999年,1999年,1999年,1999年,1999年,1999年,1999年,1999年,1999年,1999年,1999年,1999年,1999年,1999年,1999年,1999年,1999年,1999年,1999年,1999年,1999年,1999年,1999年,1999年,1999年,1999年,1999年,1999年,1999年,1999年,1999年,1999年,1999年,1999年,1999年,1999年,1999年,1999年,1999年,1999年,1999年,1999年,1999年,1999年,1999年,1999年,1999年,1999年,1999年,1999年,1999年,1999年,1999年,1999年,1999年,1999年,1999年,1999年,1999年,1999年,1999年,1999年,1999年,1999年,1999年,1999年,1999年,1999年,1999年,1999年,1999年,1999年,1999年,1999年,1999年,1999年,1999年,1999年,1999年,1999年,1999年,1999年,1999年,1999年,1999年,1999年,1999年,1999年,1999年,1999年,1999年,1999年,1999年,1999年,1999年,1999年,1999年,1999年,1999年,1999年,1999年,1999年,1999年,1999年,1999年,1999年,1999年,1999年,1999年,1999年,1999年,1999年,1999年,1999年,1999年,1999年,1999年,1999年,1999年,1999年,1999年,1999年,1999年,1999年,1999年,1999年,1999年,1999年,1999年,1999年,1999年,1999年,1999年,1999年,1999年,1999年,1999年,1999年,1999年,1999年,1999年,1999年,1999年,1999年,1999年,1999年,1999年,1999年,1999年,1999年,1999年,1999年,1999年,1999年,1999年,1999年,1999年,1999年,1999年,1999年,1999年,1999年,1999年,1999年,1999年,1999年,1999年,1999年,1999年,1999年,1999年,1999年,1999年,1999年,1999年,1999年,1999年,1999年,1999年,1999年,1999年,199 842886684868888846666666666848486 

	THERMOMETER.	BA	BAROMETER	SR.		WIND.				ж	REMARKS.	_	A CYCLLOCKE - I photo manufacture at through
	Sunset	Sunrise	Twelve m.	Sunset	Sunrise	Twelve m.	Sunset		Sunrise		Twelve m.		Sunset
1			3	8				Jongin		ologr		olear.	
<b>28</b> 3	83	38 38 38 38 38 38 38 38 38 38 38 38 38 3	35 42	88 48	southwest	northwes	Southwest clear	cloudy.		Clade		:	
	# 8	120	200	26 20 20 20	:	:	:	:		:		:	
	3 8	202	20 22	29 52	:	:	:	:		:		:	
	2	200	29 26	29 54	:	:	:	:		: <del>-</del>		:	
	2	29 52	20 52	29 52	:	:	:	:		:		:	
	æ	84 88	29 48	29 48	:	:	:	:		:		•	
	8	8	29 45	29 45	:	:	:	:		:		:	
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	2	85 84	% 89 89	29 45	:	:	:	: ,			: : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :	crondy.	
	8	88 88 88	20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 2	33 33 33 33 33 33	east	west	west	cloudy,	cloudy, rain 60-100	cloudy	: : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :		
	29	200	8 6 8 6 9 6	200	west	: :	: :	cloudy.	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	· Ploar			
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	± g	34	3 & 3 &	38	:	:	:	:		:		:	
	2.8	3	68	20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 2	:	:	:	:		:		:	
	2	000	000	84 68	;	:	:	:		:	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	:	
	4	29 42	99 42	30 43 66	:	:	:	:		:		:	
	2	20 42	25 48 84 84	29 48	:	:	:	:		:		:	
	8	20 20	20 20	200	:	:	:	:		: -		:	
	æ	29 48	20 53	29 52	:	:	:	:	•	:		:	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
	7	29 52	20 57	29 54	:	:	:	:		:		:	:::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::
	œ	2002	20 52	29 50	:	:	:	:		:		:	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
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	2	200	84.68	200	:	:	:	:		:		:	
	22	29 48	29 20	29 48	:	:	:	:		:		:	
	88	29 46	8 8	29 48	:	:	:	:		:		:	
	8	29 43	20 44	29 44	:	:	:	:	•	:		:	
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	2	00	9	-						:		:	

**51** 

OB Twelve M. at the state of th ##::::::::::: Twelve M ist and the second s *34244558844284888448584888* 58688658846546848884846846464685 555555446866464888888646865855 \$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$ 

DATE	DATE, THERMOMETER.	MOME	TER.	BA	BAROMETER.	ER.		WIND.			REM	REMARKS.		
October	Sunrise	Twelve M.	Sunset	Sunrise	Twelve M.	Sunset	Sunrise	Twelve M.	Sunset	Sunrise	Twelve M.			Sunset
1860	Ş	9	8	2	3									$\cdot$
1021	32	88	32	22 22 22 23 23 24 25	2 2 2 3 3 3 3	25 55 52 55 52 55	northwest west	west	southwest clear	clear	clear		clear	
ю 4	<b>4</b> %	<b>\$</b> 8	8%	88 82 83	88 84 84 84 84 84 84 84 84 84 84 84 84 8	86 84 84 84	: ;	southwest	southeast	southwest southeast cloudy, light showers	a. cloudy		cloudy	:
*	88	8	328	\$ 5	\$ 8	8 8 4 8	southeast	southeast southeast	southwest	southwest cloudy, rain 1-100	•		clear	
φŧ	83	8	8	29 40	8	88 8	southwest	asomunos:	: :	2-100		:	cloudy, rain 2-100	n 2-10
- 0	23	33	81	889	88 84 84 84	29 43	:	:	:	:	cloudy	:	cloudy	:
0 6	85	88	88	\$ 5 \$ 5	85 5 85 7	88 88 88	:	northwest	northwest northwest		clear			
2	38	38	38	88	2002	8 8 8 8	::	: :	: :	foggy.			crear.	
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33,5	8	2	8	29 20	29 52	20 22	northwest	northwest	:		:		:	
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91	38	28	38	8 8 8 8	8 8 8 2 8 2	33 33 33 33 33	west	West	:		:		::	
12	3 2	?£	38	8 8 8 2 7 2 7 2	200		: .	:	:	:	:		::	
22	28	8	3	200	200	8 8 8 8	northwesteast	east	southwest	:	cloudy		::	
91	7	200	18	38	96	000	Southwest		northwest	:	clear		:	
8	2	8	8	29 48	29 48	5 S	acuthoset	Southerst	southeast cloudy		cloudy		cloudy, rair	1 4 10
<b>5</b>	\$	8	8	29 56	29 58	29 58	200000000000000000000000000000000000000	:	oo uth week	cloudy, ram 5-100	cloudy, rain 13-10	0	::	40-100
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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

## COMMISSIONER

FOR TH

Protection of Emigrants to California.

NEW YORK, DEC. 1860.

CHAS. B. BOTTS.....STATE PRINTER.

## ANNUAL REPORT.

Office of Commissioner for Protection of Emigrants to Cal. No. 114 Warren Street, New York, Dec. 1860.

To the Hon. Johnson Price, Secretary of State, Sacramento City:

Sin:—On the twentieth of April, eighteen hundred and sixty, I had the honor to receive from his Excellency John G. Downey, Governor of the State of California, a commission, authorizing me to reside at the city of New York, and discharge the duties required under an act entitled An Act to afford Protection to Emigrants to California, approved March fifteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty.

Although the Legislature had, for some reason, refused to allow any compensation, either by an appropriation, or by fees; to be incorporated in the act, yet the evils that the bill sought to remove were of such a flagrant character, and had for years defied all the courts and their processes in this city, that I determined to accept the position, feeling impressed with the belief that if, through my efforts, these daily frauds upon unsuspecting emigrants could be broken up, that the State of California, with her accustomed liberality, would not hesitate to make an appropriation by which I could, in some way, be recompensed for my labors and the necessary expenditures that the strict discharge of the duties of my office entailed. office entailed.

#### LOCATION OF AN OFFICE.

As these frauds were always negociated and concluded in the neighborhood of the Steamship Companies' offices, and to be of any service to the victimized, it was desirable to be as near those corporations as possible, I was compelled, after experiencing considerable annoyance, to locate my office at No. 114 Warren Street, a few doors from the Steamship Companies' offices, for which premises I am compelled to pay a yearly rent of two hundred and fifty dollars. I next caused large posters to be printed, informing all parties bound to California of the existence of my office, and warned them against "hotel sharks," in alliance with "bogus ticket offices," "runners," "hackmen," etc. offering, at the same time, my services gratuitous to procure them their tickets and secure to them safe and proper transport to California.



These placards I caused to be distributed throughout the district in which these rascals carry on their nefarious calling; and likewise, had them placed in conspicuous places in all the hotels and railroad stations. In some of these places they were allowed to remain; but at the others, I regretted to learn they were shortly afterwards destroyed, undoubtedly by those whose object it was to assist in the perpetuation of the fraud upon emigrants.

#### BOGUS TICKET OFFICES.

Upon my assuming the duties of my office, the following named parties were engaged in the "ticket swindle business," in the various "bogus ticket offices" that infest the First Ward in this city. These offices were in full blast, enticing the unwary by their signs, flaming hand bills, and other improper appliances; and such offices, through their principals and agents, represented to the community, and strangers more particularly, as the only genuine offices for the sale and purchase of tickets:

Isiah Selover	No. 121 Cedar Street.
Stephen Gordon	No. 146 Liberty StreetNo. 109 West Street.
Charles Gilmore	No. 109 West Street.
Patrick Duffy	No. 109 West Street. No. 109 West Street.
Greene & Diggle	No. 11 Battery PlaceNo. 129 Canal Street.
James E. Enright	No. 129 Canal Street.
John E. Enright	No. 157 Cedar Street. No. 157 Cedar Street.
Wm. Enright	No. 157 Cedar Street. No. 157 Cedar Street.
James Levey	No. 157 Cedar Street. No. 157 Cedar Street.
John Hughes	No. 157 Cedar Street. No. 157 Cedar Street.
G	No. 157 Cedar Street.

Runners for the above, and "hangers-on" around Steamship Offices.

John Ross, Chas. R. Roberts, Isaac Hamilton, John Gilbert, Henry D. Smithhurst, William Basch, Sabine Josephs.

Forming together a gang of desperate rascals that defy the world to produce their equals. Most of these men have served terms in the various penitentiaries in the United States, on sundry charges of murder, arson, rape, and larceny. Some have had the benefit of executive elemency; others have served out their full terms. One man, Steve Gordon, is said to have served as cabin boy with the famous pirates, Gibbs and Wansley and as he is said to be nearly sixty years of age, it is easy to conjecture how bold such a long career of crime should have made him.

These places had been in such successful operation for years previously, and so bold and insolent had their proprietors and their employés become, that when cases were brought to the notice of the proper police sutherities, they invariably advised the sufferers to discontinue their complaints, as nothing but delay and the risk of personal violence would result from their prosecutions. Proprietors of certain boarding-houses and hotels of a fourth-rate character, in obscure portions of the city,

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where the unwary emigrants were entitled by runners, were interested with these rascals in shielding them from the rage of their victims, and the operation of the laws they had violated. It was necessary to strike this evil at the root, and at the risk of personal violence, I made an affidavit against the above named parties, under section second of an act entitled An Act to prevent Frauds in the sale of Tickets upon Steamboats, etc. etc., passed at the last session of the Legislature of the State of New York, which declares all places, of the character alluded to, as "Disorderly Houses."

Warrants were issued by Justice Osborne, the sitting Magistrate at the "Tombs," for the apprehension of the parties complained of, and with the assistance of Captain Hartt, of the Metropolitan Police, I succeeded, on the nineteenth of May, the evening previous to the departure of the steamer, in arresting these rascals, and immediately had them conveyed before Justice Osborne, the Committing Magistrate. Difficulties that I had not anticipated now really commenced. The parties complained of, upon being brought before the Police Justice, that functionary immediately discharged them upon their own recognizances, to appear "when wanted." Some considerable time having elapsed without the Magistrate having notified those charged with the offense that "they were wanted." I waited upon him and insisted that the complaints should be set down for hearing at an early day, in order that the papers might go properly before the Grand Jury then in session, and the parties indited by that body. After considerable delay, a day was finally fixed, but the Magistrate took that occasion to inform me that he could not, and furthermore, would not, proceed in the examination of the parties charged, unless I appeared by counsel. This cool announcement took me quite by surprise. I was prepared to witness a certain indifference on the part of the Magistrate, but I must confess, the expression of this determination in the presence of the accused, somewhat staggered me; however, in order the presence of the accused, somewnat staggered me; nowever, in order that there should not be any delay, I at once called upon the District Attorney, Nelson J. Waterbury, Esq. and informing him of Justice (?) Osborne's decision, and requested his co-operation, but to my regret he informed me, that although the Magistrate's determination was at variance with all former precedents, yet, it was not yet before him, and unless the Justice should see fit to send the case to the Grand Jury, he could have nothing to do with it.

Knowing the importance of success in this my first effort, and annoyed at the hostility with which I was met at every turn, by those whose duty it was to prosecute, I waited upon Mr. John K. Hackett, formerly of California, but now an influential member of the New York bar, and after stating my difficulties, he, at personal sacrifice, consented to appear for me, thus virtually compelling the people of the State of California to become public prosecutors for the people of the State of New York. I then, in company with Mr. Hackett, immediately waited upon Justice Osborne, and demanded that a day be fixed for the hearing, and after compelling us to submit to some petty annoyance, he graciously fixed a day some two weeks ahead from that date.

Feeling determined to meet this matter at every point, I caused two or three parties who had been swindled to a small extent in one of these dens, to remain over one steamer and give their evidence, and secured the necessary transfer of their tickets. The day for our hearing having arrived, the Magistrate again adjourned it, on the ground of sickness and consequent inability to attend. After several adjournments on similar causes, it was finally sent to Yorkville—an out-of-town district of the Me-

tropolitan Police. My witnesses, from necessity, were compelled to proceed on their voyage, and my counsel informing me that it was useless to follow up the matter while it was in the hands of the Magistrate that issued the warrants, I allowed the suit to drop, but not before I had secured from a majority of those complained of, an affidavit setting forth that they would immediately discontinue their unlawful calling. I have been thus particular in calling your attention to the action of the Police been thus particular in calling your attention to the action of the Police Magistrate in this case, merely to show you how disinclined the authorities are to punish this peculiar and nefarious business.

From among the very many cases that have received my attention and services from time to time since the appointment of this commission, I have selected a few that possess peculiar histories, but for a detailed report, embracing a list of all the parties that have been benefited through this commission, I have the honor to refer you to the annexed list, embracing the services of the services and destination.

ing their names, ages, sex, nativity, and destination. There are hundreds of others, however, that the public never hear of. Some of the better class of travelers are often among the list of victims, but the fear of being held up to the world as a "green 'un," generally deters them from making any complaints. Again, others who have purchased their tickets of these rascals, the majority of them helpless females, finding that they have been robbed of their all, prefer to seek for some situation at service, or, perhaps, embrace a worse fate, rather than run the risk of being incarcerated as a witness in the "House for the De-

My attention and assistance was next called to the case of

## REV. JOHN JAMES.

This person, with his family, consisting of the following: Rev. John James, aged forty-six; Margaret James, aged twenty-six; William S. James, aged sixteen; John W. James, aged five; Tryposa James, aged three; infant child six months, arrived in this city from Missouri enroute for Ione City, California, on the twenty-eighth day of April, eighteen hundred and sixty, and were met at the Philadelphia R. R. Depot by a hackman who conveyed them to a notorious boarding-house on Cedar Street, known to the police authorities as "Enrights," at which place James and his family remained until the morning of the twenty-ninth, when he was taken from thence to No. 109 West Street, a "bogus ticket office," where he purchased from one Charles Gilmore three and threequarter (what he supposed to be) "Second Cabin Tickets," but what really were "Steerage Tickets," for which James paid the sum of six hundred and twenty-five dollars, their real value, however, being but three hundred and seventy-five, James consequently being robbed of two hundred and fifty-five dollars.

The victim, upon discovering that he had been swindled, presented himself at my office and solicited my assistance. Having learned his story, I requested my counsel, Mr. Hackett, to carefully prepare the necessary affidavits, which were duly sworn to by Mr. James, and on the following day I succeeded in arresting the parties charged, who were well known to the police authorities as Charles Gilmore and Patrick Duffy, the

proprietors of the said bogus ticket office.

They were both brought before Justice Welsh, at the Toombs, and having, under the advice of their counsel, waived any examination, were held to bail to the amount of one thousand dollars each. The necessary papers were sent to the Grand Jury, at that time in session, but before the

plaintiff could be subpensed to attend on that body, he compromised the suit for the sum of eight hundred dollars, and fled to the State of New Jersey. Although a strict watch was kept for him by detectives, at the ferries and other places, he, however, finally managed to secrete himself on the Northern Light, and sailed for California May fifth, eighteen hundred and sixty.

This case being the first one before the courts, under the new law for

the suppression of ticket swindling, it created considerable interest; and conviction and punishment would most certainly have ensued had not the complainant compromised the matter upon his own account.
On the second of June, eighteen hundred and sixty, one

#### WILLIAM KELLY,

Of Hamilton County, State of New York, was enticed into a bogus office, of which one Daniel Brophy and others are proprietors, located at No. 146 Liberty Street. Arriving at a late hour in the night, he was informed by Brophy that he could not give him his tickets that evening, as they had closed for the night, but that if he wanted to go out in the ship, he must deposit the sum of twenty five dollars, on account of his passage money, then and there, and agree to pay the balance on the following morning when he received his tickets. It is needless to inform you that on the following morning, when Kelly went to pay the balance of his passage money, he found Mr. Brophy's office (?) closed. Mr. Kelly presented himself at this office, and made the necessary complaint. Brophy was at once arrested; but Mr. Kelly, finding that he would be compelled to remain over one steamer, positively refused to proceed any further in the prosecution, and, finally, sailed in the Northern Light, June fifth, eighteen hundred and sixty. Brophy was consequently discharged.

### PETER HARMON.

Of Cincinnati, Ohio, was the next victim. His case is somewhat similar to the above. He was taken to Selover's place, No. 121 Cedar Street, where he was assured that he was in the only true office for the purchase and sale of tickets to California. He was requested to pay the sum of twenty-five dollars on account, and when he called the following morning to pay the difference, as per agreement, he found the place closed; made his complaint at the office; and I compelled him to remain over until the sailing of the North Star June twentieth. I then caused the arrest of several parties who were known to frequent the place; but upon being brought face to face with Harmon, he could not, or, perhaps, would not, recognize any of them as the parties to whom he had paid his money. From one of them, however, whom I had every reason to suspect was the guilty party, although the complainant could not recognize him, I compelled the restoration of the sum of twenty-five dollars, and Harmon Salied on the North Star, June twentieth, eighteen hundred and sixty.

The case of

### MRS. ELMIRA F. CHOATE AND INFANT,

Of Bedford, Massachusetts, next claimed my attention. Mrs. Choate was on her way to join her husband in San Francisco, in feeble health, and had provided herself with sufficient means to go out in the second cabin. To insure her safe departure, she requested her brother, James M. Pushee. to accompany her to this city, and procure her the proper tickets. Pushee, upon his arrival in this city was met at the steamboat landing by the noto-

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rious James Enright, who induced him and his sister, Mrs. Choate, with her child, to proceed to his hotel in Cedar Street. From thence they were taken to the office of one Steve Gordon, who represented himself as the Agent of the Vanderbilt line of steamers, and succeeded in palming off upon Mr. Pushee tickets which he represented as second cabin, and for which he paid the sum of two hundred and eight dollars; but which subsequently proved to be steerage tickets, worth only one hundred and twenty-five dollars, the regular price charged by the steamship company, thus having been defrauded out of the sum of eighty-three dollars.

Upon going through the steerage of the North Star, on the morning of her contemplated departure, I discovered Mrs. Choate, with her child, in

deep distress, and from her learned the above facts. Obtaining the address of her brother, Mr. Pushee, who had purchased the tickets of Gordon, I succeeded in bringing him on to this city from his home in Massachusetts, to make the necessary complaint. The affidavits were duly made; Gordon and Enright both arrested upon the charge, and identified by Mr. Pushee as the parties who had jointly sold him his sister's tickets. Gordon and Enright both waived any examination of the charges preferred,

and gave bail in the sum of one thousand dollars each.

In view of the fact that in most all previous complaints, the complain ants, for some reason, either refused to go on with the prosecution, or had been bought off by some unknown agency at a moment when the cases were about to be tried and disposed of, and the parties complained of likely to be convicted, I requested Justice Welsh to require Mr. Pushee to give the necessary bonds to insure his prompt attendance when required to testify, as he was a non-resident of this State, and the Magistrate reluctantly committed him to the House for the Detention of Witnesses. Such a harsh course of procedure was only justified, in my view, by the necessities of the case, as with this man's testimony we could secure the conviction of both Enright and Gordon, and without it we would wholly fail; and, recollecting the case of the Rev. John James, no other alternative was left. The papers were immediately sent to the Grand Jury, which body, the next day, indicted both Stephen Gordon and James Enright, in conformity with an act passed at the last session of the Legislature of this State, entitled An Act to prevent Frauds in the Sale of Tickets upon

Steamboats, Steamships, and other Vessels.

The case was set down by the District Attorney for trial at the July Term of the Oyer and Terminer, but owing to the absence of Mr. D. B. Allen, the Agent of the Atlantic and Pacific Steamship Company, who was a very material witness, the case was allowed to go over for the October Term. On the fifteenth day of October the case was moved on by the District Attorney, and Stephen Gordon was tried and convicted. On the day following James Enright was tried, and also found guilty.

His Honor, Judge Gould, on the twenty-second day of the same month, proceeded to pass sentence:

He said that the offense for which the prisoners had been convicted had only recently been within the pale of the law, though it had always been the vilest of vile abuses. It was indeed an enormity that led men to rob the hepless and unprotected. In this case, the victim of their machinations was an unprotected woman, with a helpless boy of four years of age, whose means to prosecute a long and tedious voyage in comparative comfort had been taken from her. This system of living by dishonest acts, instead of honest labor, should be discouraged. For his part, he always viewed such species of idleness with indignation and contempt. In the case of Gordon, he should take the circumstances stated by his counsel

somewhat into account. The sentence of Gordon would be one year's imprisonment in the penitentiary; that of Enright would be imprison-

ment at Sing Sing with hard labor for two years.

The conviction of the above parties has caused considerable stir among certain politicians, and men of their own class from the reason of their adroitness and management of primary election matters. In the First adroitness and management of primary election matters. In the First Ward of this city, the district in which they resided, so powerful had been their organization that they defied the public authorities. His Honor, Mayor Wood, of this city recently appointed one of these worthies to a lucrative position, but the expression of public opinion was so strong against this outrage that the incumbent, no doubt at the solicitation of his superiors, was forced to resign, even at a moment when yet another brother, John E. Enright, was a candidate for Aldermanic honors at the hands of the citizens of the First Ward. I merely allude to these at the hands of the citizens of the First Ward. I merely allude to these facts to show that Californians, and there are hundreds in your midst, who have been but the too easy victims of these men, should heartily rejoice over the conviction and punishment of these two men, the most desperate of their class, in the face of the powerful influences which have n used to obtain their acquittal.

The next case claiming my protection and assistance was that of

#### MRS. ELLEN WILLIAMS AND INFANT,

Of Western New York, on her way to join her husband in San Francisco. She arrived in New York June nineteenth. Mrs. Williams had been directed by her friends to proceed to the Astor House in this city, where she would be instructed as to the proper place to secure her tickets.

Upon leaving the steamboat to proceed to the above mentioned hotel, she imprudently mentioned that she was on her way to California; from that moment she engaged the especial attention of a rascal owning the name of Sabine Joseph, alias Portuguese Joe, who informed her that he knew the Agent of the Steamship Company, and that the steamer was very crowded, and that unless she purchased her tickets at once she would not be enabled to secure a passage. Leaving her child at the hotel she allowed herself to be conducted to No. 127 Cedar Street, where she met a confederate of Portuguese Joe, one William Bash, alias Frenchy, who sold her steerage tickets for herself and child, entitling them to passage on the Steamer North Star, then about to depart, overcharging some eighty-five dollars.

I found her, like Mrs. Choate, in deep distress on board of the steamer, in the steerage, and prevailed upon her to remain over and prosecute the suit against these parties, assuring her that I would have her ticket transferred for any of the steamers, when she should be ready to depart. She finally consented, and made the necessary complaint; but before I could effect an arrest of the parties complained of, they fled to Jersey City, and from thence to Pennsylvania. It being evident that they could not be secured upless at a considerable arrest of the parties be secured, unless at a considerable expense for the necessary requisitions, etc. which I was not in a position to disburse—no appropriation having been made for that, or any other purpose, in the act creating my office, Mrs. Williams, at this moment, informed me that she was entirely destitute of means to procure her daily wants. Upon my stating these facts to the District Attorney, her complaint was allowed to be withdrawn, and I had her tightets transferred to the steamer North Star leaving here Internal to the Internal to the Internal to the Internal to I had her tickets transferred to the steamer North Star, leaving here July twenty-first, upon which vessel she departed.

Her complaint had the effect of keeping these parties out of this city

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for six months afterwards, they supposing that she had been detained a witness, in the House for Detention of Witnesses.

The continual complaints against these parties, together with the conviction of Gordon and Enright, finally compelled them to abandon the professed sale of tickets, and try what they termed a "new dodge," which was brought to my knowledge in the case of

### ANDREW DERRICK,

Who arrived in this city on Sunday evening, November eighteenth, with his family, consisting of his wife and six children, from East Tennessee. He was enticed by a runner, into a boarding-house, situated on the corner of Liberty and Greenwich streets, and thence was taken to the notorious Selover's place, 121 Cedar Street, where he was induced to pay the said Selover the sum of one thousand one hundred dollars, on account of passage for himself and family. After having counted out the above amount, Selover deliberately deducted the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars, and informed Mr. Derrick that that amount was required to procure for himself and family an "outfit," and doctor's fees in advance, should he require his services on the voyage, and that with the balance of the money he must proceed to his partner's office, (referring to the Agent of the Steamship Company,) and obtain the necessary tickets, as his duties ended when he had secured the price of his "outfit." Accordingly, he called up one of his crew, one Jeremiah Lane, and instructed him to convey Mr. Derrick to the proper office for his tickets, and return with him on the following morning, for his "outfits." It is quite unnecessary to say here, that immediately upon the departure of Derrick, Selover fled to Jersey City, while his aids removed the signs from the building, and closed the doors.

I met Mr. Derrick on his way to the regular office, and knowing from his appearance that he was a California-bound passenger, I stopped him, and upon questioning closely, ascertained the above particulars. When I informed him that he had been robbed, his grief was intense. I informed him that there was a possibility of recovering the amount he had lost, if he would make the necessary complaint at this office. When on the way to his hotel, he was met by an outside party, who informed him that, if he made any complaint, he, together with his large family, would be locked up all winter in the House of Detention, etc. This so startled him that, when I next met him, he, in the most positive terms, refused to proceed any further; and finally sailed on the steamer North Star, leaving here on the twenty-first of November.

### ACTION OF THE STEAMSHIP COMPANIES.

It is very apparent to parties who, from business, or other causes, have been compelled to visit the offices of the steamship companies, to fail to observe that they are, to a certain extent, mainly responsible for this great wrong inflicted upon the California traveling public. That they should still continue to sell tickets to these rascals, in the face of all our remonstrances, and the recent conviction of Gordon and Enright, knowing that the same are to be used to defraud unsuspecting people, is a matter that the California people should seriously reflect upon. Innumerable cases have been brought to my notice, where the fraud has been traced directly to the Ticket Clerk in their employ, but his actions have

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always been covered with such extreme caution and cunning, as to securely baffle all law and judicial authority.

To guard against this outrageous species of rascality, and to compel the steamship companies to employ for their servants, other than those that are leagued with runners and speculators. I would respectfully suggest that the honorable Legislature amend the present act, under which the Commissioner is called upon to act, by the passage of certain amendments that would compel the Captains, officers, owners, or agents, of each and every vessel engaged, in whole or in part, in the transportation of passengers and freight from the ports of Panama, Republic of New Grenada and San Juan del Sud, and Realejo, Nicaragua, and any and all other ports on the Pacific, bound to the port of San Francisco, and which said passengers and freight have embarked and shipped at the port of New York, and who shall have purchased or procured tickets, or bills of lading, entitling them, or any of them, to a passage, or carriage of freight, shall be liable to pay, and shall pay, the sum of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ dollars, for each and every such passenger and article of freight landed at the port of San Francisco, unless there shall appear upon each and every ticket, birth, or passenger, lists, and manifests of cargo, and, also, bills of lading issued to such passengers and shippers at this port, the signature and seal of the Commissioner, and the above named penalty, to be sued for and recovered, in any court of competent jurisdiction, by the Superintendent of Immigration at San Francisco, and the amount, when collected, may be paid into the State Treasury for the benefit of any charitable or State purpose, deemed most proper by that honorable body.

purpose, deemed most proper by that honorable body.

By imposing a penalty of this kind, a sure and permanent check would be given to the insolence of the steamship people here, and likewise prove to be the only sure means of depriving their authorized agents of their power to fleece a too-confiding public.

It is well known to the Superintendent of Immigration at San Francisco, W. H. Harvey, Esq. that the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, upon the arrival of each of their steamers, are in the habit of robbing the State authorities of large sums of money by false and frandulent returns of the number of alien passengers; and, as an evidence of the outrageous manner the State's interests are treated by these people, I would merely relate that about the first of September last, at the request of Major Harvey, I forwarded to him a list of foreigners who had just landed from foreign ships in this harbor and had availed themselves of my services to procure for them the proper and genuine tickets for the California steamer Ariel. The list embraced over some sixteen names. And at a subsequent mail he informed me that the Mail Company had returned to him a list containing only the names of six aliens, when in all probability there were over one hundred on board, including the sixteen that I had procured passage for. It is fair to presume that from eighty to eighty-five is a fair average for each steamship in the trade; and as there are three sailing every month it is easy to conjecture the amount that the State has for a long time been defrauded of by this monopoly.

By the passage of an amendment similar to the one I have referred to above, such fraudulent returns can effectually be checked, as by requiring each certificate of passage to be registered, the Commissioner would be enabled to ascertain whether the purchaser was a citizen of the United States or an alien; and still further, whether he was a real passenger or a bogus ticket vender. His report could then be made up and forwarded to the Superintendent by every steamer, and should the Steamship Company's way-bill and freight list not agree, why he has his remedy.

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By checking the bills of lading and manifests of all the sailing vessels that leave this port for San Francisco, the Commissioner would be enabled to furnish the State with a correct statistical report of all her imports by this route.

Should it be the pleasure of the Legislature to encourage the contin-uance of this commission by the passage of an appropriation to meet the necessary expenses that the sacrifice of time and labor entail, I would most respectfully suggest that the aid of the State Agricultural and other societies be invoked in order to keep this office constantly supplied with their reports and documents tending to show what great resources our State offers to industrious and enterprising people.

In fact a portion of the great tide of European immigration might be

turned in favor of California, if the State would but offer some encouragement to this class of settlers. It was but last winter that the State of Iowa, feeling the importance of securing a portion of this travel, passed an act directing Lieut. Governor Rush, of that State, to proceed to New York City, and reside there, in order to afford such information and protection to this class of immigrants as would insure their emigration to that State.

The State of Minnesota has an Agent here for similar purposes. The State of Ohio originally passed a similar act, but of late years the agency has become more of a financial one, its Commissioner, Mr. Briggs,

paying the State debt, etc. etc. etc.

It is impossible to describe how ridiculously ignorant, even at this late day, the people in the Eastern and in fact in Western New York, States, are, with reference to California. I have been inundated with letters from farming people, inquiring "What lands can be purchased for?"
"What kind of grain is raised?" "Whether the State affords protection to settlers from Indian attacks?" "Does it rain all the year round?" etc.

If any inducement could be held out to the Germans, I am convinced that we could secure a good share of them, as they are mostly all tillers of the soil, and invariably bring money with them to purchase lands. The advantage of such a class of settlers, who would make California

their future home, can easily be appreciated.

The most of this class of travel is at present secured for the States of Iowa and Minnesota, through Agents appointed by these States, to reside in this city. To reach these States, it costs the emigrant nearly seventyfive dollars, while but one hundred dollars is charged to take them to California. I respectfully beg to call the attention of the Legislature to

this fact, and earnestly entreat that something may be done.

I would further report, that in the various complaints and judicial proceedings that are enumerated in this report, I have been materially assisted by the professional services of John K. Hackett, Esq. Counselorat-Law, of this city, formerly of San Francisco, California, who has very promptly and cheerfully rendered me his aid whenever invoked, and without which, I could not have succeeded as I have. I have received no aid whatever, in the various prosecutions I have set on foot, although asking it from the executive law officers of the city.

In conclusion, as an evidence of the usefulness of this commission, and

the necessity for its encouragement and continuance, I beg to call your attention to the following letter from Captain J. W. Hartt, of the Twenty-Sixth Precinct, Metropolitan Police. Captain Hartt, from his well known, determined, and fearless nature, had the honor of being selected by the Board of Metropolitan Police Commissioners, from among all the Cap-

tains in the department, to endeavor to put in force their instructions relative to the suppression of ticket swindling, and to him I am much indebted for the many prompt arrests that have been made from time to time by his "squad," at my request.

> METROPOLITAN POLICE DISTRICT, PRECINCT No. 26, New York, December 3, 1860.

To CHARLES DICKINSON, Esq.

Commissioner for Protection of California Emigrants:

MY DEAR SIR:—Having learned that you are about to make an annual report to your Legislature, in relation to the establishment of your bureau for the protection of emigrants to California, I cannot allow the occasion to pass without expressing to you my sincere and warmest thanks for your labor and hearty co-operation, in crushing this horrible species of crime ticket swindling. that has, for such a long time, disgraced our city. Previous to your arrival, I had made this matter a speciality, but, in my efforts to bring these swindlers to justice, I almost invariably met with an opposition that succeeded in crushing my efforts; but since you have been here, clothed with the authority of your State, we have pushed this matter to the wall, and obtained the conviction of Gordon and Enright, and, lastly, of Smithhurst, all of whom are of the most notorious character (of that class of men), having grown fat and bold in crime. They have gone to learn, by their own experience, "that the way of the transgressor is hard." This, too, sir, has been done in the face of an opposition from parties of whom we had a just right to expect better things; and I may say, further, that I take great pleasure in bearing testimony to your zeal and efficiency, and that, but for which, those crying evils might still have

stalked, unrevenged, among us.
But, sir, a brighter day has dawned upon us, the future of which seems

full of hope, and promises more fair.

The State of California has every reason to rejoice at the success of its protective agency in this city, the benefits of which the future alone can reveal. The tears and sorrows of the friendless and forsaken, of those who have no helper, but were ready to perish, will ever bear witness in

I might say more; to say less would do you injustice.

I remain, Sir, very respectfully, yours,

J. W. HART, Capt. of Police, 26th Precinct, City Hall.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

C. DICKINSON, Commissioner.



APPENDIX.

### APPENDIX.

### LIST OF PERSONS BENEFITED BY THE COMMISSIONER.

### Steamer "Ariel," New York, April 20, 1860.

Date.	Name,	Age.	Sex.	Nativity.	Destination.
April 20	Ellen Shenan	20	Female.	Ireland	Sailor's Diggings
_	Margaret Adams	24		••	••
	Margaret J. James	46 3	••	United States	
	Tryphosa James	3			••
	Infant				••
	Rev. John James	46	Male	••	••
	William 8. James	16		<b>··</b>	••
	John W. James	5		••	
	John Q. Smith	26		<b>··</b>	San Francisco
).i	James Corley	19	• • •	Ireland	••
	John Pattee	21		Canada	1
	Hugh Park			••	
Te	Isadore Junot	38	1	France	Downieville
	Peter Taft	33		Denmark	Tuolumne County.
	Andrew Hansen	34	••	Switzerland	

### Steamer "Northern Light," New York, May 5, 1860.

April 30 C. D. Doubleday	23	Male .	. United States	Weaverville
May 1. E. Wood	40		} ••	San Francisco
G. B. Wood	28	1	••	•
W. P. Young	29	1	••	••
C. W. Wilson	40		1	1
Gottlieb Lichtban	40 28 29 40 <b>26</b> 21	1	Germany	Weaverville
Joseph Lichtban	21	1		••
Henry Whitesall	58		United States	
John Ormrod	25 27		••	Sonoma County
Peter Ehlinger	. 27	1		Sierra County
Jacob Bash	22	1	••	San Francisco
John Briton	22 32 51	1		
J. Markey	32		Ireland	
Thomas Robinson	51		England	Nevada County
Thomas Robinson, Jr	17	1	United States	

Steamer "North Star," New York, May 20, 1860.

Date.	Name.	Age.	Sex.	Nativity.	Destination
	John Otto. George Wiley. Thomas Quinn. John McGin. Ann McGin. James Gibson. James Morton. James Morton. Jane Morton. Jane Morton. Jane Morton. Jane Morton. Jane Morton. John Morton, (infant). Jarah Morton. Joseph Gordon. Diveria Gordon. Diveria Gordon. Jiveria Gordon. J	34 25 25 25 25 10 mos. 28 28 3 2 21 30 23 20 20 20 26	Female. Male Female. Male Female. Male Female. Male	United States	Stockton San Francisco La Grange Stanislaus County

### Steamer "Northern Light," New York, June 5, 1860.

Mary Ann Goodsman Charles Henry Lane Aug. B. Lane William Kelly Peter Hannon	23	Female	United States	San Francisco
	1	, ,	1	

### Steamer "North Star," New York, June 20, 1860.

A. A. Clough Elma Clough Charlotte Smith Thomas Kinnucan Elmirs F. Choate and inf't Ellen Williams and infant David Schultz	26 24 37	Male Female.	United States England Ireland United States	::
-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	----------------	-----------------	------------------------------------------------------	----

### 19

### Steamer "Northern Light," New York, July 11, 1860.

Date.	Name.	Age.	Sex.	Nativity.	Destination.
	Mary Ann Cleray. Benj. Leiya. Emma Leiya. Francisco Leiya, Hennon Brawzen. Julius Fromhein	25 25	Male Female. Male	United States Switzerland. England Switzerland. Germany	San Francisco

### Steamer "Ariel," New York, August 1, 1860.

John Schwien Margaret Englebright Miles Moore Charles D. Buck P. Brand Godefrey Jewell Christian Supp	21 20 30 24	Female. Male	Switzerland. Germany United States Ireland England Germany	El Dorado County. Sacramento County San Francisco Co
Mary Hahn and Child	30	Female.	••	••

### Steamer "Northern Light," New York, August 11, 1860.

William Thompson	25		Scotland	
S. Mackintosh William Jamaison		::	Canada	••

### Steamer "North Star," New York, August 21, 1860.

Philip Dolan	28		IrelandPrussia	
--------------	----	--	----------------	--

### Steamer "Ariel," New York, September 1, 1860.

ng. 27.	Achile Bouchard	32	Male	Canada	Little York
	John G. Beck	31 32	1	Germany	San Francisco
	Elizabeth Beck	32	Female.	1	••
	Philip Radeliff	35	Male	England	Grass Valley
	Mrs. Radcliff and 2 child'n	40	Female.	•••	
	James Stewart	22	Male	United States	San Francisco
	C. S. McIntyre	23	••	United States	••
	Royal P. Rice			••	••
	Terance Wiley	21	1	Ireland	
	M. Lawrence			Portugal	ļ



90

Date.	Name.	Age.	Sex.	Nativity.	Destination.
	Antonio François Manuel José	30 22	Male	Portngal	San Francisco
	Francis Silver François Antoine	23	::	' ::	::
	Abraham Hess	22	::	Poland	
	Peter Higgins	27 27	:-	IrelandPrussia	Petaluma

### Steamer "North Star," New York, November 21, 1860.

	drew Derricklis Derrick	62 59	Male	Sacramento City	East Tennessee	•
	wton Derrick		Male			
Jas	per Derrick	22	••	••	••	
Jul	lia Derrick	21	Female.	••	1	
Sur	mmerfield Derrick	21	Male	••		
Cat	tharine Derrick	18	Female.			
Jas	. Morris Derrick	16	Male			
Ro	bert Rattler	24	1			
	eben Amidou		1	San Francisco	Michigan	
Ma	rtha Empey	27	Female.	Marysville		
Wi	lle Empey	5	Male		:	
1 -						

### Steamer "Northern Light," New York, December 11, 1860.

Benj. F. Gray George W. Gray	20	••	Illinois	San Francisco
Marrietta Gray	52	Female.	••	••

REPORT OF SENATE COMMITTEE

ON THE

MILITIA OF CALIFORNIA,

AND THE

Qr. Master and Adj. General's Office.

CHAS. T. BOTTS.....STATE PRINTER.



### REPORT.

Mr. President:-Your committee to whom was referred the duties of ascertaining the condition of the militia of this State, number of companies organized, officers commissioned, number of militia, and condition of State arms, etc. under a resolution passed by the Senate, February twen-

State arms, etc. under a resolution passed by the Senate, February twentieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, have performed the duties enjoined, and have the honor to submit the following report:

Upon assuming the duties directed by the resolution, we did not find upon the records of the Quartermaster and Adjutant-General's Department, all the information that appeared to us to be requisite to a practical knowledge of the actual condition of the military force of the State, in respect to its numbers, equipment, or efficiency. As this knowledge was indispensable to a proper and correct report under your resolution, we endeavored to obtain the same by publishing a notice, of which a copy may be found in the appendix to this report, (marked A.) requesting the commanders of military companies in the various counties of the State, to forward to Sacramento a statement of the present condition, etc. of the companies under their command. We also addressed the County Clerks of the various counties upon the subject, requesting any information they might be able to give, relating to military organizations within their respective counties.

pective counties.

The information we have thus obtained has more than met our anticipations, and it is gratifying to state that the response to our request has been so general, that we are enabled to present in this report a pretty correct history, as well as the present condition, of the militia of California.

The information derived in pursuance of the request referred to, has been made available by being incorporated with the information obtained from papers on file in the office of the Quartermaster and Adjutant-Gen-

Commanders of several of the military companies of the State have given us all the knowledge contained in this report respecting their companies, their organization and present condition, as there was nothing on file in the proper office. As to the condition and whereabouts of many of the arms issued by the State, the correspondence of which extracts may be found in appendix, (marked B,) and also papers numbered twenty-seven, twenty-eight, twenty-nine, thirty-two, and thirty-four, will give some important and lucid light on the subject. As to the value of the bonds on file in the Quartermaster and Adjutant-General's office, given for the safe keeping and proper care of arms and munitions issued by the State, very few of them are of any account whatever. Most of them date back to eighteen hundred and fifty-four, and eighteen hundred and fifty-five. Many of the bondsmen have left the State, some deceased, others insolvent. Those deemed good are thus designated in the proper place in this report.

From the confusion in which the papers in the office of the Quartermaster were found, much care and search has been required to obtain whatever information has been gleaned therefrom. We leave, however, the desk of that office in proper shape: the papers on file relating to mili-

From the confusion in which the papers in the office of the Quarter-master were found, much care and search has been required to obtain whatever information has been gleaned therefrom. We leave, however, the desk of that office in proper shape; the papers on file relating to military companies, are now properly assorted and placed in a condition to be easily referred to. As to books in the office of the Quartermaster, we find several, but none that give a detailed, or consecutive, history, of the transactions of that department. There may be other books contain-

we find several, but none that give a detailed, or consecutive, history, of the transactions of that department. There may be other books containing a complete record of the office, but they have not come to our notice. The value of arms and accouterments received from the General Government for the three years preceding eighteen hundred and fifty-six, was, as by the report of the Quartermaster-General, about fifty thousand dollars, to which add ten thousand dollars, which would be about the value of the arms and accouterments that have been received since January, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, as far as we can ascertain, and the total amount would be sixty thousand dollars, of which amount about one-half is lost to the State without any possible hope of recovery. In the report of the Quartermaster-General to the Legislature of eighteen hundred and fifty-five, he says: "California has now the ability to supply her troops annually with arms and munitions of war to the value of fifteen thousand dollars, this being the amount of her yearly quota received from the General Government." If California has received the above mentioned amount of arms during the years since the above extract was written, the grand total would be swelled to about one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars—but the yearly quota has probably not been received; the reasons why they have not, we are unable to state.

received; the reasons why they have not, we are unable to state.

We have examined all the documents found on file, and respectfully submit the result.

From the evidence obtained we find there has been issued, four hundred and eighteen commissions, amounting in the aggregate to two thousand and ninety dollars, of which amount the sum of five hundred and fifteen dollars is now in the hands of the Secretary of State, being for commissions collected by him from January, eighteen hundred and sixty. The balance of said amount, being fifteen hundred and seventy-five dollars, has not been accounted for, or paid in, at the office of the Controller of State.

T. G. PHELPS, W. H. PARKS, S. T. LEET.

Attest:

M. Scott, Jr. G. Backus, Clerks.

SENATE CHAMBER, May 1st, 1861.

APPENDIX.



# MILITARY FORCE OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA, APRIL, 1861.

### LIST OF COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Division.	xth
Division. Division. Division, Division.	is 18
Division,	Fourth
Division.	Third
Division.	Second
Division.	First
Renk,	Joun G. Downey William C. Kibbe. J. M. Covarrubias Major-General Ramuel Booker. Major-General
Names.	John G. Downey William C. Kibbe J. M. Covarnbias H. W. Halleck Samuel Booker N. Greene Curtis John A. Suiter B. M. Martin

### List of Commissioned Officers-Contin

Remarks.	Andreas Pico.  Richard W. Heath Brigadier-General First Second December 23, 1859 Brigadier-General First Second Brigadier-General First Shart M. D. Dobbins Brigadier-General First First Bart M. D. Dobbins Brigadier-General Brigadier-General First First Brigadier-General First First Bosh Brigadier-General Second James M. Start Brigadier-General Brigadier-General Second Junuary 5, 1859 Brigadier-General Second First Brigadier-General Brigadier-General Second First Brigadier-General Second First Brigadier-General	
Date of Commission.	Februray 11, 1858 December 28, 1859 January 14, 1861 December 28, 1859 March 19, 1861 January 5, 1860 December 24, 1856 September 21, 1855 September 21, 1855 November 22, 1855 December 24, 1856 December 24, 1856	
Division.	First Second First First Fourth Fifth Fifth Second Third Fourth Fifth Sixth Sixth Fifth Fifth	
Brigade.	First First First First First First Second Second Second Second Second	
Rank.	Brigadier-General	
Names.	Andress Pico. Richard W. Heath P. Edward Connor. [Vacant] M. D. Dobbins S. H. Dosh Heury A. Cobb. James M. Stuart B. H. Myers B. H. Myers U. Myers D. D. Colton D. D. Colton John M. Ontel.	

Names.	Office.	Rank.	Division.	Brigade.	Date Commission	mission
Charles J. Torbert. Aid-de George E. Hooper. Aid-de	Aid-de-Camp to Commander-in-Chief.	<u> </u>	Fourth	First tarita	a	
W C Little	Assistant Quartermaster-General on staff Brivadier General		Second	Second	May 10 186	1900 840
James M. White	James M. White		Second	Second	May 29, 186	
J. P. Chamberlain	J. P. Chamberlain Aid of Comm. Subsistence Brigadier-General.	Major	Second	Second	May 29, 186	0
R. Fannel.	Assistant Commission of a comm	Colonel of Cavalry		Second	May 29, 186	0
Christopher Fallon.	Assistant Oughtermeeter on and Delice on staff	Major	Second	Second	June 16, 18	 8
J. McNulty	Surgeon on staff Brigadier-General	Major		Second	June 16, 18	88
A H Dweetzer.	A. H. T. L. Sweetzer Assistant Quartermaster-General on staff Reion des. Committee	leutenant-Colonel of Cavalry.	Second	Second	June 16, 18	38
D. W. C. Thompson	Brigade Inspector.	Lieutenant-Colonel of Cavalry.	Second	Second	June 16, 18	32
John H. McKenzie	Assistant Adjutant-General.	Jentenant Colonal of Complement	Second	Second	June 16, 18	8
Charles Donne		Major	Second	Second	June 16, 18	 92
C. W. TozerAid-de	Aid de-Camp to Commendation of the	Colonel First Batalifon	Second	Becond	September 12,	12, 186
Win. M. Ord.	Win. M. Ord Aid to Brigadier-General	Colonel of Cavalry.		First	September	12, 1860
D. B. T. Houghton.	Ordnance Officer		First	First	Suntember 14	14 1000
Robert C Rogers	Englueer Officer		First	Second	February 15	1861
John W. Snowhall	Aid de Come to Butter		Fitth	First	February 14	1861
P. Hussey	Diartermoster.		Second	Second	February 14	, 1861.
Miner Wolden.	Paymastar		Third	FIrst	February 15	, 1861.
P. L. Shoaff.	Brigade Inspector	Major	Third	r irst	February 15	1861
O. M. Brown.	Engineer Officer	Major	Third	F. 115t	repruary 15	198
H. T. Higgins	H. T. Higgins Assistant Adjutant General	Major		First	February 15	1961.
Thomas Vanden	udge Advocate.	Major	Third	First	February 15	
W. J. Howard	Surgeon on staff Brigadier-General	I dentered to the control of the con	Third	First	February 15	2
T. C. Stallo	Aud-de-Camp to Brigadier-General	Jantain	Third	First	February 15	1861
Wm. J. Lewis	Visitable and an analysis of the second analysis of the second analysis of the second and an ana	faior	:	First	February 15	1861
Ralph Wall.	Mastreet Company of Major-General	leutenant-Colonal	Sooma	First	February 15	1861.
Dewitt C. Thompson I	Danector on staff to Meson Commission	Tajor	Second	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	February 15,	1861
Lafuyette Hammond	Seletant Adintant Conerd to Main Conerd	leutenant-Colonel	:	:	February 15,	1861
William P. Rogers.	aymaster on ataff Mojor-Coneral		:		February 15,	1861
Win. H. Lyone	Win. H. Lyons Ordnance Officer				repruary 15,	1901
T. C. McQuaid	Irdnance Officer	Major	Third	Tirst	February 15	1001
Frank B. Wreeman	Frank S. Freemen Dremont Adjutant-General	Major	Fifth	frat	February 15,	1861
*********		The state of the s	Tren	Tret 12	Tebrnary 18	1881

First February 15, 1861.	First   March 1, 1861     First   March 1, 1861     First   March 1, 1861     First   March 9, 1861     First   March 9, 1861	First March 16, 1861. First March 1, 1861. First October 13, 1859. December 8, 1857.	Second   April 28, 1860   First   March 27, 1861   Marc	First April 1, 1857. First April 1, 1857. First April 1, 1857. First April 1, 1857.	
Major Major Major Major	E. D. Hubbard Guartermaster Becond First March Lobard Dobn C. Hays. Brigade Inspector March Lobard Elist March Lobard March Lobard March Lobard Elist March Elist March Lobard Elist March E	Major Colonel of Infantry Captuin Colonel of Cavalry Major	Colonel of Cavalry Colonel of Cavalry Colonel of Cavalry Major	J. R. West.  A. M. Thompsou* . Inspector on staff Brigadier-General.  Edward P. Reed* . Paymanter . Second . Second . Second . William A. Lewis* . Ald-de-Camp to Brigadier-General . Captusin . Major . Second . William Matthows* Assistant Adjutant-General . Second . Major	* Commissions probably expired.

LIST OF ARMS AND ACCOUSTERMENTS Issued to Military Organizations of the State of California.

	10
REMARKS.	Company reports forty muskets on hand.  Arms and accouterments private property, in service.  Company reports twenty stand of accouterments short.  Company reports twenty stand of accouterments short.  Company reports twenty stand of accouterments short.  Arms and accouterments returned to State Arsenal  Arms and accouterments returned for per report.  Musketoons returned, and balance arms destroyed by fire.  Flight muskets unaccounted for per report.  Musketoons returned, and balance arms destroyed by fire.  Eight muskets unaccounted for per report.  Arms and accouterments sent to Washoe, by order of Company tidgs.  Arms and accouterments sent to Washoe, by order of Company in possession of Lieutenant-Colonel Houghton, San José.  Jobo Ball Cidgs  Jobo Per'n Caps  Jobo Per'n Caps  Jobo Per'n Caps  Jobo Per'n Caps  Jobo Ball Cidgs  Jobo Per'n Caps  Jobo Ball Cidgs
Ammunition	3,000 Per'n Cape 1,500 Ball Ctdgs 1,000 Ball Ctdgs 1,000 Ball Ctdgs 1,000 Ball Ctdgs 1,000 Ball Ctdgs 1,500 Per'n Cape 1,500 Per'n Cape 1,500 Per'n Cape 1,500 Ball Ctdgs 8,500 Cups 1,500 Ball Ctdgs 1,500
Sets of Accouterments.	8 88888848 8484488 8 42 8 8
Pistols	
Musketoons	
Artillery Swords	9
Sabers	चिच च च च च च
Non-Commis- sionedOfficers' Swords	ंप प ं स ं स ं स स स
Rifles	4
Muskets	3 8868 38 84844 8 2 8
NAME.	National Guard. City Guard, Sacramento. City Guard, Sac Francisco. Stockton Bines. Calaveras Guards. Calaveras Guards. Perinan Rifles. Forrest Rifles. Coloma Grays. Coloma Grays. Coloma Grays. Coloma Grays. Coloma Grays. Coloma Grays. Sacona Grays. Salon Diego Guards. San Diego Guards. Sierra Guard. Goodyear's Bar Rifles. Goodyear's Bar Rifles. Trinity Guards. Trinity Guards.

												1	1											•	•	•		1	
						Still in active service	CHEST GOOD OF F	Arms and accouterments returned to State Arms sent to Washoe,	No return of number of management of in 1860.	Report their arms unfit for service	Trah ner order Commander-in-Chief	The rifles were being to community to active service	***************************************	Disbanded			Disharded	These arms, we find, were issued in 1853. If in Junice 12 per	Dispanded notification of the control of the contro		Active service				Also one six-pounder, olass, and acceptage of the six-pounder, olass, and acce				The state of the s
1,000 Caps	000,1		000,	69	o ooo Per'n Cane	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,				84			60	48	000	40	09		60	38	40	9	40	Q#		87		2,479	
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Klamath Rifles		Union Volunteers, Klamath.		Anceles Rangers	City Guard, Los Angeles	Los Angeles Guard	Santa Barbara Mounted Rifles	Maryaville Rifles	whey dual us.	National Guard, Downleville	alifornia Fuzileers	Eight Guards	Sutter Rifles	Los Angeles Grays	Sarsfield Guards	Continental Guard	Montgomery Guard	rench Guard	New York Volunteers	San Francisco Biu s	Lanceros de Los Angeles	Nevada Riffes	Humboldt Volunteers	Oroville Guard	Sterra Grays	Southern Rifles.	Santa Clara Cadets	State Flisum	Totals1,

ORDNANCE, ARMS, AND ACCOUTERMENTS, Remaining in the State Arsenal April 23, 1861.

Description.

Number.

		12		
Number.	5011 001 001 001 001 001	,		
	Screw Drivers.  Bull Screws Extra Cones Spring Vices Rifte Moids	Total Stand of Arms ready for service, in State Armory	All of the above in good condition for service.	OLD ACCOUTERMENTS ON HAND
Number,	: " # [	ady for servi received sin	•	TERM
Minnie Riffes Riffes, Old Style Muskets, New Style	Musketoon Musket	Total Stand of Arms re Add new Minnie Riffes Total		OLD ACCOU
-				

# Description. Number. Scabbards Scabbards Book Encampment and Ammunition Wagons—complete. Book Encampment and Ammunition Wagons—complete.

DISBURSEMENT OF MONEYS
Made by the State for the support of the Quarternaster's Department and Quarter
April 30, 1861.

			13							
Amount.	\$400 00 800 00 8,000 00	85 00 8,000 00	888	2 2 2 2 2 3 3 3 3 3 3 3		1,205		845 75 2,000 00	99 999	\$26,072 01
On what Account.	Sept. 11. For contingents of Office.  April 8 For contingents of Office.  Dec. 31 For Quartermaster-General's salary one year.	Oct. 23 For contingents of Office	For contingents of Office. For rent of Office. For rent of Office.	For rent of Office.  For expense incurred in Indian hostilities.	For Quartermaster-General's salary one year	For contingents of Office.  For expenses financial to Humboldt and Klamath	For rent of Office.  For Quartermaster-General's salary one year.	April 9 For expenses superintending Indian hostilities Dec. 31 For Quartermaster General's salary one year	April 30., For Quartermaster-General's salary to April 30	Total826,072 01
Date.		Oct. 23 Dec. 31	Feb. 1 June 15	July 17 Aug. 16 Bept. 23 Oct. 23	Dec. 31	: :	Oct. 21 Dec. 31			
Amount.	\$1,299 63 90 00 432 50	98 98 98 98	2,000 00,000 00,000 00,000 00,000	40 00 136 00 110 00	35	2,000 00	146 25 102 00 50 00		281 90 80 00	
On what Account.	For Quartermaster-General's salary from May 31 to Dec, 31. For transportation of State Arms. For repairing State Arms.	For repairing State Arms. For procuring State Arms. For taking care of State Arms.	For contingent expenses. For preserving State Arms. For Quartermaster-General's salary one year.	For shipping State Arms For contingents of Office. For expenses of Office.	For expenses of Office.	For expenses of Office. For Quartermaster-General's salary one year.	For contingents of Office. For contingents of Office. For contingents of Office.	For Office Rent. For Quartermaster General's salary one year	For contingents of Office.	
Date.	1852. Dec. 81 June 4 July 29		Sept. 27 Nov. 4. Dec. 31	:::	June 26 July 12	Nov. 16 Dec. 31	April 30. May 20. Sept. 21.	Nov. 14. Dec. 81.	;	

DUNT OF MONEY RECEIVED FROM OFFICERS FOR COMMISSIONS TO APRIL 80, 19

## AMOUNT OF MONEYS RECEIVED FROM OFFICERS FOR COMMISSIONS.

Date.	Received by Secretary of State, as per books in his office.	Amount.	Date.	Received by Secretary of State as per books in his office.	Amount.
1860.  May 100  May 100  May 291  May 290  June 160   George E. Hooper, Ald.  George E. Hooper, Ald.  C. W. Tozer, Ald.  C. W. Tozer, Ald.  C. B. Grant, First Lieutenant.  M. McNulty, Second Lieutenant.  From Mational Gard.  From Mational Gard.  From Pirst Light Dragons  From First Light Dragons  From First Light Dragons  From B. H. Gffman, Major  From J. M. White, Assistant Commissary.  From J. M. White, Assistant Commissary.  From S. H. Meeker, Assistant Quartermaster.  From S. F. Mennberlin, Ald  From S. F. Mennberlin, Ald  From S. H. Merker, Assistant Adjutant.  From J. M. Chingeon.  From J. M. W. C. Trompson, Assistant Adjutant.  From D. W. C. Trompson, Assistant Adjutant.  From D. W. C. Trompson, Assistant Adjutant.  From J. W. M. Kenzie, Major-General.  From Sanuel Booker, Major-General.  From California Rifle Company  From California Hight Guard.	ක්සා සහ	1861 1860 1860 1860 1860 1860 1860 1860 1860 1860 1860 1860 1860 1860 1860 1860 1860 1860 1860 1860 1860 1860 1860 1860 1860 1860 1860 1860 1860 1860 1860 1860 1860 1860 1860 1860 1860 1860 1860 1860 1860 1860 1860 1860 1860 1860 1860 1860 1860 1860 1860 1860 1860 1860 1860 1860 1860 1860 1860 1860 1860 1860 1860 1860 1860 1860 1860 1860 1860 1860 1860 1860 1860 1860 1860 1860 1860 1860 1860 1860 1860 1860 1860 1860 1860 1860 1860 1860 1860 1860 1860 1860 1860 1860 1860 1860 1860 1860 1860 1860 1860 1860 1860 1860 1860 1860 1860 1860 1860 1860 1860 1860 1860 1860 1860 1860 1860 1860 1860 1860 1860 1860 1860 1860 1860 1860 1860 1860 1860 1860 1860 1860 1860 1860 1860 1860 1860 1860 1860 1860 1860 1860 1860 1860 1860 1860 1860 1860 1860 1860 1860 1860 1860 1860 1860 1860 1860 1860 1860 1860 1860 1860 1860 1860 1860 1860 1860 1860 1860 1860 1860 1860 1860 1860 1860 1860 1860 1860 1860 1860 1860 1860 1860 1860 1860 1860 1860 1860 1860 1860 1860 1860 1860 1860 1860 1860 1860 1860 1860 1860 1860 1860 1860 1860 1860 1860 1860 1860 1860 1860 1860 1860 1860 1860 1860 1860 1860 1860 1860 1860 1860 1860 1860 1860 1860 1860 1860 1860 1860 1860 1860 1860 1860 1860 1860 1860 1860 1860 1860 1860 1860 1860 1860 1860 1860 1860 1860 1860 1860 1860 1860 1860 1860 1860 1860 1860 1860 1860 1860 1860 1860 1860 1860 1860 1860 1860 1860 1860 1860 1860 1860 1860 1860 1860 1860 1860 1860 1860 1860 1860 1860 1860 1860 1860 1860 1860 1860 1860 1860 1860 1860 1860 1860 1860 1860 1860 1860 1860 1860 1860 1860 1860 1860 1860 1860 1860 1860 1860 1860 1860 1860 1860 1860 1860 1860 1860 1860 1860 1860 1860 1860 1860 1860 1860 1860 1860 1860 1860 1860 1860 1860 1860 1860 1860 1860 1860 1860 1860 1860 1860 1860	From Sam. O. Houghton; Lieutenant-Colonel. From B. Scott, Major. From B. C. Rogers, Lieutenant-Colonel. From J. W. Snowball, Aid From M. Walden, Plymaster From M. Walden, Plymaster From M. Walden, Plymaster From M. Higgings, Assistant Adjutant. From H. T. Higgings, Assistant Adjutant. From H. T. Higgings, Assistant Adjutant. From H. T. Higgings, Assistant Adjutant. From H. H. Howard, Aid From W. J. Howard, Aid From W. J. Lewis, Engineer From W. J. Lewis, Engineer From W. J. Lewis, And J. Aid From W. J. Levin, And J. Aid From Ralph Wall, Aid From Ralph Wall, Aid From L. Harmond, Licutenant-Colonel From J. Wall, Coult, Major From F. S. Freeman, Major From G. B. Delong, Judge Advocate From E. D. Hubbard, Major From E. D. Howels, Jr. Flirst Lieutenant From J. B. Moore, Captain From J. B. Moore, Captain From Jos. Woods, Flirst Lieutenant From Benjamin Pratt, Second Lieutenant From Benjamin Pratt, Second Lieutenant	අපසන් අත්ත අත්ත අත්ත අත්ත අත්ත අත්ත අත්ත අත	
				Amount carried forward	<b>\$</b> 430 00

Amount of Moneys Recrived from Officers for Commissions-Continued.

MILITARY FORCE

OF THE

STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

REPORT OF THE MILITARY FORCE OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA, APRIL, 1861.

	18				19
Arms and Accoutorments issued, Percussion Muskets, 50 Riftes with Silngs, 45 Cap Pouches, 45	5		Arms and Accouterments Issued,	}	Cartridge Boxes
Dato. 1856. Feb. 12			Date,	1852. June 25.	May 29 June 8 1857. Jan. 20
Name of Comfany.  Officers.  Office.  O	REMARKS.—Extract of report received from Captain Moore, March 27, 1861, in answer to published request of Senate Special Committee.  San Francisco, March 25, 1861.  In accordance with your request I inclose you the following: The company under my command numbers at present forty-sight men. I have in possession the following property belonging to the State, viz:  Minnie Muskets.  Minnie Muskets.  Waist Belta  Percussion Cap Boxes  Cartridge Boxes  An Cartridge Boxes  An Cartridge Box Belta  Bayonet Scabbards.	(See pupers on fle, No. 1.)	Name of Company. Officers. Office. Date of Com Brigade. Division Rank &	MARION RIFLES— San Francisco. Organ Jas. W. Stillman, 1st. Lleut ized May 14, 1852 John W. May 3d Lieut. J. C. Young 3d Lieut.	REMARKS.—We ascertain from correspondence on file in the Quartermaster-General's Office there were thirty-six riftes returned.  From the report of Captain Riggs, dated March 18, 1861, we find the company in possession of—  Riffes, (Minule,) with Bayonets.  Gartridge Boxes.  Gan Slings.  Ball Screws.  All in good order.  Our company are preparing to adopt the improved Minule musket, consequently the company and first organized: F. B. Shriffer, Captain; J. H. Ruddock, First Lieutenant, Juo. W. Ryder, Second Lieutenant; W. W. Hawks, Third Lieutenant.  (See papers on file, No. 7.)

vame or company.	Officers,	Office,	Date of Com Brigade. D'v'ston Rank & File.	3rigade.	D'v'ston	Rank & File.	Date,	Arms and Accouterments issued.
CITY GUARD— San Francisco, Organ-Bized March 31, 1854. W	John A. Clark Captain 1884 Second. Second. B. H. Freeman 1st. Lieut 1884 Second. Second. Wm, C. Little 2d Lieut 1884 Second. Second.	Captain 3d Lieut	3854 854 854 854	Second, Second, Second,	Second. Second.	83		1854. May 17., Percussion Muskets. 60 Accouterments. Artillery Swords. 60
BEMARKS.—The srms were receipted for by Captain John A. Clark, May 20th, 1854.  The City Guards were dishauded 16th May, 1856, and the arms were ordered to be delivered to Colonel West, by Quartermaster-General, W. C. Kibbe. Captain Clark's report, in reply to published request of committee states, that the company have no arms, or accouterments, belonging to the State. (Dated March 20th, 1861.)  Company still in service.  (See papers on tile, No. 8.)	were receipted for disbanded 16th M rtermaster-Genera in reply to publis rments, belonging 36.	by Captain J ay, 1856, and I, W. C. Kibb thed request to the State.	ohn A. Clark, the arms were e. of committee (Pated Mare	May 20t e orderer states, t ch 20th,	th, 1854. d to be d that the c 1861.)	elivered		Berewdrivers 60 Ball Screws 6 Ball Screws 6 Ball Screws 6 Bering Vices 6 Combe Extra, 60 BOND.—Number of Bond on file, 8. May 8, 1864. John A. Clark, J. Clement, James Grant, Penal sum, \$2,500.

ny. Officers. Office. Date of Com Brigade. D'v'sion Ring. & Date. Arms and Accouterments issued.	hn S. Ellis Captain Jan. 18, 1861 Second. Second. ank Wheeler. 1st. Lleut Jan. 18, 1861 Second. Second. hn Hill 2d Lleut Jan. 18, 1861 Second. Second. F. Ritchart Bt. 2d Lleut. Jan. 18, 1861 Second. Second.	lestroyed by fire in July, 1851—  Aug. 12	Cartridge Boxes.  Bayonet Scabbards.  Cap Boxes and Belts.  72  Surface Boxes and Belts.  73  Surface Boxes and Belts.  74  Surface Boxes and Belts.  75  Surface Boxes and Belts.	In September, 1854, returned to the State— 50	84 11s 55 11s 80 14tes 80 15 23	Also, returned to State, two guns and fixtures, and fifty sabers. The bond for the arms on file. Eleven muskets not accounted for.
Name of Company.	First CAL GVARD— Jight Battery. San Francisco. Organ-J. ized July 27, 1849	REMARKS.—There were o	Cartridge Bo: Bayonet Scab Cap Boxes an	In September, 1854,	Muskets	Also, returned to State

					FIRE			
МсМаном Grand- San Francisco. Organ- ized 1859	D. O. Regan C. B. Grant M. McNulty A. P. Greene	Captain 34 Lieut. Bt. 2d Lieut.	Apr. 29, 1866 Apr. 29, 1866 Apr. 29, 1866 Apr. 29, 1866	Apr. 29, 1840 Second. Second. Apr. 29, 1860 Second. Second. Apr. 29, 1860 Second. Second. Apr. 29, 1860 Second. Second.	<u>,</u>	02	1860.	Minnie Muskets
REMARKS.—No papers on file received our information of its 1861, on file in the office of the (See papers on file, No. 55.)	on file in Quartern of its existence fi of the Commander 55.)	uster-Gener om the Insp -in-Chief,	il's office reg ector-Gener	in Quartermaster-General's office regarding this company. We existence from the Inspector-General's report, dated April 2d,	ompany. ated Apri	We 11 2d,	•	
						=		
Name of Company.	Officers.	ОЩсе.	Date of Com Brigade.	Brigade, D'v	D'v'sior sile.	lk &	Date.	Arms and Accouterments issued.
Light GUARDS— San Francisco. Organ- ized Nov. 12, 1858	Geo. T. Knox John Hanna, Jr1 Rufus W. Smith. 2 B. L. Savery	Saptain st. Lieut st. Zd Lieut st. 2d Lieut		1, 1861 Second. Second. 1, 1861 Second. Second. 1, 1861 Second. Second. 1, 1861 Second. Second. Second.	Second	25	1859.	O. S. Muskets
REMABES.—No evidences of the organization of said company on file in the Quartermaster-General's office, with the exception of bond.  Extract of report received from G. T. Knox, Captain, received March 16th, 1861, in reply to published military notice: "The Light Guards consists of fifty-two active members. Company organized November 12, 1868. Thirty-eight old muskets, (unfit for service,) belonging to the State.  (See papers on file, No. 48.)	es of the organizat exception of bond exception of T. Kn : "The Light Gu r 12, 1858. Thirty-	lon of said of captain, ox, Captain, ards consisting the old my	company on received M s of fifty-tw iskets, (unfit	file in the Q arch 16th, 186 o active mer ; for service,)	uarterma 31, in rop nbers. C belongin	ster. Jy to Som-		
2								
Name of Company.	Officers.	Отсе.	Date of Com Brigade.	n Brigade, D'	D'v'sion Rau	Rank & File.	Date.	Arms and Accontorments issued.
Black Huzzans—San Francisco. Organ ized 1859	G. G. Bradt Organ-W. C. Mead Thos. O. Larkin C. P. Nichols	Captain list. Lieut Bt. 2d Lieut.	Dec. 16, 1859	Becond. Second. Second. Second. Becond. Second. Second. Second.	, ,	98		No State Arms.
REMARKS.—Company in ac (See papers on file, No. 47.)	in active service.	Arms and a	accouterments private	ts private pro	property.			
Name of Company.	Officers.	ОЩсе.	Date of Com	Brigade.	D'v'sion Rank File.	ank & File.	Date.	Arms and Acconterments issued.
CALIFORNIA RIFLES—San Francisco. Organized 1860	Mich'l Labertard Can-Louis Fudon1	rd Captain Jal. Lieut 2d Lieut Br. 2d Lieut	Jan. 18, 1. Jan. 18, 1. Jan. 18, 1	Jan. 18, 1861 Second. S. Jan. 18, 1861 Second. S. Jan. 18, 1861 Second. S. Lan. 18, 1861 Second. S. L. Jan. 18, 1861 Second.	econd.	09		No State Arms.
REMARKS.—The arms and accouterments of this company are private properly. In active service. See roport of Brigade-Inspector, dated April 2d, 1861, on file in	ns and accouterm	ants of this le-Inspector,	company are dated April	private prop 2d, 1861, on	erty. Co	Company the office		

Montgomery Guards—R. San Francisco. Organ—Th Led Dec. 1859			Tonte of Con	of Com Brigade. I	D'v'sion Ra	Rank & File.	Date.	Arms and Accouterments issued.	.,
REMARKS.—Brigadier-General re (See papers on file, No. 5a.)	R. P. Hanna Thomas Callan J. T. Hyde C. B. Raynolds	Captain 1st. Licut 2d Licut Bt. 2d Licut	Apr. 29, 1860 Second. S Apr. 29, 1860 Second. S Apr. 29, 1860 Second. S Apr. 29, 1860 Second. S	Second. Second. Second. Second. Second.	Second. Second. Second.	8	1860. Jan. 27		1 990
	eral reports this	s company in	company in active service April 2, 1861.	ice April 2,	1861.				4444 ₹
									24
Name of Company.	Officers,	Office.	Date of Com Brigade.		D'v'sion Rank	k &	Date.	Arms and Accouterments issued.	н
TUSILEERS—F. (9, 1866, Pet	CALIFORNIA FUSILEERS- F. G. E. Tittle San Francisco. Or an-Peter Sesser ized Sept. 9, 1866 John Obennier	Captain Jist. Lieut Jad Lieut Jist. 2d Lieut Jist. 2d Lieut	Jun. 14, 1859 Second. S. Jun. 14, 1859 Second.	Second. Second. Second. Second.	Second. Second. Second.	Z : : :		New Minnie Rifle Muskets 8 Gun Silngs. 8 Carridge Box Belts. 8 Cartridge Boxs Belts. 8	ب بديد ہنے و
No account of ed was in answ. on ille, No. 46,	REMARKS.—No account of this company on file in Quartermaster General's office. All infor-(See papers on file, No. 46.)	n file in Quai	rtermaster G	eneml's of	Hee, All it.	ufor-		Boy Beits, 84 Budy Beits, 84 Currindes Box Plates 84 Currinde Box Plates 84 Boyly Beit Plates 84 Boxto.—Number of Bond on file, 46, F. G. E. 7lithe, Peter Sessor, Peter Anthes, Penal sum, \$2,500. Good.	
						4			
Company.	Officers.	Office.	Date of Com	Brlgade. D'	D'v'sion Rank e	k &	Date.	Arms and Accouterments issued.	
WALLACE GUARDS— C. F San F. ancisco. Organ-Rol Ized August, 1855 San	C. E. S. McDonald C. Robert Munroe1. Henry Steele Samuel Aitken	st. Lieut d Lieut tt. 2d Lieut		First First First	Second	8 : : :	1855. Aug. 23	Percussion Riftes 44 Cartridge Boxes and Plates 40 Cartridge Boxes, Belts, and Plates 40 Cap Pouches 50 Gun Slugs.	22222
-This company s arms and acco	REMARKS.—This company is disbanded. No evidence on file in the Quartermaster-General's office that the arms and accouterments were returned to the State Armory. (See papers on file, No. 52.)	No evidence returned to	on file in th the State Al	e Quartern rmory.	aster-Gene ,	eral's		. ස්	
									"
Name of Company.	Officers.	Office.	Date of Con	of Com Brigade, D'v'sion	O'v'sion Ra	Rank & File.	Date.	Arms and Accouterments issued.	25
SAISFIELD GUARDS— R. San Francisco. Organ-D ized 1855	Richard F. Ryan. Chas. B. Grant. James C. Cusick.	Captain Captain Captain Bt. 2d Lieut.	Oct. 1855 Oct. 1855 Oct. 1855 Oct. 1855	Second Second Second Second	second.	99	1855. Oct. 13		<b>34343</b>
REMARKS.—It appears from a range and accouterments were turned of the Gantl. Bond for arms still or	om a receipt or urned over to ( still on file. D	receipt on file, dated February 8th, 1856, that the above arms over to Cuptain F. C. M. Fenn, of the Washington Continen- on file. Disbanded.	february 8th M. Fenn, of	, 1856, that the Washi	the above ngton Con	arms itinen-		BOND.—September 24, 1855—Bond on file. F. Ryan, Chas. B. Grant. Penal sum, \$2,500.	pri .

	Officers.	ОЩсе.	Date of Com Brigade, D'v'sion Rank & File,	Brigade.	D'v'sion	Rank & File,	Date.	Arms and Accouterments issued.	11
WASHINGTON CONTINEN- F. San Francisco. Organ-J. ized Dec. 15, 1855 M.	F. C. M. Fenn Captain Feb. 1856 Second. Second. 37 A. H. Clarke Ist. Lieut Feb. 1855 Second. Second. J. H. Nicholson. 2d Lieut Feb. 1856 Second. Second. M. Compton Bt. 2d Lieut. Feb. 1856 Second. Second.	Captain 1st. Lieut Bt. 2d Lieut.	Feb. 1856 Feb. 1855 Feb. 1856	Second. Second. Second.	Second. Second. Second.	37	1859. Jan. 20.	Jan. 20 Percussion Muskets.	33
REMARKS.—Company still (See papers on file, No. 54.	till in existence. 54.)							Bond, J. Horace Kent. Penal sum, \$2,500.	<b>5</b> .
Name of Company.	Officers,	ОШсе.	Date of Com Brigade, D'v'sion Rank, &	Brigade.	D'v'sion	Ronk &	Date.	Arms and Accontaments issued	<b>20</b>
FRENCH GUARD—  Bugene Villargne Captain Apr. 29, 1860 Second , Second .  Ban Francisco. Organ-J.L. R. Ducroynel ist. Licut Apr. 29, 1860 Second . Second .  ized 1859	Eugene Villargne J.L. R. Ducroynel Gabriel Gaillard . Cassimere Baudit	Captain 1st. Licut 2d Lieut Bt. 2d Lieut.	Apr. 29, 1860 Apr. 29, 1860 Apr. 29, 1860 Apr. 29, 1860	Second.	Second.	60	ı		222
REMARKS.—No papers, or bond, for arms issued to this company can be found in the Quar- termaster-General's office. The evidence of the existence of this company, and that the State Ba, 1861, on file in the office of the Commander-in-Chief.	or bond, for arms issued to this company can be found in the Quarments, we take from the report of the Brigade Inspector, dated April 57.)	s issued to t f the existen om the report nder-in-Chief	his company ce of this cor	can be fo	und in th id that th etor, dute	ie Quar- he Stato			•

Arms and Accouterments issued.	March New Minnie Muskets	Bayonet Scabbards 60 Gun Slings 60 Can Bults Belts 60 Cap Pouches 60 Wormers 60	Enoch M. Mideler. Penal sum, \$1,500. Good.
Date.			
Rank & File.	41	he Com-	
D'v'sion	First First First	Mce of t	
Brigade.	First First First	in the c	
Date of Com Brigade. D'v'sion File,	Feb. 15, 1861 Feb. 15, 1861 Feb. 15, 1861 Feb. 15, 1861	y are on file	
ОЩсе	Captain 1st, Lieut 2d Lieut Bt, 2d Lieut.	this compan	
Officers.	H. N. Alexander. J. F. Bostwick A. C. Dwelle Wm. N. Buffum .	s appertaining to	
Name of Company.	LOS ANGELES GRAYS— H. N. Alexander Captain Feb. 15, 1861 First First Los Angeles. Organ- J. F. Bostwick 1st, Lieut. Feb. 15, 1861 First First raced Feb. 1, 1861 A. C. Dwelle 2d Lieut. Feb. 15, 1861 First First Wm. N. Buffum Bt. 2d Lieut. Feb. 15, 1861 First First First Feb. 15, 1861 First First First First Feb. 15, 1861 First First First Feb. 15, 1861 First First First First Feb. 15, 1861 First First First Feb. 15, 1861 First First First Feb. 15, 1861 First First First First Feb. 15, 1861 First First Feb. 15, 1861 First First First Feb. 15, 1861 First First First Feb. 15, 1861 First First First First Feb. 15, 1861 First First First First Feb. 15, 1861 First Fir	REMARKS.—All papers appertaining to this company are on file in the office of the Commander-in-Chief. (See papers on file, No. 51.)	

		28
1	883343	384444448
Arms and Accouterments issued.	Jab. 18. Percussion Rifles. Rifle Cartridge Boxes and Plates Walst Belts and Plates Gun Slings. Cap Boxes. Cavelry Sabers. Cavalry Sabers.	Chvalry Saber Knots 60 Pistol Holsters 64 Six-pounder Brass Gun 45 Ammunition Box and Carriage 1 Incre Kope 1 Inra Bucket 1 In Bucket 1 Boxp.—April 7, 1857.—W. W. Twist, J. Mullaly, H. M. Laughlin. Penal sum, \$3,000.
Date.	1858. Jan, 13.	
Rank & File.	8	
D'v'sion	First	-
Brigade.	First	-
Date of Com Brigade, D'v'sion Rank & File.	Jan. 20, 1859	
Office.	Captain 1st. Lieut 2d Lieut Bt. 2d Lieut Captain 2d Lieut 2d Lieut Bt. 3d Lieut	
Officers.	W. W. Twist William Moore. Samuel J. Painter G. W. Whitman Neully decket. S. H. Wilson George Carson J. S. Khonds	61.)
Name of Company.	SOUTHERN RIFLES—  W. W. Twist  Los Angeles. Organ-William Moore, 1st. Licut ized April 16, 1861 G. Writiman. Bt. 2d Licut  North elected.  S. H. Wilson  George Carson 2d Licut  S. H. Wilson  George Carson 2d Licut  S. H. Wilson  George Carson 2d Licut  George Carson  J. S. Khonds  Bt. 2d Licut  J. S. Khonds  Bt. 2d Licut  J. S. Khonds  Bt. 2d Licut	Кеманкв.—. (Зее рарегв on filc, No. 61.)

	Officers.	Office.	Date of Com Brigade, D'v'sion File.	Brigade. 1	D'v'sion	File.	Date.	Aline and a second
LANCEROS DE LOS ANGE. Juan Sepulveda. Captain May 12FirstFirstFirst LES	Juan Sepulveda . José R. Carillo Jeronimo Ibarra. Mariano Alvarado	Captain 1st. Lieut 2d Lieut Bt. 2d Lieut	May 12 May 12 May 12 May 12	First First First	First First		1858. March 5	March 5. Cavalry Sabers 60 Cavalry Belts 60 BOND.—February 23, 1858—Manuel F. Coronel, Arnstin Olvera, James Thompson, I. C. W———
REMARKS.—Nothing known of the present condition of the company. (See papers on file, No. 62.)	nown of the prese. 62.)	nt condition	of the comp	any.				Penal sum, \$2,500.
Name of Company.	Officers.	Office.	Date of Com Brigade, D'v'sion Rank & File.	n Brigade.	D'v'sion	Rank & File.	Date.	- 1
Los Angeles Guald— Organized July 29, 1858						09	1853.	Percussion Rifles
REMARKS.—We glean this meager report from the Quartermaster-General's report for the year 1856. No papers, or evidences, on file in regard to same. No muster roll, or receipts, for arms furnished this company on file, although a bond is given for the same with no peals santed. Supposed to be disbanded.  (See Ounfermaster-General's Report, 1856, No. 37.)	or cvidences, on fi mpany on file, alth e disbanded.	oort from thile in regard tough a bond 1856, No. 37.)	le Quartermas to same. No i is given for t	ter-Gener muster ra he same	ml's repo oll, or rec with no I	rt for the ccipts, for yenal sum		(\$000 00.

88888 H	30			31
Arms and Accouterments issued.  G. Percussion Muskets. Cartridge Boxes and Plates. Cartridge Boxes. Plates, and Belis. Bayonet Scabbards.  Boxp.—February 5, 1855—W. W. Twist, John	Arms and Accouterments issued.		Arms and Accouterments issued.  BOND.—March 8, 1884—John H. Hughes, John G. Downey, W. T. Sanford. Penal sum, \$1,000.	
& Date.	Date		Date.	
Name of Company.  Office. Date of Com Brigade. D'v'sion Rank of Com Brigade. D'v'sion Rank of Los Angeles.  Los Angeles. Organ-John O. Wheler List, Licut Feb. 3, 1835. First First Toma. E. Hale 2d Licut Feb. 3, 1835. First First Toma. E. Rankanks.—This company supposed to be disbanded.	Name of Company.    Ringold Light Artic.   Artic.   Labbatt   Captain   June 21, '155 First   File.   Government   Bt. 2d Licut., June 21, '155 First   Government   Govern	Theorems and the Rent	A. H. Thou	REMARKS.—We find on file a requisition dated March 14th, 1854, signed by J. H. Hughes, for which a bond was given, (now on file):  Rifles and accounterments.  Colts Revolving Pistols. Sathers, (Dragoon,) and appendages.  We are unable to ascertain whether the arms and accounterments were issued by the Quarter-dishanded.  (See pupers on file, No. 39.)

### Report of the Military Force-Continued

Date of Con. Brigade D'vision Rank & Date. Arms and Accouterments issued.		REMARKS.—With the exception of a bond, no evidence whatever are amongst the papers on 1855 that the company was mustered into service, and the arms and accouterments specified (See Quartermaster-General's report, 1855, No. 41.)  REMARKS.—With the exception of a bond, no evidence whatever are amongst the papers on Cavalry Sabers.  BOND.—Number of Bond on file, 41. January 10, 1884—C. R. V. Lee, V. W. Hearne, T. S. Martin, J. Carrillo, F. Gaucheron. Penal sum, \$2,500.	32 	Date of Com Brigade, D'v'sion Rank & Date. Arms and Accouterments issued.		Cross Belts. Cap Boxes. Cap Boxes. 40 Gun Slings. 40 Gun Slings. 40 Gun Slings. 40 Gun Slings. 40
Office. Date of	Captain Jan. 6, 1st. Lieut Jan. 6, 2d Lieut Jan. 6, Bt. 2d Licut. Jan. 6,	, no evidence whate- elative to tills comp service, and the arm nded. No. 41.)		Office. Date of (	Aptain Aug. 2, 8t. Lieut Aug. 2, 6t. Lieut Aug. 2, 7t. 2d Lieut. Aug. 2, 7t. 2d Lieut.	ce, relative to bonds
Officers.	P. Henry Carnes C. R. V. Lec B. W. Hearne C. Pierce	exception of a bond, no evider-General's office relative tax mustered into service, upposed to be dishanded. Theral's report, 1855, No. 41.)		Officers,	Geo. Pendleton Wm. H. Mosle D. B. Kurtz James M. Conner F	es, or corresponden 18.)
Name of Company.	SANTA BARBARA MOUNT ED RITLES— Organized January 6 1854	REMARKS.—With the calle in the Quarternaste 1855 that the company were issued to them. So (See Quarternaster-Ge		Name of Company.	SAN DIEGO GUARDS— Organized August 2, 1856	Квиллик.—No evidences, or this office. (See papers on file, No. 18.)

FIRST LIGHT DRAGGONS Andrew Lytle Captuln Shepard 1st. Lieut San Bernardina. Or. M. L. Shepard 1st. Lieut Shepard 1st. Lieut Shepard 1st. Lieut San Bernardina Rufus Stoddard Bt. 2d Lieut Shepard 1856 Stoddard Bt. 2d Lieut (See papers on file that the company have been supplied with arms from the Stute. (See papers on file, No. 10.)  Name of Company Officers Office. Date of Com Brigade. Daysion Runk & File. Ran Bernardina Filest First First 65 Geo. M. Whitman Captuin Apr. 27, 1859 First First 65 Geo. M. Will Levick 2d Lieut Rank Levick 2d Lieut Rank Levick 2d Lieut	Date.  Bond.—April 28, 1867.—Andrew Lytle, Williar St. Warren, Marcus L. Shipard. Penal sum, \$2,500.
ARKS.—No evidences on file that the company papers on file, No. 10.)  me of Company.  Officers.  Office.  Bernardin Gaptain  Join S. Hill  Join S. Hilleut  Join S. Hill  Join J. Levick  Join J. Levick  Join J. Levick	Date.
nny. Officers. Office.  Geo. M. Wiltiman Captain Join S. Hill ist. Lieut	Date.
Officers. Office.  Geo. M. Whitman Captain John S. Hill John S. Hill John R. Levick 18t. Lieut	Date.
arv	
1856	
REMARKS.—No evidences on file that the company have been supplied with arms from the (See papers on file, No. 11.)	om the

			34			
Arms and Accouterments issued,	Percussion Rifles. 40 Percussion Rifle Cartridge Boxes and Plates. 40 Percussion Rifle Appendages. 40	·		Arms and Accouterments Issued.	Percussion Muskets 40 Cartridge Boxes. 40 Cartridge Rox Belts 40 Cartridge Rox Relts 40	-~~
Date.	1853. Aug. 1			Date.	1857. Oct. 38.	
Rank & File.	50	service nces can rms and		Rank & File.	26	answer
D'v'sion	First	tered into No evide file for a		D'y'sion	Second.	ı, 1861, ln of said e
Brigade.	First	and must or 1853. bonds on		Brigade.	First	April 5tl terments
Date of Com Brigade. D'v'sion Rank & File.	Ang. 1, 1858 Ang. 1, 1858 Ang. 1, 1858 Aug. 1, 1853	ly organized t, (printed,) fr f such. No		Date of Com Brigade, D'v'sion Rank & File.	May, 1859 May, 1859 May, 1859 May, 1859	s under date
Office.	Captain 1st. Licut 2d Licut Bt. 2d Licut.	ipany was du annual repor existence o o be disbande 3, No. 35.)		Office.	Captain 1st. Lieut 2d Lieut Bt. 2d Lieut.	ighton, write that the arm
Officers,	A. W. Hope Elias Brevoot John G. Phillips. W. F. B. Sanford.	nce that this company was rmaster-General's annual re- pers on file of the existenc mpany supposed to be disb neral's report, 1853, No. 85,		Officers.	S. O. Houghton J. B. Hewson C. P. Crittenden. L. P. Peck	-Colonel S. O. Honed March 14, 1861, 17.)
Name of Company.	Los Angelles Rangers. A. W. Hope. Cuptain Aug. 1, 1858 First First 50 Organized August 1, Ellas Brevoot. 1st. Llout. Aug. 1, 1858 1853. John G. Phillips. 2d Licut. Aug. 1, 1853 W. F. B. Sanford Bt. 2d Licut. Aug. 1, 1853	REMARKS.—The evidence that this company was duly organized and mustered into service we take from the Quartermaster-General's annual report, (printed.) for 1833. No evidences can be found among the papers on file of the existence of such. No bonds on file for arms and acconterments. This company supposed to be disbanded. (See Quartermaster-General's report, 1853, No. 35.)		Name of Company.	NATIONAL GUARDS—         S. O. Houghton.         Captain         May, 1859.         First         Second.         56           San José.         Organized J. B. Hewson.         1st. Inleut.         May, 1859.         56           April 13, 1867.         C. P. Crittenden. 2d Lieut.         May, 1859.         67           L. P. Peck.         Bt. 2d Lieut.         May, 1859.	REMARKS.—Lieutenant-Colonel S. O. Houghton, writes under date April 5th, 1861, in answer to published notice, dated March 14, 1861, that the arms and accouterments of said company were in his possession.  (See papers on file, No. 17.)

Name of Company.	Officers.	ОЩсе.	Office, Date of Com Brigade, D'v'sion Rault & File,	Brigade. I	o'v'sion	Rank & File.	Date.	Arms and Accouterments issued.
SONORA GRAYS— James M. Stuart. Captain Jan. 11, 1856 Second. Third 50 Organized January 20, D. S. McDowell Ist. Lieut. 1864 A. F. Piatt d. Lieut. George Bigley 5t. 2d Lieut.	James M. Stuart. D. S. McDowell A. F. Platt	Captain 1st. Lieut 2d Lieut 3t. 2d Lieut.	Jan. 11, 1856	Second.	Phird	020	1854. Jan. 7	Jan. 7 Percussion Muskets. 60 Carthidge Boxes. 60 Sets Acconterments complete. 60 Ball Cartridges. 1500
REMARKS.—Company still in existence. No evidences in since 1886. April 25th, 1861, company said to be disbanded. (See papers on file, No. 12.)	till in existence. No evidences in office showing a change of officers 861, company said to be disbanded.	No evidence to be disban	s in office sho	wing a cl	hange of	officers	1864. May	Bond. — January 18, 1854.   Bond. — January 18, 1854.   Bond. — January 18, 1854.   A. Engart, J. D. Darden. Penal sum, \$2,500.

Name of Company.	Officers.	Office.	Date of Com Brigade, D'v'sion Rank & File.	Brigade.	D'v'sion	Rank & File.	Date.	Arms and Accouterments issued.	,
STOCKTON BLUES— Organica January 8, S. 1857	P. E. Cornor Captain First Third 45 S. Pearsall 1st. Lleut P. S. Shoaff Beaumont Bt. 2d Lieut	Captain 1st. Lieut 2d Lieut Bt. 2d Lieut		First	Fluind	45	1857. May 27	May 27 Percussion Muskets	
REMARKS.—Extract from dated— I have skty purcussion m stand, all belouging to the S. (See papers on file, No. 4.)	rom Captain Connor's letter in compliance with published notice, Srockton, March 20, 1861. m muskets, in tolerable order, and accounterments complete for forty he State. P. E. CONNER.	ior's letter brable order,	in complianc Sre and accouted	ance with published notic Srockton, March 20, 1861. Iterments complete for for P. E. CONNER.	published notic, March 20, 1861. complete for for F. E. CONNER.	notice, 1861. or furty NER.		Mody Bette, and Plates 60 Gun Slings.  Rayonet Scubbards 66 Bayonet Scubbards 66 Boron-missioned Officers' Swords.  Boron-January 17, 1857—Samuel A. Rooker, F. Rolward Conner, John H. Kule. Penal sum, \$2,500. Good.	

ients issued.			
Arms and Accouterments issued.	1859. Sergeant's Swords Scabbards Subbra Sergeant's Peles Eleis Plates		
Date.	1859. July 6		
Rank & File.	62		
D'vision	Third Third Third		
Brigade.	First First First		
Date of Com Brigade, D'vision Rank & File.	Nov. 1857 Nov. 1857 Nov. 1357 Nov. 1857		
Office.	Captain 1st Licut 2d Licut Bt. 2d Licut		
Officers.	J. C. Dent J. S. Goleman Henry Palmer M. McCauley	64.)	
Name of Company.	SAN JOAQUIN MOUNTED J. C. Dent. Captain Nov. 1887 . First Third 62 RELES. Organized November Henry Palmer 2d Lieut Nov. 1857 First Third 1558 M. McCauley 2d Lieut Nov. 1857 First Third	REMARKS.— (See papers on file, No. 64.)	

Arms and Accouterments issued.	Columbia Fusilizers T. N. Cazneau. Captain Jan. 1884 Second Third 47 May 1. Percussion Muskets 53 Tuolumne County. Or W. H. Vanarsdalelst. Lieut. Jan. 1884 1867. Jan. 1887. Jan. 1887. June 18. A Lillery Sabar Salva Balta.	. 73	
Date.	1854 May 1 1867. June 18.		
Rank & File.	47	tave been	
D'v'sion	Third	officers b	
Brigade.	Second	er other	
Date of Com Brigade, D'v'sion Rank &	fan. 1854 . Fan. 1854 . Fan. 1854 . Fan. 1854 .	o. Wheth	
ОЩсе.	Captain Jist. Lieut. Ja Lieut. Lieut. Lieut. Lieut. Ja Lieut. Ja Lieut. Lieut. Lieut. Lieut. Lieut. Lieut. Lieut. Lieut.	till in existenc	
Officers.	T. N. Cazneau W. H. Vanarsdale James McLean Wm. H. Carlton.	any is said to be si o means of ascerti 15.)	
Name of Company.	COLUMBIA FUSILEERS— Tuolumne County. Or- ganized Dec. 23, 1868	REMARKS.—This company is said to be still in existence. Whether other officers have been commissioned we have no means of sacertaining. (See papers on file, No. 15.)	

	Officera	Office.	Date of Com Brigade. D'v'sion Rank &	Brigade.	D'v'sion	Rank &	Date.	Arms and Accouterments issued.	
Name of Company.									Į
CALAVERAS GVARDS— Arnold C. Lewis, Captain First Third 40 Organized July 26, 1852 C. A. Leeke 1st, Lieut.  Disbanded in 1854 Thos. Stevenson Bt. 2d Lieut.	Arnold C. Lewis. C. A. Lecke C. A. Clark Thos. Stevenson.	Captain 1st. Lieut 2d Lieut Bt., 2d Lieut.		First	Third	07	1854. April 5	Muskets	38°588
REMARKS.—The arms and accouterments were turned over to Chas. A. Clark, Sheriff Calaveras County, on the third day of April, 1854, is per his receipt on the. The bond for the arms is not on file in the Quartermaster-General's office. In communication received from County is not on file in the Quartermaster-General's office, atted Marci 16th, 1861, he says the muskels were forwarded to Sacramento Clerk's office, dated Marci 16th, 1861, he says the muskels were forwarded to Sacramento during the Vigilance troubles.  Sirs:—I am instructed by the Governor to collect the following amount for the following mount for the following amount for the first Calaveras Guards, viz: twenty-seven dollars and active the bond, duly canceled.  Your obedient servant, Quartermaster-General.  (See papers on file, No. 5.)	and accouterment d day of April, 138 termaster General teri 16th, 1861, he ubles.  I by the Governor issued to the Fir unount you will pi anceled.  Your	ba were turni ba, as per his l'say the in Orrice Qua r to collect st Calavens lease pay to	ments were turned over to Chas. A. Clark. Sheriff Garal's cifice. In communication received from Countries office. In communication received from Countries office. In communication received from Countries as the muskels were forwarded to Sacrame Overce Quartermaster General City, April 7, 1884. Sacramento City, April 7, 1884. Sacramento City, April 7, 1884. ernor to collect the following amount for the following amount for the following accountries of the Collavens Guards, viz. twenty-seven dollars it lipiease pay to Adams & Co. and they are authorized Your obedient servant, Quartermaster-General Countries will please the Countries of	has. A. Cl. tion received forwards forwards onto City, g amount it twenty, and they and they BBB.	is. A. Clark, Sheriff Callon Tree bond for the arm or received from Count or warded to Sacrament to City, April 7, 1884.  to City, April 7, 1884.  twenty-seven dulairs in the man diney are authorized in the fall of the city.	the arms a County crumento 1854.   Isoloving lorized to corized to be received.		Born.—H. M. Sturges, H. Q. Clarke.	28

	8888	<u> </u>
Arms and Accouterments issued.	1854.  Nov. 16. Muskets Carridge Boxes Bayonet Scabbards	Waist Belts
Date.	1854. Nov. 16	
Rank & File.	49	of Cala-Quarter-1. Cup-he will d. The ms were
D'v'sion	Third Third Third	citizens of in the (in the carl that that the cobtaine to the an
Brigade.	Second. Second.	cting the no be foun here beer have beer uster-Gen ster-Gen by 1861, the
Date of Com Brigade. D'v'sion Rank & File.	is Captain Sept. 1854 Second. Third 49  8 18t. Lieut Sept. 1854 Second. Third 1854 Second.	ose of proteca outerments conterments he Quartern County Jud March 16th,
Отсе.	Captain 1st. Lieut 2d Lieut	for the purp pulation. No arms and acc t, writes to t, proval of the inder date of the Vigilance
Officers.	C. Lew Holme V. Wig	nny was organized a large for the vonet for the overmour 14th, 1854 d as soon as the ap as County writes u acramento during 16.)
Name of Company.	JESUS MARIA— Calaveras County, Or-N. J. ganized Sept. 1854 R. 4. Disbanded in 1857	REMARKS.—This company was organized for the purpose of protecting the citizens of Calaveras from violent acts of a large foreign population. No evidence can be found in the Quartermaster-General's office that bonds for the arms and accontenness have been received. Guptain Lewis, under date Novembor 14th, 1854, writes to the Quartermaster-General that he will forward the required bond as soon as the approval of the County Judge can be obtained. The County Glerk of Galaveras County writes under date of March 16th, 1861, that the arms were said to be forwarded to Sacamento during the Vigilance troubles.

crments issued.  60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60		issued.	44		<b>89</b>	
Arms and Accouterments issued.  Percussion Rifles. Cartridge Boxes. Waist Belts and Plates. Cap Pouches and Plates. Percussion Caps. Rifle and Ball Bullet Mould.  Boxb.—No Bond on file.		Arms and Accouterments issued	June 28. Sergeant's Swords			
Date, 1856,	=	Date.	1858. June 28			
Name of Company.  Officers.  Office.  Date of Com Brigade, D'v'sion Bank & Filo.  TULARE MOUNTED B. J. T. Pemberton, 1st. Lieut. Visalia.  Organized A. J. Souraine 2d Lieut. March 29, 1856 8. S. Packwood Bt. 2d Lieut.  REMARKE.—No bond, or receipt, for arms and acconterments among the papers filed. The company we found in the Quartermaster-General's printed report, 1856. Supposed to the company we found in the Quartermaster-General's printed report, 1856.		my. Officers. Office. Date of Com Brigade, D'v'slon File.	Paramento. Organ-L. Powers, Jr 1st. Lieut 2d Lieut 2d Lieut 2d Lieut	REMARKS.—Extract from Captain Howell's report, received March 16th, 1861: In compliance with your published request I submit the following information: The post of Parett Second Lieutenant is vacant by the resignation of following Mith the exception of the four swords.  (See papers on file, No. 2.)		
Name of Company.  TULARE MOUNTED RIP FLEMEN— Visalia. Organized A March 29, 1856  REMARKE.—No bond, or only evidence that arms have rai's printed report, 1856. (See papers on file, No. 4		Name of Company.	CITY GUARD— Sacramento. Orrized June 28, 18	REMARKS.—Extract from C In compliance with your pure prevet Second Lieutenant is pany is armed with percussiour swords.  (See papers on file, No. 2.)		

Name of Company.  Yellowell Captair Bachmento.  Josiah Howell Captair Lead June 28, 1858 S. P. Ford 2d Liculard June 28, 1858 S. P. Ford 2d Liculard June 28, 1868 S. P. Ford 2d Liculard June Captain Howell's report Second Licutement is vacant by the resign of yellowed Second Licutement is vacant by the resign of the second Liculard June 28, 1868 S. See papers on file, No. 2.)	fce. D  in M  ent  ort, rece bmit the gration i private	ate of Com.  [ay 9, 1859.  ived March  of Charles  property,	Brigade. 1 First 1 Ifth, 186 informati H Cumm	D'v'ston Fourth	Rank & File. 44  2 post of line com-		Date. Arms and Accouterments issued.  1858. June 28 Sergeant's Swords
	Officers.  Josiah Howell Captain B. P. Ford 2d Lie	Officers.  Office.  Dosiat Howell Captain  n. L. Powers, Jr 1st. Lieut  S. P. Ford 2d Lieut  from Captain Howell's report, recerpour published request I submit the nant is vacant by the resignation ercussion muskets, and all private No. 2.)	Officers, Office. Date of Com Josiah Howell Captain	Officers. Office. Date of Com Brigade. In L. Powers, Jr. 1st. Lieut.  S. P. Ford. 2d Lieut.  Gaptain Howell's report, received March 16th, 188 pour published request I submit the following informat ercussion muskets, and all private property, with the No. 2.)	Officers.  Office.  Josiah Howell Captain May 9, 1859. First Fourth  S. P. Ford 2d Lieut  Govern Howell's report, received March 16th, 1861: recussion muskets, and all private property, with the exception No. 2.)	Name of Company.  Offices. Office. Date of Com Brigade. D'vision Rank & Crry Glard.  Sacramento. Organ. L. Powers, Jr 1st. Lieut	

Name of Company.	Officers.	Office.	Office. Date of Com Brigade, D'v'sion Rank & File.	Brigade,	D'v'ston	Rank & File.	Date.	Arms and Accouterments Issued,
Surrer Riviss—  Sacramento, Organ-C. ized June 26, 1853 D. J.	E. C. Eyre Captain Nov. 5, 1839 First Fourth., 40 C. J. Torbert 1st. Lieut Nov. 5, 1859 D. J. Morgan 2d Lieut Nov. 5, 1859 J. Rothenboucher Bt. 2d Lieut Nov. 5, 1859 John C. Keenan 1st. Bergt Nov. 5, 1859	Captain 1st. Lieut 2d Lleut Bt. 2d Lieut. 1st. Sergt	Nov. 5, 1859 Nov. 5, 1859 Nov. 5, 1859 Nov. 6, 1859 Nov. 5, 1859	First	Fourth.	9	1855. June 30,	1855. Percussion Rifles. 60 June 30. Cartridge Boxes. 60 Cartridge Box Plates 60 Cartridge Box Plates and Belts. 60 Wormers 60 Screwdilyers
ARKS.—From repo- lelivered, per order se of forwarding the hostilities. The	ort of company, re of the Governor, lem to Washoe, Ul accounterments no	celved April to suthorize tah Territory w in possess	92d, 1861, word descens to for the proston ston of the proston of	e ascertal receive t tection o	in that the same of citizen	he riffes e, for the s during rt, are as	1859. Feb. 19	REMARKS.—From report of company, received April 22d, 1861, we ascertain that the rifles were delivered, per order of the Governor, to suthorized persons to receive the same, for the purpose of forwarding them to Washoe, Utah Territory, for the protection of citizens during peb, 19., 19., Rifles.
Cartridge Boxes Minnis Rifle Sword Cap Boxes	ord Bayonets.	- U V B - N V V - N V V - N V V - N V V - N V V - N V V - N V V - N V -		h · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	8888			Bords.—June 24, 1855.—B. D. Fry, N. D. Corse, D. N. Hunit, C. J. Torbert. Ferni sum, \$2,500. B. E. Eyre, Charles Forman, F. Denver, H. B. Covey. Pepal sum, \$530. Good.
(See papers on file, No. 50.)	50.)							

Name of Company.	Officers.	Ощсе.	Date of Com Brigade, D'v'sion Rank & Rile.	Brigade.	D'v'sion	tank & Rile.	Date.	Arms and Accouterments issued.
NEVADA RIFLES— HIGH Ne va da. Organized Pile 1858	Henry Meredith* Captain. Feb. 2, 1858 First Fourth. Feb. 2, 1858 First Fourth. GB. 2, 165, 2, 165, 2, 165, 2, 165, 2, 165, 2, 165, 2, 165, 2, 165, 2, 165, 3, 165, 3, 165, 3, 165, 3, 165, 3, 165, 3, 165, 3, 165, 3, 165, 3, 165, 3, 165, 3, 165, 3, 165, 3, 165, 3, 165, 3, 165, 3, 165, 3, 165, 3, 165, 3, 165, 3, 165, 3, 165, 3, 165, 3, 165, 3, 165, 3, 165, 3, 165, 3, 165, 3, 165, 3, 165, 3, 165, 3, 165, 3, 165, 3, 165, 3, 165, 3, 165, 3, 165, 3, 165, 3, 165, 3, 165, 3, 165, 3, 165, 3, 165, 3, 165, 3, 165, 3, 165, 3, 165, 3, 165, 3, 165, 3, 165, 3, 165, 3, 165, 3, 165, 3, 165, 3, 165, 3, 165, 3, 165, 3, 165, 3, 165, 3, 165, 3, 165, 3, 165, 3, 165, 3, 165, 3, 165, 3, 165, 3, 165, 3, 165, 3, 165, 3, 165, 3, 165, 3, 165, 3, 165, 3, 165, 3, 165, 3, 165, 3, 165, 3, 165, 3, 165, 3, 165, 3, 165, 3, 165, 3, 165, 3, 165, 3, 165, 3, 165, 3, 165, 3, 165, 3, 165, 3, 165, 3, 165, 3, 165, 3, 165, 3, 165, 3, 165, 3, 165, 3, 165, 3, 165, 3, 165, 3, 165, 3, 165, 3, 165, 3, 165, 3, 165, 3, 165, 3, 165, 3, 165, 3, 165, 3, 165, 3, 165, 3, 165, 3, 165, 3, 165, 3, 165, 3, 165, 3, 165, 3, 165, 3, 165, 3, 165, 3, 165, 3, 165, 3, 165, 3, 165, 3, 165, 3, 165, 3, 165, 3, 165, 3, 165, 3, 165, 3, 165, 3, 165, 3, 165, 3, 165, 3, 165, 3, 165, 3, 165, 3, 165, 3, 165, 3, 165, 3, 165, 3, 165, 3, 165, 3, 165, 3, 165, 3, 165, 3, 165, 3, 165, 3, 165, 3, 165, 3, 165, 3, 165, 3, 165, 3, 165, 3, 165, 3, 165, 3, 165, 3, 165, 3, 165, 3, 165, 3, 165, 3, 165, 3, 165, 3, 165, 3, 165, 3, 165, 3, 165, 3, 165, 3, 165, 3, 165, 3, 165, 3, 165, 3, 165, 3, 165, 3, 165, 3, 165, 3, 165, 3, 165, 3, 165, 3, 165, 3, 165, 3, 165, 3, 165, 3, 165, 3, 165, 3, 165, 3, 165, 3, 165, 3, 165, 3, 165, 3, 165, 3, 165, 3, 165, 3, 165, 3, 165, 3, 165, 3, 165, 3, 165, 3, 165, 3, 165, 3, 165, 3, 165, 3, 165, 3, 165, 3, 165, 3, 165, 3, 165, 3, 165, 3, 165, 3, 165, 3, 165, 3, 165, 3, 165, 3, 165, 3, 165, 3, 165, 3, 165, 3, 165, 3, 165, 3, 165, 3, 165, 3, 165, 3, 165, 3, 165, 3, 165, 3, 165, 3, 165, 3, 165, 3, 165, 3, 165, 3, 165, 3, 165, 3, 165, 3, 165, 3, 165, 3, 165, 3, 165, 3, 165, 3,	Captain   Est. Lieut   Bt. 2d Lieut	reb. 2, 1858.1 reb. 2, 1858.1 reb. 2, 1858.	First First First	Fourth Fourth Fourth	68	1858. Feb. 26	Percussion Muskets with Bayonets. 40 Cartridge Boxes and Plates. 40 Bayonets and Scabbards. 40 Waist Belles and Plates. 40 Waist Belles and Plates. 35
* Deceased.  REMARKS.—This company have not reported to the committee, but they are known to be in active service, and have elected new officers in place of the above named. No commissions appear on file.  (See papers on file, No. 59.)	ny have not repor elected new office 59.)	ted to the co	mmittee, bu	t they ar named.	e known No com	to be in nissions		<b>;</b>
Name of Company.	Officers.	Office.	Date of Com Brigade. D'v'sion Rank & File.	Brigade	D'v'sion	Rank & File.	Date.	Arms and Accoutermonts issued.
Sienra Grays— Laporte. Organized October, 1858	C. Haymond Captain Oct. 9, 1858. Second Fourth 56 E. B. Evans lef. Lieut Oct. 9, 1858. Second Fourth W. S. Momit 2d Lieut Oct. 9, 1858. Second Fourth J. W. Bradly Bt 2d Lieut, Oct. 9, 1858. Second Fourth	Captain let. Lieut Bt 2d Lieut	Oct. 9, 1858 Cct. 9, 1858 Oct. 9, 1858 Oct. 9, 1858	Second Second Second Second	Fourth. Fourth. Fourth. Fourth.	26	1855 June 25	Muskets and Bayonets
REMARKS.— (See papers on file, No.	. 65.)							- 1

REPORT OF THE MILITARY FORCE-Continued

ued.	Arms and Accouterments issued,	This company undoubtedly were furnished with Arms, Accouterments, etc.  Bonns — Two Ronds on 61.	J. E. Ager, C. Beis, John C. Laughton, Ponal ann, \$2,000. May 12, 1838—J. E. Ager, J. Eston, J. Webb Nichelson, Penal sum, \$2,500. Good,	
Contin	Date.			
ORCE -	Rank & File.	56	to this blished ts, were ay 13th, anble to be only	=
ARY F	D'v'sion	Fourth	relative ver to prutermen dated M. we are ur 7, and til	
MILI	Brigade.	First	's office t, in ansy and acco 's order, mpany, v	
MELOKI OF THE MILITARY FORCE-Continued.	Date of Com Brigade, D'v'ston Rank & File.	April, 1858.	aster-General Captain Age, ammunition, ader-in-Chief ted to the co	
TOPPE	ОЩсе.	Captain	he Quarterm seelved from all the arms, the Comma criments issu	
	Officers,	John E. Ager Captain April, 1858. First Fourth 56	no evidences in ition of sume we report he states that you he states that it in obedience to if arms and accounde by the officers (Captain Ager.	
	Name of Company.	NATIONAL GUARDS— Downleville. Organ- ized August 10, 1857.	REMARKS.—There are no evidences in the Quartermaster-General's office relative to this company; all the information of same we received from Captain Ager, in answer to published forwarded to Virginia City, in obedience to the Commander-in-Chief's order, dated May 13th, say. Application was made by the officers for commission is sued was to Captain Ager, officers for commission is sued was to Captain Ager.  (See report on fle, No. 45.)	

	Arms and Accouterments issued.	1856.  May 14 Musketoons with Accouterments 87 1857. June 1 Percussion Rifles 86 Cartridge Boxes 86	Finder, Can Described by Can Blues, Cap Boxes, Cap Boxes, Cap Boxes, Cap Boxes, Cap	BOND.—November 12, 1855—Alonzo Platt, W. R. Evans, B. H. Johnson. Penal sum, \$2,500.
***************************************	Date.	1856. May 14 1857. June 1		
	Rank & File.	40	e thirty- ned that le, dated	
	D'v'sion	Fourth	office the life. Trom are informated in fine information fill.	
	Brigade.	Second.	foneral's te arsena imittee a i58. Reg	and the second s
	Date of Com Brigade. D'v'sion Rank & File.		artermaster-6 ed to the Sta ny, your com April 11th, 18	a die a spirit is die de
	Office.	Captain 1st. Lieut 2d Lieut Bt. 2d Lieut.	e in the Qua to be return of the compar n the fire of A	
	Officers.	J. H. Hall E. Dollver Thomas Roper H. Mulholland	espondence on fil couterments were in the Secretary c ments were lost in 8.)	
	Name of Company.	FOREST RIFLES— Slerra County. Organ E. Dollver lst. Lieut. January, 1856. H. Mulholland Bt. 2d Lieut.	REMARKS.—From correspondence on file in the Quartermaster-General's office the thirty-seven musketoons and accouterments were to be returned to the State nisenal. From extract of the report received from the Secretary of the company, your committee are informed that all the arms and accouterments were lost in the fire of April 11th, 1868. Report on file, dated March 16th, 1861.) (See papers on file, No. 8.)	

REPORT OF THE MILITARY FORCE-Continue

	1 0-4-	.404108810840 	
Arms and Accouterments Issued.	June Percussion Muskets 50 Bayonet Subbards 54 Cartridge Boxes 44	Cortridge Box Plates  Cartridge Box Plates and Belts  Cartridge Box Plates and Belts  Body Belts  Body Belt Plates  Makers  Hall Screws  Cap Box Plates  Salan Screws  Gap Box Plates  Ball Screws  Gap Box Plates  Ball Screws  B	DONDS NO DONGS ON HIE.
Date.	1857. June		
Rank & File.	4	ch 15th, rrgeint's Washoe iny with ned, for	=-
D'v'sion	Fourth Fourth Fourth	ated Mar re four Se sent to he comps een retur	
Brigade.	First First First	ayden, d present an any were rnished t	
Date of Com Brigade, D'v'sion Rank & File.	Mar. 16, 1861 Mar. 16, 1661 Mar. 16, 1861 Mar. 16, 1861	aln Vanderh ne State at 1 f the comp Downey fu der the sam	
Office.	Captain 1st. Lieut 2d Lieut Bt. 2d Lieut.	d from Capti elonging to the outerments or or. Governor but on his or orer.	
Officers.	J. G. Vanderhyd'n S. B. Weller George O. Kies S. W. Brockway.	om report receive company have b nuskets and acc ances last summe the United States, in the State Arm.	
Name of Company.	Coloma Grays— J. G. Vanderbyd'n Captain Mar. 16, 1861 First Fourth. Organized January 17, S. B. Weller 1st. Lieut. Mar. 16, 1861 First Fourth. 1867	FEMARKS.—Extract from report received from Captain Vanderhayden, dated March 15th, 1861; All the arms the company have belonging to the Statest present aer four Sexpent's during the Indian disturbances has sammer. Governor Downey furnished the company were sent to Washoe muskets borrowed from the United States, but on his order the same have been returned, for (See papers on file, No. 13.)	

Name of Company.	Officers.	Office.	Date of Com Brigade, D'v'sion Rank & File.	Brigade. D	'v'sion R	ank & File.	Date.	Arms and Accouterments Issued.
PLACER RIFLES— James Organized April 5, 1866 A. Mar	James Anderson. Captain Apr. 23, 1856 Second. Fourth 76  A. Mason	Captain lst. Lieut Bt. 2d Lieut.	Apr. 23, 1856 Apr. 23, 1856 Apr. 23, 1856 Apr. 23, 1856	Second. F Second. F Second. F Second. F	ourth	2.0	1857. Sept. 5	Percussion Muskots
REMARKS.—Disbanded. (Sec papers on file, No. 14.)	. 14.)							Bayonet Scabbards  Non-commissioned Officer's Swords  Sword Belts and Plates  BOND.—April 9, 1856—James Anderson, Ezra Kinsey. Penal sum, \$1,200.
Name of Company.	Officers.	ОЩсе.	Date of Com Brigade. D'v'sion Rank & File.	Brigade.	D'v'sion	Rank & File.	Date.	Arms and Accouterments issued.
EUREKA BLUES— Slerra County, Organ- ized May 7, 1856	Justus Bragg Captain May 27, 1856 Second. Fourth D. W. Mitchell. 1st. Lieut May 27, 1856 J. N. McOmber 2d Lieut May 27, 1856 J. R. McFarland. Bt. 2d Lieut. May 27, 1856	Captain 1st. Lieut 2d Lieut Bt. 2d Lieut	May 27, 1856 May 27, 1856 May 27, 1856 May 27, 1856	Second.	Fourth.	55		BOND.—May 15, 1856.—Justus Brage, H. G. Har- vey, D. W. Mitchell. Penal sum, \$2,000.
REMARKS.—There are no evidences on the records in the Quartermaster-General's office that any arms, or accouterments, had been received by the company, although a bond is filed for forty stand of percussion muskets. (See papers on file, No. 16.)	no evidences on the lents, had been re- on muskets.	be records in	the Quarter e company,	master-Ge	neral's o	fice that		

REPORT OF THE MILITARY FORCE-Continue

Arms and Accouterments issued.	March 12. Percussion Rifles Gun Slings Contridge Boxes Contridge Boxes	Cartridge Box Belts Cartridge Box Belts Cartridge Box Belt Plates Waist Belts Cap Pouches Cap Pouches Can Wipers	Spring Vices 6 Ball Cartridges 1000 Percussion Caps. 3000	June 22 Non-commissioned Officer's Swords, Belts, and Plates	BOND.—February 1, 1855.—Charles F. Myers, Julius Mcinlardt, Bartholomew Kenneif. Penal sum, \$2,500.
Date.	1855. March 12	•	7. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2.	June 22.	
Rank & File.	4	e. The			
D'v'ston	Fourth. Fourth.	z and fil			
Brigade	second.	nty, ranlind file.			
Office. Date of Com Brigade D'v'sion Rank & File.	Mar. 24, 1856 Mar. 24, 1850 Mar. 24, 1850	number seve y-four, rank a			
Office.	Captain 1st. Lieut 2d Licut	company it umbered fort			
Officers.	B. Kenneif Captain Mar. 24, 1856 Second Fourth. 44 J. M. Smith 1st. Lieut. Mar. 24, 1856 Second. Fourth. E. S. D. Long 2d Lieut. Mar. 24, 1856 Second. Fourth.	mization of this farch, 1856, and m 21.)			
Name of Company.	GOODYEAR'S BAB RIFLES Yuba County. Organ- ized Jan. 7, 1855	REMARKS —On the organization of this company it number seventy, rank and file. The company reorganized in March, 1886, and numbered forty-four, rank and file. (See papers on file, No. 21.)			

Date. Arms and Accouterments issued.	1854. Nov. 5	Cartridge Box Belts Cartridge Box Belt Plates  Waist Belts Waist Belt Plates  Cap Pouches  Bayonet Scabbands  Non-countistioned Officer's Swords	Non-commissioned Officer's Sword Belts 4 Non-commissioned Officer's Sword Belt Plates 4 Musket Ball Cartridges 2000 Percussion Caps	Jan. 2 Percussion Muskets	Bond.—October 3, 1854—Daniel E. Hungerford, William J. Ford, B. M. Felter. Penal sum, \$3,000.
Officers. Date of Com Brigade, D'v'slon Rulk & File.	SIERRA GLARD— F. M. Proctor Captain Feb. 1857 Second. Fourth 69 Organized October 2, Charles Cochran. 1st. Lieut Mar. 24, 1856 Second. Fourth 1854	REMARKS.—There have been several changes in the commanding officer since the organization of the company. The percussion muskets issued to the company, January 2d, 1855, were in lien of twenty rifles, received November 5th, 1854.  (See papers on file, No. 22.)			
Name of Company.	SIERRA GUARD————————————————————————————————————	REMANKS.—There have bee tion of the company. The poin lieu of twenty rifles, receiv (See papers on file, No. 22.)			

	40	1 1110210000			49	
Percussion Rifles Sets Appendages Sets Appendages Cartidge Boxes.  Cartidge Box Belts Waist Belt Plates.  Gun Slings  Box.—January 9, 1856—D. G. Lake, J. F. Gru-	Arms and Accouterments issued.	Percussion Muskets   St. Sets Appendages for same   St. Sets Appendages for same   St. Cartridge Boxes   St. Cartridge Box Plates and Belts   St. Waist Belts and Plates   St. Waist Belts and Plates   St. Cap Pouches   St. Cap	Arms and Accouterments issued.	Minnie Rifles. Saber Bayones. Suber Bayones. Curridge Boxes and Plates. Carridge Boxes, Belts, and Buckles. Swedges. Swe	A was A Agontomonts issued	Muskets 40 Pouches 40 Bayonets 40 Shoulder Belts 40 Bond, No bond on file.
1856. March 2.	Date.	1858. Feb. 20.,	Date.		Ė	Differ
Mountain Blues— D. G. Lake Captain Dec. 24, 1855 Second . Fourth 50 lized November 13, J. E. Woodnam 24 Lieut Dec. 24, 1855 Second Fourth 1855	Name of Company. Office. Date of Com Brigade. D'v'sion Rank &	Fourth 28th, 18 28th, 18 wy the re- der Hun and A. G inave b rined to t	Name of Company.  Officers.  Office.  Date of Com Brigade.  D'v'ston Brile.  File.	MANYSVILLE RIFLES—  H. W. Thenll. 1st. Lieut  Organized October 31, B. Ellerman 2d Lieut  1859  E. Foulke. 18t. 2d Lieut  Issp  Remarks.—No evidences of the existence of this company can be found in the Quarter-master-General's office. The only information we derived of same was from letter received from the commanding office of the company, dated Marysville, March 22, 1861, in answer to public notice, published March 14th, 1861.		Name of Company.  Downer Guards.  The County.  Am. Kerrigan Captain  Ized August, 1860 James Hegan Bt. 2d Lieut.  Remarks.—The only knowledge we obtained of the existence of this company, and arms Remarks.

			•	)U
Arms and Accouterments issued.	March 10. Percussion Muskets 40 Serewdrivers 40 Wormers 4	Cartridge Boxes. 35 Cartridge Boxes. 35 Cross Belts. 35 Bayonet Scabbards. 35 Gun Slings. 35	BOND.—April 9, 1856—P. B. Hewlett, William Hill, O. T. Baldwin. Penal sum, \$2,500.	
Date.	1854. March 10.			
Rank & File.	4 : :	o match, on file,		ĺ
D'v'sion	Fifth	ss belts t o, papers		
Brigade.	Second	npany. See, also		
Office. Date of Com Brigade, D'v'sion Rank & File.		rtridge boxes on of the cor 20th, 1861.		
ОЩсе.	Captain	ets, forty call in possessilated March		
Officers,	J. E. Congleton . Joseph Vandoren H. H. Harman	t thirty-two musk ds. reported to be J. E. Congleton, d		
Name of Company.	Petaluma Guard— J. E. Congleton Captain Organized February 11, Joseph Vandoren Ist. Lieut: 1856. H. H. Harman 2d Lieut.	REMARKS.—The are but thirty-two muskets, forty cartridge boxes, and cross belts to match, and forty bayonet scabburds, reported to be in possession of the company.  (See report of Captain J. E. Congleton, dated March 20th, 1861. See, also, papers on file, No. 9.)		

	1 0000					51			
Arms and Accouterments issued.	Percussion Muskets 50 Sets Percussion Musket Appendages. 50 Infinity Cartridge Soxes and Plates. 50 Infinity Cartridge Sells and Plates. 50	8	Arms and Accouterments issued.	Rifles with Equipments and Accouterments. 80 Percussion Rifles. 40 Cartridge Boxes and Plates. 40			Arms and Accouterments issued.	Riftes 40 Squewdiffvers 5 Wormers 5 Ball Screws 5	BOND.—February 6, 1860—Seaman Wright, R. M. Williams, Henry Stern. Penal sum, \$3,000. Good.
Date.	1858. June 16		Date.	1855. Nov. 29 1856. Feb. 20			Date.	1860. Feb	
Name of Company. Officers. Office. Date of Com Brigade. D'v'sion Rank & File.	YUBA Guard       M. D. Dobbins Captain       Jan. 11, 1856 First       Fifth       90         Yuba County.       Organ. W. C. Burnett 1st. Licut Jan. 11, 1856 First       Fifth       90         ized June, 1855 James K. Cowan 2d Licut Jan. 11, 1856 First       Fifth       90         Mortimer Fuller, Bt. 2d Licut. Jan. 11, 1856 First       Fifth       90	REMARKS.—This company was dishanded on the seventeenth May, 1857, and the arms and Seconterments were returned to the State Arsenal.  (See papers on file, No. 44.)	Name of Company. Office. Date of Com Brigade, D'v'sion Kank & File.	Mountain Riplies— Wm. P. Calloway Captain. No eriden-First Fifth 44 [Formerly N. Y. Guard] L. B. Bruin. 1st. Licut. ees of Com- Yuba County. Organized R. S. Barrett. 2d Licut. mis'ns have. August 13, 1855 George R. Payne. Bt. 2d Licut. been issued.	REMARKS—A receipt is on file for eighty rifiles, with accouterments, signed by W. P. Callows, Captain, commanding Independent New York Guards, dated November 29th, 1855. 7.1so a receipt for forty percussion rifles and accouterments for Mountain Riflemen, dated February 20th, 1856, and signed by Wun. P. Calloway as Captain. The bond on file is given for the rifles delivered to the New York Guards. No bond on file for rifles delivered the Mountain Riflemen. The company's name, (New York Guards,) changed to the Mountain Riflemen, November 29th, 1855.		Name of Company. Officers. Office. Date of Com Brigade, D'v'sion File.	HUMBOLDT VOLUNTEERS Seamen Wright. Captein Feb. 1860 Second. Sixth Organized Feb. 1860 B. B. D. Holland List Lieut. Feb. 1860 Second. Sixth Holland List Lieut. Feb. 1860 Second. Sixth W. C. McMannon Bt. 2d Lieut. Feb. 1860 Second. Sixth W. C. McMannon Bt. 2d Lieut. Feb. 1860 Second. Sixth Holland W. C. McMannon Bt. 2d Lieut. Feb. 1860 Second. Sixth House Rev. 1860 Second. Second. Sixth House Rev. 1860 Second. Second. Sixth House Rev. 1860 Second. Second. Sixth House Rev. 1860 Secon	Remarks.— (See papers on file, No. 67.)

Name of Company.	Officers.	ОЩее	Office. Date of Com Brigade. D'v'sion Rank & File.	Brigade.	D'v'sion	Rank & File.	Date.	Arms and Accouterments issued.
GUANDS— 1 December,	OROVILLE GUARDS— M.A. McLaughlin Captain May 27, 1857 Second. Sixth 50 Organized December, C. G. Hubbard 1st. Licut May 27, 1857 Second. Sixth 1856 Wm. H. Abell 2d Licut. May 27, 1857 Second. Sixth D. Otterson Bt. 2d Licut. May 27, 1857 Second. Sixth	Captain 1st. Lieut 2d Lieut Bt. 2d Lieut.	May 27, 1857; May 27, 1857; May 27, 1857; May 27, 1867;	Second. Second. Second. Second.	Sixth Sixth Sixth	20	1857. Sept. 14	1857.   Riftes   40   40   40   40   40   40   40   4
Rrmarks.— (Sec papers on file, No. 6	. 66.)							Waist Belts
								BOND.—June 26, 1857.—Dan. Otterson, J. S. Morlis, M. McLaughlin. Penal sum, \$2,000.

fundamo a sumu	Officers.	Ощсе.	Date of Com Brigade. D'v'sion Rank & File.	Brigade.	D'v'sion	Rank & File,	Date.	Arms and Accouterments issued,
PLUMAS RANGERS—         R. J. Barnett         Couptain         Apr. 28, 1859         First         Slxth         85           Organized December 1, W. D. Sawyer         1st. Lieut         Apr. 28, 1859         1855         1855           1865         P. O. Hundley         Bt. 2d Lieut         Apr. 28, 1859         1859	R. J. Barnett J. B. Vaughn P. O. Hundley	Captain 1st. Lieut 2d Lieut Bt. 2d Lieut	Apr. 28, 1859 Apr. 28, 1859 Apr. 28, 1859 Apr. 28, 1859	First	Sixth	8	1857. Dec. 7	Duc. 7 Percussion Muskets and Accouterments (  BOND.—April 26, 1856. E. T. Hogon, Willian Varner, D. B. Covington, Stephen S. Chark. Pen
REMARKS.—A requisition is on file in the Quartermaster-General's office for cighty rifles and accounterments. No evidence in the way of receipts can be found that the whole requisition was filled. (See papers on file, No. 19.)	on is on file in the lence in the way o	Quartermas of receipts c	ter-General's an be found	office for that the	r cighty r whole re	iffes and quisition		(sun, \$2,500.

R	8 EE		_	000000000	53	et 1	S 22222 S
Arms and Accouterments issued.	Percussion Muskets and Accouterments 60  BOND.—April 26, 1856. E. T. Hogon, William Varner, D. B. Covington, Stephen S. Clark. Penal [sum, \$2,500.		Arms and Accouterments issued.	Percussion Muskets	B. Calvinges	Arms and Accouterments issued.	Percussion Rifles 50 Cartridge Box Belts 50 Cartridge Box Belts 50 Cap Pouches 60 Bundling 50 Box Bults 50 Cap Pouches 60 Box Bults 60 B
Date.	1857. Dec. 7	)	Date.	1855. Jan. 12		Date.	1854. Aug. 2
Rank & File.	85 rifles and		Rank & File.	12		Rile.	35 nave been ked A, on
e. D'v'sion	Sixth		D'v'sion Rank File	1. Sixth Disbanded.		D'v'sion	Sixth
m Brigad	First 559 Fi		Brigade	1 2 1		m Brigade	See vouch
Date of Com Brigade.	Apr. 28, 18 Apr. 28, 18 Apr. 28, 18 Apr. 28, 18 Apr. 29, 18 To be foun		Date of Com Brigade	uly 20, 185 uly 20, 185 uly 20, 185 uly 20, 185 uly 20, 185 ned to the		Date of Com Brigade. D'v'sion	June 5, 154. June 5, 154. June 5, 154. Indian hostili
ОЩсе.	Captain 1st. Lieut 2d Lieut Bt. 2d Lieut. Captain et al. 2d Lieut.		Отсе.	Coptain July 20, 1854 St. Licut July 20, 1854 d Licut July 20, 1854 Bt. 2d Licut. July 20, 1854 st. d Licut. July 20, 1854 string been returned to the Strang been returned to the Strang land string been returned to the Strang land string been returned to the Strang land string		ОЩсе.	Captain
Officers.	R. J. Barnett W. D. Sawyer J. S. Vaughn P. O. Hundley lon is on file in the lence in the way.		Officers.	Edward A. Rowe. C. F. S. McKenzie W. S. Logun		Officers.	W. J. Terry [A. French 2] A. French 2 Anny was organized anny was organized anny was but have been secut
Name of Company.	PLUMAS RANGERS— Organized December 1, W. D. Sawyer 1st. Lieut. Apr. 28, 1859 1855 1855 1856 18. Apr. 28, 1859 1857 18. Apr. 28, 1859 1857 18. O. Hundley Bt. 2d Lieut. Apr. 28, 1859 1858 1858 1859 1859 1850 1850 1850 1850 1850 1850 1850 1850		Name of Company.	TRINITY GUARDS—  Trinity County.  Or. F. S. McKenzie ist. Licut July 20, 1854 Secon ganized July 20, 1854 W. S. Logan 2d Licut July 20, 1854 V. A. Maillor Bt. 2d Licut. July 20, 1854 Bt. 2d Licut. July 20, 1855		Name of Company.	KLAMATH RANGERS— Organized June 5, 1854 Henry Kennaday. 1st. Lieut June 5, '54. Organized June 5, 1864 Henry Kennaday. 2d Lieut June 5, '54.  A. French 2d Lieut June 5, '54.  REMARKS.—This company was organized during the Indian hostilities. No arms have been returned to the State, but have been scattered in various ways. See youcher marked A, on figure Also extracts in Appendix marked A. Disbanded.

to. Arms and Accouterments issued.		Gan Slings 50 Gan Slings 60 Gan Slings 60 Gan Slings 60 Gan Galbert, C. A. Hillman Penal sum, \$2,500.
Date.	1854. Aug. 2.	
Rank & File.	% :	we been
D'v'sion	Sixth	arios brier mark
Brigade.	Second.	ities. No
Date of Com Brigade, D'v'sion Rile.	June 5, '54. June 5, '54. June 5, '54.	ndian hostill lous ways.
ОЩсе.	Captain 1st. Lieut 2d Licut	during the I tered in vari Disbanded
Officers.	W. J. Turry Captain June 5, '154. Second. Sixth 35 4 Henry Kennaday. Lst. Lieut June 5, '154. A. French 2d Licut June 5, '154.	pany was organized during the Indian hostilities. No arns have been but have been scattered in various ways. See voucher marked A, on appendix marked A. Disbanded.
Name of Company.	KLAMATH RANGERS— Organized June 5, 1854	REMARKS.—This company was organized during the Increturned to the State, but have been scattered in variou file. Also extracts in Appendix marked A. Disbanded. (See papers on file, No. 26.)

### Report of the Military Force-Continued

Date. Arms and Accouterments issued.	April 14., Percussion Riffes, April 14., Percussion Riffes, Sets Appendages, 40 Riffe Ball Cartridges, 1900	Percussion Caps. Cartridge Boxes. Cartridge Box Plates. 40 Cartridge Box Belts and Plates. 40 Gan Slipgs.	BOND.—April 14, 1855—Wm. M. Young, Henry Hunt, O. P. M. Croin. Pepal spin, \$2,500. March 16, 1855—J. J. Arrington, Wm. M. Young, A. H. Murdock. Penal sum, \$2,000.
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Rank Fil		pout J	
ιόţs,λ,ζ	sixth .	and a	
Brigade, 1	Second.	piindsid Dispaid	
Date of Com Brigade, D'v'ston Bank & File.	Jan. 20, 1855 Jan. 20, 1855 Jan. 20, 1855 Jan, 20, 1855	ndjan distur v this office,	
O∰ce,	Captain 1st. Licut 2d Licut Bt. 2d Licut.	during the I ep refurned y	
ОДесга,	Wm. M. Young Captain Jan. 20, 1855 Second. Sixth 75 John T. Carey 1st. Licut Jan. 20, 1855 Samuel P. July 2d Licut Jan. 20, 1855 James M. Simms Bt. 2d Licut. Jan. 20, 1855	any was organized he arms haying bec 27.)	
Name of Company.	KLAMATH RIFLES— W Organized January 11, J. 1853	Ввиллика.—This company was organized during the Indian disturbances in and about Kiamath. No evidence of the arms having been returned to this office. Dishanded. (See papers on tile, No. 37.)	

Date. Arms and Accouterments issued.  1854. Muskets 20 arch 7. Riffes. 10 Riffe Cartridges. 1000 Bond.—February 1, 1854—S. G. Whipple, W. B. May, A. J. Butler. Penal sum, \$1,000.		Name of Company.  Name of Company.  Officers.  Office.  Date of Com Brigade.  D'v'sion Ra::k & File.  Richard County.  Gaptain.  Second. Sixth.  30  Ramank County.  Officers.  Office.  Date of Com Brigade.  Second. Sixth.  30  Sanized March 22, '54 R. Wiley.  Sanized March 22, '54 R. Wiley.  Remanks.—This company was organized during the Indian hostilities. No evidence of the ms having been returned to the State. Disbanded.  (See papers on file, No. 29.)	Name of Company.  Offices.  Offices.  Chica Voluvyeers.  R. M. Woodward Captain.  R. M. Woodward Captain.  R. M. Woodward Captain.  Banized March 22, 54 R. Wiley	Name of Company.  UNION VOLUNTEERS— Rlamath County. Organized March 22, '54, '54  REMARKS.—This comparms having been return (See papers on file, No.
Carriege Box Bell Plates 85 Carriege Box Bell Plates 85 Can Slings 85 Cones (extra Structure Str				
Percussion Rifles and Appendages	1854. Nov. 14.	COAST RANGERS—  Klamath County. Or-A. Myers.  Ranized May 13, 1854 H. B. Dickinson. 2d Lieut.  H. R. Frane Bt. 2d Lieut.  H. R. Frane Bt. 2d Lieut.  H. R. Frane bear regarded and mustered into service during the Indian hostellites. No arms have been featured to the State, but have been scattered in various ways. See vonclar marked A, on file. A receipt of Adams & Co. acknowledging the receipt of two cases containing twenty riftes and acconterments, marked Captain D. W. Thorpe, Crescent (See papers on file, No. 28.)	by. Or-A. Myers  13, 1864 H. B. Dickins H. R. Franc.  Is company was organ is lave been returned twenty riftes and acc twenty ri	COAST RANGERS— Klamath County. Organized May 13, 1864 ganized May 13, 1864 Beavoucher marked A, cases condaining twenty, City, and dated Septemb (See papers on file, No.

raine of Company.	Officers.	Отес,	Date of Com	Office. Date of Com Brigade, D'v'sion Rank & File.	Rank &	Date.	Arms and Accouterments issued.
CRESCENT RIFLES— H. H. Garber Captain Klaunath County, Or-John R. Hale 1st. Lieut ganized April 15, '56. Phil. Murphy 2d Lieut. Henry Orman Bt. 2d Lieut.	H. H. Garber John R. Hale Phil. Murphy Henry Orman	Captain 1st. Lieut 2d Lieut Bt. 2d Lieut.		Second. Sixth.	£3.		Bond.—April 16, 1856—E. Mason, J. G. Wall H. H. Garber.
REMARKS.—No evidence of any arms having been issued. A requisition for sixty-eight rifles (See papers on file, No. 31.)	e of any arms hav I by the Captain, i 31.)	ing been issu is on file. L	ied. A requi	sition for sixty-e	ght rifles		

Officers.  John S. Hughes. Captain  Issue Griggs.  Joseph Church.  Joseph Church.  Is Zd Lieut.  Joseph Church.  Is Zd Lieut.  Joseph Church.   de. D'v'sion d. Sixth	Rank & File. 55	Date.	Arms and Accouterments issued.  Bonn.—September 11, 1°55.—C. Woodward, Austin Wiley. Penul sum, \$2,500.	
1 4 6 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	te of Com Briga  Secor  Secor  mendation of Li inon be filled. In	te of Com Brigade, D'v'sion  Second, Sixth  Becond Circumstant  mendation of Licutenant C.  tion be filled. No v'idence and is filled for same. Disban	Brigade, D'v'sion Ran Second, Sixth	

REPORT OF THE MILITARY FORCE-

Percussion Rifles

Quin Slings

Ball Carridges

Percussion Caps

Bonn.—The following bond for the above Arms

Walter M. Donald, John D. Crosby. Penal sun, A company, styled the "Citizens of Crescent City," Klamath County, was organized on the tion was made on the Quarternaster-General on that day, and the following arms were "Indians." A requirent to wit: REMARKS.—No organization of a company can be found on file. No report of any nature (See papers on file, No. 34.)

RECAPITULATION. Account of Arms issued to Military Org.

Totals.	Returned to State Armory   517     Destroyed by Fire   120     Bent to Washoe   188     In State Armory   284     Unaccounted for   1,028     Total Stand of Arms   3,144	
Not in posses sion of Com panies, but ac counted for	- 1	
Unaccounted for and missing	1,028	
No. of Arms des- troyed by Fire.	130	
No. in possession of Active Com- panies—Stands	1,007	
No. of Swords	174	
No. of Sabers	8 : :	
No. of Pistols	용 :	
No. of Muske- toons	4.78 4.78	
No. of Rifles	1,165	
No. of Muskets.	1,589	
Disposal.	Issued to Companies 1.55 In State Armory 1.55 Sent to Washoe	

RECAPITULATION OF OFFICERS.

First Lieutenants Second Lieutenants Rt comes T.	Les Second Lieuts.	89	There are six companies under the organization of the State, in active service with arms belonging to the company, and some twenty-five companies been enrolled, under the head of organized companies, since eighteen hundred and fifty-two, some seventy companies, with an aggregate of four thousand
Second Lientenants		88	pany, and some twe en hundred and sixt es, with an aggregat
First Lieutenants		89	ionging to the coming a force of eighters seventy companie
Captains,		Ž.	e with arms bel sthirty-one, wit fifty-two, some
Majors.		30	in active servic ective companies sen hundred and
Major-Generals. BrigGenerlas. Colonels. Lieut. Colonels.	100	TO TO	ion of the State, 5 the number of 1 anies, since eighte
Colonels.	11		ler the organizat the State, making organized comp
BrigGenerlas.	11		x companies und ms belon ing to der the head of
Major-Generals.	9		There are si furnished with ar been enrolled, un two hundred men

### [A]

### MILITARY NOTICE.

SENATE CHAMBER, Sacramento, March 14, 1861.

In accordance with a resolution passed by the Senate on the twentieth of February, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, relating to the militia of the State of California, all Commanders of military companies in the several counties, are requested to furnish the committee, at their earliest convenience, the following information, to-wit:

First—The names of all commissioned officers in their command, to-

gether with their grade.

Second-Number and name of company, date of organization, and num-

ber of men.

Third—Number, description, and condition, of arms and accounterments in each company, belonging to the State.

### T. G. PHELPS,

Chairman Senate Committee.

P. S.—The above notice was published in the Sacramento Daily Union and San Francisco Spirit of the Times.

### $\mathbf{B}$ ]

### EXTRACTS FROM CORRESPONDENCE.

CRESCENT CITY, February 15, 1856.

Adjutant-General KIBBE:

DEAR SIR:—An application for arms will be made to you on behalf of this community, and as three several applications of this kind have been responded to by the State, I desire to make a statement explaining the condition of things here, and the manner of disposing of the arms heretofore sent up to Klamath County, in order that you may understand the facts

In the first place there were sent, about the fall of eighteen hundred In the first place there were sent, about the fall of eighteen hundred and fifty-three, ten yagers, and twenty, or thirty, muskets, if my memory serves me, to the care of the County Judge. These arms were let out on deposit, (i. e. sold for fifteen dollars each,) as was currently reported, and generally believed; a considerable portion being taken to Gold Beach and Port Orford, and disposed of in the Squaw trade. Next, two companies were organized here, at least nominally organized, and each of them drew arms and equipments. These arms were dispersed, some to Oregon, some to Klamath River, and the rest no one knows where only a few not over a dozen, remaining at the service of the where; only a few, not over a dozen, remaining at the service of the

I hope you will excuse the freedom I take to speak so plainly of this matter, and upon only a casual acquaintance, and give you reference to the Hon. Walter McDonald, our Representative.

Respectfully,

J. B. ROSEBOROUGH.

Hock FARM. October 12, 1855.

My Dear General:—I have seen in the papers that you have been busily engaged to get arms back again from the Nicaragua Fillibusters; how mean is this to go and rob the armories.

Your friend and obedient servant,
J. A. SUTTER.



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## [TELEGRAPH.]

SAN FRANCISCO, February 4, 1856.

## To General KIBBE:

There is danger that the arms of Sarsfield Guard will be removed from the State. Send me authority to demand them, or come here. I am on the bond, and was Lieutenant. This company is disbanded.

CHAS. B. GRANT.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Trustees of State Reform School

FOR

THE YEAR 1860.

CHAS. T. BOTTS.....STATE PRINTER.

## ANNUAL REPORT.

To His Excellency,

J. G. Downey,

Governor of the State of California:

SIR:—Complying with section twenty-eight of an act entitled An Act for the erection of a building for a State Reform School and for the regulation of the same, we beg leave to submit the following report:

According to section second of said act, the undersigned were elected Trustees by the Legislature on the —— day of ——, A. D. eighteen hundred and sixty, since which time, for the satisfaction of your Excellency, and for all whom it may concern, we wish to give an account of the course present by we and the response therefore also a financial statement shows pursued by us, and the reasons therefor; also, a financial statement showing what disposition we have made of the thirty thousand dollar appropriation made by said act.

The first thing of importance that we were called upon to consider, was the adoption of a plan and specification.

This, we found, was not a small task. The only portion of the act that guided us in the above consideration, was that portion of section two, of said act, which says the "Trustees shall be authorized and empowered to erect, or cause to be erected, a building suitable for the accommodation of not less than sightly have and for all pages on the constant of the co powered to erect, or cause to be erected, a building suitable for the accommodation of not less than eighty boys, and for all necessary offices for teachers and assistants." We found that we could not erect a building of the above dimensions, with all the necessary rooms for workshops for the boys, kitchen, etc. with that portion of the appropriation which we could put in the buildings, say twenty-five thousand dollars; the balance of five thousand, being necessary for incidental expenses. We therefore came to the conclusion that it was not the intention of the Legislature that the present appropriation should be used to finish a building that would cost just twenty-five thousand dollars, or thereabouts, as said sum would not finish a building of the size required by the act, but that they had in contemplation the commencement of a building, that, when finished, would answer the purposes for which a "Reform School" was intended, for years to come. Consequently, we adopted a plan that will, when finished, accommodate some two hundred boys, and also have all the rooms necessary for teachers, officers, and visitors; also workshops

the rooms necessary for teachers, officers, and visitors; also workshops for the boys, and all other rooms required about such a building.

The building, if erected according to the plan adopted, will be of brick, two hundred and eighteen feet long by fifty-one feet deep, with two wings, each three stories high. One of the wings is forty-three by eighty feet;

the other is thirty-five by seventy-two feet. Part of the main building will be three stories, and part four stories high.

We have contracted with J. A. Steele to put up the main building and one of the wings, for the sum of twenty-four thousand nine hundred dollars. He is to put on the roof; put in the joists; also, all the doors and window frames; the granite door sills; all partitions, both of brick and studding; also, all down pipe and water troughs, for conveying water from the building; and is to finish all the cornices, both of brick and wood; also, all anchors and iron work, etc. etc. as required by the plans and specifications.

The Contractor is to have the main building—two hundred and eighteen by fifty-one feet—done by the first of February, eighteen hundred and sixty-one; and the wing is to be done by the first of July, eighteen hundred and sixty-one. The Contractor has delivered on the ground, one million of good bricks and all the joists for the building. The door and window frames are all done, ready to be let in the walls; also, the most of the lime and sand is delivered on the ground to complete the first contract.

The operation of laying brick would have been commenced on the seventeenth of the present month, but for the rainy weather; but on that account was delayed until the twenty-fourth. The Contractor has now commenced the brickwork in good earnest, and has a sufficient force employed to lay some twenty thousend bricks per day, and if we have fair weather during the month of January, he will get his first contract done within the stipulated time, viz: the first day of February, eighteen hundred and sixty-one.

We now come to a portion of this report which we did hope we would not be called upon to speak of; but, as there has been a report put in circulation that the present location of the Reform School is not a healthy one, we think it our duty to give you a full statement of all the facts in connection therewith.

In the first place, the Legislature of eighteen hundred and fifty-nine appointed three Commissioners to select a location, somewhere in this State, on which to erect a building for a State Reform School; said Commissioners selected a point on the left bank of Feather River, in the county of Yuba, some six miles northerly from the city of Marysville.

The city of Marysville, on the part of the State, purchased one hundred acres of land, including this point, some time last winter,

The act, passed on the eighteenth day of April, eighteen hundred and sixty, above referred to, which appointed the undersigned Trustees, required them to put the building on said one hundred acres of land. Now it appears plain to us, that all we had to do was to make a location, at some point on said land, which we considered the most available, and we were satisfied at the time that we did make the best location that we could within our boundaries, and we are still satisfied of the same. The land owned by the State extends some thirty-eight chains easterly from the river. The location that we have made for the building is some six hundred feet from the river, leaving only about fifteen hundred feet that we could move the building to the easterly, and keep it within our boundaries, giving room for sufficient area east of the building.

aries, giving room for sufficient area east of the building.
From the eastern line of land, owned by the State, to the Marysville and Oroville road is some one thousand feet. The parties who object to our present location, say that if we would move it out to said road it would be more healthy; they do not consider that the State does not own the land to the said road, nor within one thousand feet of it, or else they think we

have the power to put the building on any land that we may see proper. We made the location in August last, and then there was not one word said by any person in regard to its being an unhealthy one, until after the bricks were all made (one milion,) all the joists delivered on the ground, the excavating done, and seventy-five per cent. of the whole paid for, then came the hue and cry that the location for the building was not a good one. The whole thing looks to us like a grab game upon the part of certain parties to extract some two or three thousand dollars from the State for removing material. We took the whole matter under consideration for several days; we took experienced men and physicians who have been practising in this county for ten years, and they, after examining the location and the surrounding country, tell us, and give it as their opinion, that the location that we have made is as healthy as any that we could make on the land belonging to the State; for, said they, the building is so located that the wind from the north or from the south, which is almost the constant wind in this part of the country, passes over no ponds, marshes, or any other cause of disease; consequently, the location, in point of health, is free from objection when the wind is from either of those directions, and, in fact, from any point of the compass except the west, which is a rare exception, and then, a wind that would convey the miasma from the river to the building, would carry it to any part of the land owned by the State; consequently, from the above and other facts, we came to the conclusion not to move the material, but to build upon the first location, and in doing so, we are satisfied that we have acted for the interest of the State, and also for that of the Reform School; and further, we hope and believe that we will be sustained by your Excellency and all good citizens.

For the purpose of giving your Excellency a better opportunity of understanding the location that we are building upon, and the land owned by the State, as well as of the country adjoining, we append the following map of the land owned by the State, as above: [Map omitted.]

#### FINANCIAL.

Cash paid H. S. Foushee, for services as Trustee and Secre-	<b>\$</b> 705	00
tary, up to 1st of December, 1860.		00
Cash paid John Lowery, for services as Trustee and Superin-	700	ΔΔ
tendent, up to December 1st, 1860	100	vv
Cash paid N. Wescoatt, up to Dec. 1st, 1860, for—		
Services as Trustee\$355 00		
Services as Architect 550 00		
	905	00
Cash paid J. A. Steele, for plans and specifications for State		
Reform School building	900	00
Cash paid J. A. Steele (Contractor,) for materials furnished for		
State Reform School building, an assessment made October		
29, 1860	4,909	00
Cash paid to sundry persons, as per accounts, rendered up		
to December 1st, 1860	352	64
The december 18t, 1000 the Contractor man the 1st of January		<b>-</b>
The assessment due the Contractor upon the 1st of January,		
1861, will be some \$4,000, which, if added to the above		
amount, will show that there will be expendend at the	#10 701	<u> </u>
time of the meeting of the Legislature, 1861, a total of	\$1Z,1Z1	<b>U</b> 4
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In conclusion, permit us to recommend to your Excellency the propriety of an appropriation by the Legislature at as early a period as practicable for the following reasons, to wit: First—Because it is to the interest of the institution that the State should get some portion of the building finished at as early a date as possible, so that the school could be commenced, as we have heard from a number of sources that there are boys now in different parts of the State that would be sent here at this time if the house was done. Second—That it will take less money to finish the work, if the second contract for finishing the internal portion could be commenced as soon as the first contract was done, for the reason that the joists would be all straight and true, also, the window and door frames would be in much better condition to work, too, than after they had stood exposed to the sun and rains for some time; all of which would be taken into account by the second Contractor.

had stood exposed to the sun and rains for some time; all of which would be taken into account by the second Contractor.

Our contract with Mr. Steele requires him to have the main building done, as far as the contract goes, on the first of February, eighteen hundred and sixty-one. Now, if we could have an appropriation soon after that time, it would enable us to have a portion of the main building finished and furnished by the first of June or July, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, so that the school could be commenced soon after that date. We would not recommend the finishing of the whole building at once, for the reason that after a portion of the rooms were finished and the school commenced, we could then finish it as we had demands for room, as the whole building will be under roof, and can be kept from injury by the Superintendent of the school, at no expense to the State, until the whole could be finished.

In order to finish a sufficient portion of the building to start the school as above, to furnish the rooms, and to carry on the school until the meeting of the Legislature in eighteen hundred and sixty-two, we will require an appropriation of at least thirty thousand dollars.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

NELSON WESCOATT, JOHN LOWERY, Trustees.

MARYSVILLE, December 26, 1860.

R E P O R T

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JOINT SELECT COMMITTEE

TO EXAMINE INTO AFFAIRS OF THE

STATE REFORM SCHOOL.

CHAS. T. BOTTS.....STATE PRINTER.

## REPORT.

Mr. Speaker:—The undersigned of your Joint Select Committee, appointed to examine into the matters connected with the State Reform School, having performed the duties assigned him as one of said committee, and being unable to concur in the views expressed by the majority, upon some material matters embraced in their report, begs leave to submit the following minority report

upon some material matters embraced in their report, begs leave to submit the following minority report.

The majority of the committee having in their report referred to the action of previous legislative bodies tending to the establishment of a State Reform School, the selection of the present site, by a commission, under the act of eighteen hundred and fifty-nine, the election of a Board of Trustees, under the act of eighteen hundred and sixty, the manner of their organization, together with the statistics relating to the salaries of Trustees and other officers, as also the required size of buildings, in accordance with the plans adopted, the amount appropriated by the act of eighteen hundred and sixty, the amount allowed to the present Contractor for the erection of the walls of the main building and one wing, the amount already expended, etc. which being matters of fact, renders tractor for the erection of the walls of the main building and one wing, the amount already expended, etc. which being matters of fact, renders it unnecessary to embody the same in this report; and as a difference of opinion only exists with the undersigned and a majority of the committee, as to location, management of Trustees, amount of appropriation required to complete the buildings, as per plans and specifications, and the propriety of accepting some one of the propositions tendered the State, with a view to a change of location—those will form the subject matter of this report.

### LOCATION.

The undersigned is of the opinion that the location is not such an one as might, and should, have been procured. It seems to have been selected solely because it was offered to the State free of charge, without any reference whatever to any natural advantages, which it should possess, over others, and without taking into consideration its remoteness from the center of population of the State, and without regard to the expense of transportation of delinquents sent to the school, three-fourths, or more, of which will be sent from San Francisco and vicinity, and places further south. The undersigned believes that if proper care had been exercised in its selection, with due reference to the best interests of the State, a location might have been obtained that would have subserved the public

convenience, and where the school would have become an ornament to the State, neither of which results can ever be hoped for with the present location, because of its isolated position; and the present, as well as future generations, will regret that the present site was selected.

#### TRIISTEES

The Board of Trustees elected at the last session of the Legislature. entered upon the discharge of their duties in the month of May, eighteen hundred and sixty, which duties are clearly defined in the act under which they were elected. By reference to section two, of said act, it will be seen that the Trustees were authorized and empowered to erect, or cause to be erected, a building suitable for the accommodation of not less than eighty boys, and for all necessary offices for Teachers and Assistants. Section fifteen of said act, reads as follows: "The sum of thirty thousand dollars is hereby appropriated out of any money that is not otherwise appropriated, to be expended in the erection of a building for a State Reform School, and all necessary expenses attending the same, and the Controller is hereby authorized to draw his warrants in such sums as may be required of him by the Board of Trustees, for the erection and expense of the same; provided, that in the aggregate they do not exceed thirty thousand dollars." In entering upon the discharge of their duties, we are informed by the Trustees, in their report made to the Governor, in December last, "the first thing of importance we were called upon to consider, was the adoption of a plan and specification." In accepting the plan which they did, the undersigned is clearly of the opinion that they exceeded the powers given them in section two, above referred to. and to show conclusively that such is the case, the undersigned has only to quote their own language, as found in their report. "We adopted a plan that will, when finished, accommodate some two hundred boys, and also have all the rooms necessary for Teachers, officers, and visitors; also workshops for the boys, and all other rooms required about such a building." The undersigned, believing that the spirit and letter of the law has been violated by the Trustees, cannot withhold his opinion that they are deserving the severest censure.

The effects of such a course of action, the undersigned believes, is detrimental to the best interests of the State, endangering also the future success of what should be a useful and highly meritorious institution, by causing distrust in the minds of its friends as to its future management, and requiring an expenditure of money nearly, or quite, three times the amount originally intended by the act of eighteen hundred and sixty.

The undersigned believes that the Trustees have been too lenient with the Contractor, in allowing him so much time beyond the term designated in the contract for the completion of the building, without sufficient reasons therefor. The only reason which has been given for the delay in the progress of the work, is, that the treasury was without funds, and the Contractor could not draw his money, as provided for in the contract. The undersigned has made inquiries of parties possessed of the necessary information, and has been assured that no such reason has existed up to the present time; that all demands have been promptly paid upon presentation at the treasury, unless one exception can be made in reference to a small amount which was paid after a delay of less than one week. By the terms of the contract, the main building and one wing should have been completed on, or before, the first day of February last, instead of which, the work has progressed only to the top of the second story win-

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dows, and it will require at least thirty days longer to complete the main building, the wing provided for in the contract not having been com-

Notwithstanding the backwardness of the work, the undersigned cheerfully bears testimony to the good quality of the materials used in the construction, and the workmanlike manner in which those materials have been placed in the building.

#### PROPOSALS FOR CHANGE OF LOCATION.

The propositions made by the Board of Managers of the Industrial School, at San Francisco, to your committee, relative to the transfer of that property to the State, having been fully noticed in the majority report, they will not be repeated here. A proposition has also been made by the Trustees of the city of Benicia, through one of the Trustees of the State Reform School, which was not referred to in the majority report, offering to the State, free of charge, the buildings and grounds, at that place, known as the old Capitol building and grounds, for the purpose of an Industrial Model, or Normal School. The building is represented as having been built in eighteen hundred and fifty-three, at a cost to the city, of some sixty thousand dollars. It is of brick, in size fifty by one hundred feet, and two stories high, substantially built, and in a good state of preservation. The lot on which the building stands is one hundred and twenty-five by one hundred and fifty feet, inclosed with a strong. substantial, board fence, eight feet in hight. The undersigned is informed that a sufficient quantity of good land adjoining can be purchased at a low price. An appropriation of say five thousand dollars, would probably make all the necessary alterations and repairs, and an appropriation of two thousand dollars, purchase all the land required. Having in this connection, with what has been presented by the majority of your committee, referred to all the offers made to the State, it remains for the Legislature to determine whether they will, with all the facts before them, proceed to make the appropriation asked for by the Trustees, viz.: thirty thousand dollars, with a certain prospect that our successors will be called upon to make still further appropriations, of say twenty thousand dollars more, before the buildings at Marysville are completed, or whether it will accept one of the propositions emanating from San Francisco, or

The undersigned believes that the acceptance of the proposition which has been made by the Trustees of Benicia, with an appropriation of five, or even ten thousand, dollars, for alterations and repairs, and purchase of additional lands, if they cannot be obtained without purchase, even to the entire loss of what has been expended at Marysville, would ultimately result, not only to the benefit of the State, but to the future prosperity of the Reform School. The advantages possessed by Benicia, over Marysville, as a central location, needs no extended argument to prove; that it has such advantages, no one will presume to deny. And that a Reform School at Benicia would be likely to prosper better, and satisfy, to a greater extent, the wants of our people, no one can reasonably doubt.

Many advantages might be enumerated in favor of Benicia, which

Many advantages might be enumerated in favor of Benicia, which would render this report more extended than is desirable, and will not here be alluded to. The undersigned will not presume to discuss the propriety of accepting either of the propositions presented by the Board of Managers of the Industrial School, at San Francisco, as a careful examination of them, as presented by the majority of your committee,



will lead every member to a conclusion as to the course which should be pursued by the State through her representatives. In conclusion, the undersigned would recommend the early consideration by the Legislature, of the majority and minority reports, and to adopt such a course as will best subserve the future interests of the State.

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S. S. TILTON, Chairman of Assembly Committee.

R E P O R T

STATE HOSPITAL COMMITTEE.

HAS. T. BOTTS.....STATE PRINTER.

## REPORT.

### Mr. PRESIDENT:

Your Committee on State Hospitals have visited the State Insane Asylum, at the city of Stockton. The general outer aspect of the institution is very inviting. The grounds are exquisitely and tastefully laid out, and highly cultivated. Of the sanitary condition of the entire institution, your committee can speak in the highest terms, with one material exception, which is, the erection of the mad-house. The cells in said mad-house are entirely too small, and very imperfectly ventilated. The construction of said mad-house so illy comports with what your committee think it should, that they believe that no State, at this period of the world, should be willing, under any circumstances, to use it for the purposes for which it was constructed. The crime the State will commit, in incarcerating those poor, unfortunate, creatures in said mad-house, is of a nature in atrocity unpardonable. We think the cells should be superseded, in all cases, and for all purposes, in the asylum, by well ventilated rooms.

We find, by referring to the American Journal of Medical Sciences, of January, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, edited by Isaac Hays: Article twenty-two. Reports of the New American Institution for the Insane, on page one hundred and fifty-six, he says, in his comments on the strong rooms, (in this having particular reference to the strong rooms of the Massachusetts Insane Asylum, constructed in eighteen hundred and fifty-four): During the eight months since this hospital was opened, there have been received every class of patients. Of the two hundred and eleven who came from Worcester Hospital, no reduction was made in our favor; of the one hundred and nineteen received since, it is fair to suppose that the average share were troublesome patients; and, if not, it would be exceedingly improbable that there should not have been a few, at least, who would try the system thoroughly. But not a single case has occurred to make us feel the need of anything different from the ordinary room. Vigilance, attention, and kindness, are stronger than bars of iron. The only mechanical, or forcible, means of restraint made use of in this hospital, are the ordinary leathern strap, passed around the waist, with leathern rings attached for the wrists, and the camisole. The former we use with male patients, when required, which is seldom, only

one man wearing them at the present time, and often none being in use in the house. The latter is now the only means used with females.

Your committee are of the opinion that instead of constructing a madhouse, the State should have purchased additional ground. They were much in need of an additional wing, and had no proper grounds where upon to erect the same, in conjunction with the main building.

upon to erect the same, in conjunction with the main building.

In the opinion of your committee, the police department of the institution is conducted in a manner that reflects credit upon the State.

In the financial department, we find a full and complete record, in detail, of the outlays for the institution. We find the contract system having been closely adhered to, according to law. Your committee believe, however, it to be their duty to recommend the amending of section five of the act establishing the Insane Asylum, in such a manner as to give less latitude to the construction of said section, recommending the law to be so amended as to give the Superintendent a fixed salary, sufficient to enable him to supply his own house out of his own purse.

It would be a pleasure to your committee, if they could report as favorably of the curative department of the institution as we have been enabled to do of the sanitary, police, and financial, departments. The general health of the inmates of the institution, it is true, is good; but the first great and high object to be attained by and through the institution, is the restoring of those lamentably unfortunate creatures to reason immediately, or in the briefest possible period, and also discover, disclose, and treasure up, new light and knowledge upon the subject of treatment, whether moral, or medical, in this startling malady. The aid that this State might, and should, thus give to science, and thus indirectly greatly aid afflicted humanity beyond her borders, would add power and luster to her pillar of greatness well worthy to be sought for by her. In these things, in the opinion of your committee, the institution has not attained what is reasonably expected of it.

In the first place, your committee found that a record of treatment of cases has not been kept; their treatment and progress from time to time has not been recorded. This neglect, in the judgment of your committee, should not be lightly passed over. By referring to the law establishing the Insane Asylum, we find that the Superintendent had the power to employ attachés, (as apothecaries,) if more help was needed, to enable him to do full justice, particularly to the curative department. In consequence of the neglect to keep a case book, the experience of the institution is lost to science, and lost to the institution; for her past experience cannot, under existing circumstances, revert to her future good to any practical degree.

It has occurred to your committee that all cases that find their way into the Insane Asylum of our State, are recent; for it is a notorious fact that as soon as persons are found to be insane, they are hurried off to the asylum without delay, and then, of course, put under treatment at once, which is different, in older States, or other countries, where there is a different condition of society. Persons in other countries losing their reason, are surrounded with kindred and friends, who exhaust every means at their command to restore their unfortunate kindred, or friend, to reason, without subjecting them to a residence in the Insane Asylum; and in such efforts, from eight months to a year, or even a longer time, is consumed, before the removing of the patient to the asylum is concluded upon. By referring to the report of the Southern Ohio Insane Asylum, for a particular year, we find that about one-third of the admissions for

that year, were cases of over a year's standing. And your committee feel satisfied that the same rule obtains at least in all other asylums in our own country, the Stockton Asylum excepted. We all must know that many cases of temporary insanity in the older States, never find their way within the doors of an asylum—that character of cases that would naturally be desired by the Superintendent of an Insane Asylum, who felt a great pride in excelling in the per centage of cures. It must be apparent to every one, that in this State, every case of insanity finds its way into the asylum, no matter how temporary the case may be. And your committee would express a further opinion, that it being a fact that the exciting causes to insanity in this State surpass those of any other country, it follows as a matter of course, that many persons become insane in this country who would not have fallen victims to the malady, had they remained at home among their friends, where the exciting causes are not so powerful. And this further fact suggests itself in this connection: that in cases of insanity wherein the existing, predisposing, causes are not so strong, and the exciting causes powerful, (which they must be, when the predisposition is not strong,) that the case is more curable than when the reverse is the case. We must, however, always recollect the importance of early treatment; and to the establishment of the importance of that fact, your committee would here, in conclusion, cite the following reliable authorities:

We take the following extract from the British and Foreign Medical and Chirurgical Review for July, eighteen hundred and sixty, page sixty-nine:

"Dr. Kirkbride, Physician to the Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane, in his book on the Construction and Organization of Hospitals for the Insane, says, (page two.) of recent cases of insanity properly treated, between eighty and ninety per cent. recover; of those neglected, or improperly managed, very few get well.

managed, very few get well.

At St. Luke's Hospital, London, where the rules require that the disorder be not more than of one year's duration, on admission, the cures have averaged sixty-two per cent. during the last ten years.

In the third report of Dr. Hitchman, that able physician writes, (page five): 'It cannot be too often repeated, that the date of the patient's illness at the time of admission, is the chief circumstance which determines whether four patients in a hundred, or seventy in a hundred, shall be discharged cured.'"

The following is from the Select Medical Library (new series) and Bulletin of Medical Science, for July, eighteen hundred and forty-one, book three, page forty-nine:

"Since it has been found that upwards of eighty insane patients in the hundred, can be restored to the enjoyment of their mental faculties, when the malady is treated in its earliest stages, we may consider insanity as a disease as likely to be relieved, as any other affection."

In connection with these authorities we will give a statement of the admissions, discharges, and deaths, in the Stockton Asylum, since the first of December, eighteen hundred and fifty-eight, to the twenty-eighth of February, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, a period of twenty-seven months, excluding from this statement all persons in the asylum previous to December one, eighteen hundred and fifty-eight—thus presenting a basis of recent cases:

 Number admitted
 600

 Number discharged
 203

 Number died
 74

 Per cent. discharged
 32

 Per cent. died
 121

We find in the report of Dr. Langdon, that during the first three months he had charge of the institution, the number of patients discharged, exceeded the number admitted. When he (Langdon,) took charge of the institution, the number of patients on hand was one hundred and eighty-eight; admitted, thirty-nine; discharged, sixty-one.

## Signed:

D. P. DURST,
Chairman.
SPENCE,
COLEMAN,
FORD,
SMITH.

REPORT OF SPECIAL COMMITTEE

ON THE

## CULTURE OF THE GRAPE-VINE

IN CALIFORNIA.

INTRODUCED BY MR. MORRISON UNDER RESOLUTION OF MR. GILLETTE, TO EXAMINE INTO, AND REPORT UPON, THE GROWTH, CULTURE, AND IMPROVEMENT, OF THE GRAPE-VINE IN CALIFORNIA.

CHARLES T. BOTTS......STATE PRINTER.



## REPORT.

"To sit down under our own vine and fig-tree with no one to make us afraid," is the most ancient and sacred idea of a life of security, content-

ment, and peace.

If there is any part of this globe where this picture of worldly happiness can and will be realized, ere long, it is here in our land. Well did the good and wise framers of our admirable State Constitution adopt the motto of "Eureka."
Yes, we have found it, the land of the vine and the fig, the olive, and the

orange, the apple, and the peach, and of every variety of tree, fruit, and flower, of wheat, of corn, and barley—the land flowing with milk and

flower, of wheat, of corn, and barley—the land flowing with milk and honey.

Before the acquisition of California, the pious missionaries, who had effected a spiritual conquest over the miserable barbarians, introduced the grape, and taught its culture to the reduced natives. Each mission had its vineyard and orchard. Some of these vineyards of considerable extent were planted, and extensive dams and canals built for the purposes of irrigation. Some of these works, now in ruins, considering the then limited resources of labor and capital, challenge admiration for their extent, and the ability shown in their design and execution. From San Diego to Sonoma, though these works, and many of their buildings, have fallen to ruin, yet many of the vineyards planted by them yet remain as monuments of their usefulness. From these vines, and from the vineyards planted at the pueblo of Los Angeles, and a few others, planted many years ago, we have derived most of our best wines. All these vineyards were planted, it is believed, with the same variety of grape, though the fruit is somewhat modified and changed in size and flavor, by the various changes of soil, locality, and culture; and the wine from them, and the other causes of difference of treatment of the expressed juice, in the manufacture of wine, will account for the numerous varieties, ince, in the manufacture of wine, will account for the numerous varieties, and great difference in the wines. The old Spanish fathers, it is said, understood the art of making good wine, and also knew how to dispense it hospitably to their visitors; but these have long passed away, and with the frequent revolutions, the culture of the vine and manufacture of wine was neglected and almost abandoned. For several years after the acquisition of California, such was the universal rush after gold, that the peaceful art of agriculture was almost lost sight of. But three or four persons

seemed to have kept a watchful eye upon the vine-growing interest of California. Vigue and Wolfskill, in Los Angeles, and a few others, could not be drawn away from under their vine and fig-tree, by all the wonderful stories of the rich placers. These have been followed by Sansevaines, and Frohling, Keller, Hoover, White, Wilson, and others, bringing with them capital and science.

In San José and Sonoma, Delmas and Haraszthy, and others, have de-

In San José and Sonoma, Delmas and Haraszthy, and others, have demonstrated the fact that the northern are as well suited to the vine as the southern counties. But, another and most important fact has been established by some few of the enterprising citizens of the Sierra Madre counties. At the late District and State fairs we have seen exhibited beautiful bunches of the well known American varieties, and all the foreign varieties which are cultivated in England and the Eastern States, for the table, under glass, numbering not less than one hundred. Many of these have fruited for the first time last season, and many new varieties will fruit the ensuing season, for the first time. Wherever the vine has been planted beyond the reach of the cold winds and fog of the sea coast, it has taken root and flourished astonishingly well. In the dry valleys of the Sacramento and San Joaquin, irrigation has been found necessary, but upon reaching the timbered foot-hills of the mountains, and extending up to an altitude of about twenty-five hundred feet above the level of the sea, from every experiment thus far made we are convinced the vine will flourish.

When we consider the fact that in these hills, that experience has proved that no irrigation is necessary if rooted vines are planted, and that the growth of the vine is vigorous, and the fruit abundant, and the wine, judging from the few specimens made, promises to be of a surpassing excellence, we might well inquire more closely into this most important matter.

France, now one of the greatest nations of the earth, with its population of thirty-five millions, with an area of two hundred thousand square miles, has been called one vast vineyard. It taxes our credulity to believe that over five millions of acres are planted in vines, and that they produce wines and brandies annually of the home value of one hundred and sixty millions of dollars, and that the government derives a revenue by severe taxation upon this branch of agricultural produce of about thirty-two millions of dollars per annum—yet such is the fact. But we should be still more surprised when we consider that this home valuation is about one-fourth only of the foreign price, and that about one-half of this vast crop is sent abroad to be sold to the consumer for four times its home valuation, which would amount to about three hundred and twenty millions of dollars, one-half of which, it may be safely estimated, is returned to the French people. Thus we see that they consume at home one-half of their crop, and get for the other half a return of about one hundred and sixty millions of dollars annually. The foreign consumer is made to pay a price sufficient to pay the home valuation and heavy taxes, as well as the large profits of the French merchants and carriers. About onefourth of the entire vast revenue of France is derived from this one source. We should also consider that this is not all the profit made by the French out of her foreign consumers of her wines and brandies. She manufactures and exports annually a vast quantity of spurious liquors—many of them made from our cheap whisky—which she largely imports for this purpose, and they are fraudulently palmed off upon the uninitiated consumer for genuine articles. We have no means to ascertain the exact quantity so made and sent abroad; but we may safely put the amount down at about one-half of the genuine. This would give the people a further revenue from abroad of about eighty millions of dollars, annually, which foots up the immense sum of two hundred and twenty millions of dollars as her annual revenue from abroad from this one product alone. It would be an interesting fact to publish, if one possessed it, the amount of gold drawn from our soil never more to be returned, by the French wine and liquor merchants. We may venture the assertion, that since eighteen hundred and forty-nine, the people of California have paid, and the gold has gone into the public and private coffers of France enough to build the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad, to say nothing of the thousands of lives destroyed by the drinking of such as were unhealthy and poisonous.

In the Atlantic States after about half a century of experiments in the culture of the foreign grape, by practical vine-growers who knew the art, and of wine merchants who had the capital, their efforts have met with signal success. In no part of those States is the climate adapted to the vineyard culture of the foreign grape; there were, however, two men who believed that good wine could be made there. Maj. Adlum, of Georgetown, District of Columbia, was the pioneer, and he was ably succeeded by Mr. Longworth, of Cincinnati, Ohio. Adlum made the first wine from the Catawba grape about thirty years ago; his vineyard was small and he made but little wine; yet he felt the importance of this great interest, and said before he died that in introducing this grape to the public attention, he had done more for the benefit of the country than if he had paid

off our then existing national debt. To this sentiment we subscribe.

Longworth with his large fortune has demonstrated the truth of Major Adlum's saying. Ten years ago there were within twenty miles of Cincinnati seven hundred and forty-three acres in vines, belonging to two hundred and sixty-four proprietors and tenants, of which Longworth owned one hundred and twenty-two acres. In eighteen hundred and forty-eight, each acre yielded three hundred gallons, but this was considered very large; the next year, the worst ever known, the yield was only one hundred gallons per acre. One vineyard there, of two acres only, has yielded thirteen hundred gallons in a season. New Catawba wine brings seventy-five cents per gallon; when ready for sale it readily commands one dollar and twenty-five cents per gallon. Longworth has made from the Catawba grape, after many years of undaunted efforts, backed by the most liberal expenditures, a sparkling wine that has already awakened surprise among the best wine judges abroad. At home many have learned its great excellence, as compared with the foreign sparkling wines. The Roman poets have immortalized the Falernian, and so has the Catawba been immortalized by our great Longfellow, who sings:

"There grows no vine
By the haunted Rhine
By Danube or Guadalquiver,
Not an island or cape,
That bears such a grape
As grows by the beautiful river.

Very good in their way

Very good in their way
Are the Verzenay,
And the Sillery soft and creamy,
But Catawba wine
Has a taste divine,
More dulcet, delicious, and dreamy."

The Isabella, another American grape, it is believed, produces a delicious wine, under the able superintendance of Longworth. These wines command a ready market at very handsome profits, and the cellars of Mr. Longworth contain about one million of bottles, with other stock. This at the home valuation may be estimated at about one million of dollars. If this splendid result can be accomplished by one citizen of Ohio, under many disadvantages, what may not the enterprise of our citizens accomplish with our incomparable soil and climate.

These vineyards, however, require to be trenched two or three feet deep; this is a heavy expense which is wholly unnecessary, and costs more than the land, fencing, and plowing, would cost in California. In some localities in the valleys it would be necessary to irrigate, but in the timbered hills of the Sierra Nevada and the Coast Range, at an elevation of about six hundred feet above the plains, this is not required.

In eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, the Commissioner of Patents, sensible of the importance of the subject upon which we report, employed an intelligent agent, H. C. Williams, Esq. to make a thorough experiment with the native grape of Arkansas and Texas, and test their merits for wine and table use, and to collect cuttings of the vines, and to forward them. The result of this gentleman's agency will be found in the Patent Office Report of eighteen hundred and fifty-nine. He designates the varieties of the cuttings sent by him, as the Mountain, Red River, Washita, and Mustang. The Washita has been taken to France and has established a high reputation. Mr. Williams says that he was assured by a very intelligent gentleman of the town of Ozark, who came from the Rhine, and was acquainted with the grapes grown in the wine countries of Europe, that he did not believe a finer grape than the Washita could be found in the United States or Europe. The Mustang he describes as in its vine resembling the Muscadine, and that it is a great runner, reaching the tops of the tallest trees, and a profuse bearer. That in some por tions of Texas it is multiplied to an extent almost incredible, and that he hazards nothing in saying that if all the Mustang grapes were made into wine, and sold at one dollar a gallon, the product would greatly exceed the value of the cotton crop. The next year, eighteen hundred and fiftyeight, Mr. Williams was sent by that department to the Paso del Norte, in Chihuahua. At Albuquerque he learned that the grape was extensively cultivated, and that the first generation of vines attained from Paso del Norte yielded inferior fruit, but the second generation of vines from the same source, produced fruit equal to the vines three hundred miles to the south.

Major Emory, in his able Report on the Mexican Boundary Survey, says: "Southern California, the whole of the upper valley of the Gila, and the upper valley of the Del Norte, as far down as the Presidio del Norte, are eminently adapted to the cultivation of the grape. In no part of the world does this luscious fruit flourish with greater luxuriance than in these regions, when properly cultivated. Those versed in the cultivation of the vine, represent that all the conditions of soil, humidity, and temperature, are united in these regions, to produce the grape in the greatest perfection."

Dr. Jackson of Boston, has contributed very valuable articles upon the chemical properties of thirty-eight varieties of native American grapes, which show the fact that our fellow-citizens of the Atlantic States are wide awake to their interests in this matter. The presence of tartaric acid in the grape is necessary to the successful manufacture of wine;

and the great desideratum seems to be to procure such grapes as yield an abundant supply of this acid with enough of sugar. The scientific tests of Dr. Jackson, establish the fact that many of these native American grapes contain all the essential properties of a good wine grape. These contributions to science will be found in the Patent Office Report of eighteen hundred and fifty-nine—the most valuable ever issued. In the same volume there is also an able paper on grapes, read before the "Aiken Vine-Growing and Horticultural Association," by H. W. Ravenal of South Carolina. He divides the American grape, east of the Mississippi, into four species—the Fox, the Summer, the Frost, and the Mustang—and he says that from one or the other of these four species, are descended all our indigenous varieties; and that of these, there are now upwards of one hundred in cultivation in the United States, many of which will prove valuable either for the table or wine making.

We are not aware that any attempt has been yet made to collect and

We are not aware that any attempt has been yet made to collect and classify the many varieties of wild grape in California. If the people, through their agents, the Legislature, do not soon take some steps towards attaining some knowledge of the indigenous grape of California, and its value for wine purposes, private enterprise certainly will. We have been informed by a gentleman occupying a very high official position in California, that there is now growing a wild grape in the county of Los Angeles, near the San Gabriel River, of surpassing excellence for wine purposes, and that it is gathered extensively by the wine makers in the neighborhood, to give flavor and value to the wine made from the common Mission Grape, the only species found in their vineyards. At the Annual Exhibition of the California State Agricultural Society, in eighteen hundred and fifty-eight, there was exhibited a wine, made near Marysville, from the native California grape, growing in great luxuriance on the banks of the Feather River, which the exhibitor called the California Frost Grape. It was pronounced by the Committee on Wines to be very fine. We must not, while we are seeking the rich and valuable vines of the older portions of the civilized world, neglect the search and domestication of such of the wild grapes of California, as a beneficent Providence has given us.

In estimating the amount of land in California admirably adapted to the culture of every variety of the native and foreign grape, which now lies idle and unbroken, extending five hundred miles, the whole length of our State, and taking the average breadth at but ten miles, it gives us an area of five thousand square miles, or three million, two hundred thousand acres—about two-thirds as many acres as France has in actual cultivation. But this estimate may be greatly increased.

It requires no argument to convince any intelligent mind, that California, with all these incomparably great advantages of climate, soil, and temperature, for the growth of the grape of every variety, with energetic, industrious, and intelligent people, ever ready and quick to appreciate, and to profit by advantages, and to overcome obstacles, will soon come into competition with France, the great vine-grower of the world. What has taken the French people centuries to attain, will be accomplished in a few lusters by our people. Nearly all these inviting, hilly slopes, lying upon the western side of the Sierra Nevada, are, it must be remembered, vacant public land, which any man may go upon, occupy, and improve, and which then becomes his own upon the payment of one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre—and this price he may not have to pay for several years. But this is not all—while the grain-

growers, and everybody else, pay taxes for their lands, the vine-grower alone is exempted from taxation. An Act was passed in eighteen hundred and fifty-eight, exempting vineyards from taxation for five years; this was wise policy in the Legislature, and a similar policy will continue

the exemption by another Legislature.

With all these facts before us, we do not doubt but that in a quarter or half of a century, at furthest, California will be one of the greatest wine producing countries of the world; that she will turn the tide back upon Europe, and send her wines and liquors, as the old Atlantic States have turned the tide in many of her manufactures; that the amount of taxable and tax-paying property will be increased a thousand times; that the annual crop of gold will be second in value to the wine crop; and that the prosperity, peace, and happiness, of our people, will be vastly increased.

All the transatlantic governments have given aid to their people in various ways; assistance and information in all matters concerning their industrial welfare; especially has agriculture received the attention of their wise and intelligent rulers. France presents to us an example worthy of imitation in her admirable institution called the Jardin des Plantes, in Paris, founded as early as sixteen hundred and ten, and many other botanic gardens. "The system of botanic gardens in France," says Lowdon (Encyclopedia of Gardening, p. 103), "is superior to that of every other country. The Paris Garden is intended to serve at once as a perpetual school of botany and vegetable culture, and as a reservoir for the reception of new discoveries in botanical and horticultural science, and of new plants from every country in the world. In every department of France (nearly one hundred), there is a botanic garden, situated in or near the largest town, which serves the same purpose for the department that the Paris Garden does for the whole of France, and indeed for all the rest of the world. These departmental gardens receive whatever is thought can be of use to their department, from the garden of Paris, as soon as it has been rendered sufficiently abundant there, and have each a Director, who gives lectures on botany and general culture, and whose duty it is to solve all the botanical, horticultural, and agricultural, difficulties of the district. This system is, at all events, very perfect in theory, and we are not aware that it has been found defective in practice. The cause of the slow progress of science in rural matters in many of the departments of France, to be attributed to the general ignorance which prevails among culti-

vators, rather than to any defect in the system itself."

One of the great drawbacks to our prosperity has been the insecure tenure of landed property. But this has to a great extent been obviated by the settlement in many cases of the claims of the United States to large tracts of land claimed by private citizens under former Mexican grants, and we hope this source of injury and discomfort will soon pass away, by the final settlement one way or another, of these conflicting claims. Thousands of our people have been wisely awaiting for these questions to be settled before establishing permanent homes. No people have more liberal provision by law for the protection of homesteads, and none are more willing and anxious to profit by them. There have been too many of our citizens who have kept their capital locked up, or invested in movable property, under the apprehension that the day had not arrived for investment in landed property. Our State revenue has suffered greatly from this cause. A wise system of legislation will encourage the citizen to establish himself permanently by investing in landed property. An

able writer says, "movable property or capital may procure a man all the advantages of wealth, but property in land gives him much more than this. It gives him a place in the domain of the world; it unites his life to the life which animates all creation. Money is an instrument by which man can procure the satisfaction of his wants and his wishes. Landed property is the establishment of man as a sovereign in the midst of na-It satisfies not only his wants and desires, but tastes, deeply implanted in his nature. For his family, it creates that domestic country called home, with all the loving sympathies, and all the future hopes and projects which people it. And while property in land is more consonant than any other in the nature of man, it also affords a field of activity the most favorable to his moral development, the most suited to inspire a just sentiment of ihs nature, and of his powers. In almost all the other employments of man, whether commercial or scientific, success appears to depend solely upon himself, on his talents, prudence, address, and vigilance. In agricultural life, man is constantly in the presence of God and of his power. There, activity, talents, prudence, and vigilance, are as necessary as elsewhere to the success of his labors; but they are evidently no less insufficient than they are necessary. It is God who rules the seasons, and the temperature, the sun, and the rain, and all these phenomena of nature which determine the success or the failure of the labors of man on the soil which he cultivates. There is no pride which can resist this dependence, no address which can escape it. Nor is it only a sentiment of humanity, as to his power over his own destiny, which is thus inculcated upon man; he learns also tranquility and patience. He cannot flatter himself that the most ingenious inventions or the most restless activity, will secure his success; when he is done all that depends upon himself, he must wait with resignation. The more profoundly we examine the situation in which man is placed by the possession and cultivation of the soil, the more do we discover how rich it is in salutary lessons to his reason and benign influences on his character. Men do not analyze these facts; but they have an instinctive sentiment of them, which powerfully contributes to the peculiar respect in which they hold property in land, and to the preponderance which that kind of property enjoys over every other. This preponderance is a natural, legitimate, and solutary fact, which especially in a great country, society at large has a strong interest in recognizing and respecting." So says a great Continental Statesman in a recent work.

Upon the resident, intelligent, and prosperous owners, and cultivators of the soil, must depend the strength, security, and permanence, of our government, and its best institutions. Another writer, the gifted Downing, has well said that "we are on the eve of a great change in the future position and influence of the agricultural class in this country; the giant that tills the soil is gradually wakening into conscious activity; he perceives his own resources; he begins to feel that upon his shoulders rests the State; that from his labor comes the material forces that feed the national power; that from his loins are largely drawn the strong men that give force and stability to great impulses, and sound institutions in republican America."

The vital considerations of health, wealth, and happiness, of the people of California, press upon us the necessity of taking some steps towards this great end; and as a first step, your committee present the accompanying bills, one providing for the appointment, by the Governor, of three Commissioners, to collect together all the useful and valuable

grape-vines, cuttings, and seed, for distribution among our people; and a joint resolution providing for the appointment, by the Governor, of the three Commissioners, to report to the next regular Legislature upon the means best adapted to promote the improvement and growth of the vine in California. M. G. GILLETTE,
Chairman.

Chairma
AMOS ADAMS,
H. W. BRIGGS,
F. WALTER,
WM. ROSS,
C. W. PIERCY,
MURRAY MORRISON.

REPORT

OF .

SPECIAL COMMITTEE

ON

APPORTIONMENT.

S. T. BOTTS.....STATE PRINTER.

## REPORT.

Mr. Speaker:—Your Special Committee, to whom was referred the abstract of census returns received from the office of the Secretary of State, together with the official returns from the Census Department at Washington City, with instructions to report a bill apportioning the representation of the Congressional, Senatorial, and Assembly Districts, of this State, beg leave to report that they have had the same under consideration, and submit the following as the result of their labors:

The abstracts received by your committee from the Secretary of State and the Department at Washington, are substantially alike, only differing in giving the aggregate of the population of the State, some two hundred, but do not contain a statement as to the relative number of white and colored population. The smuch as the constitution of this State expressly.

but do not contain a statement as to the relative number of white and colored population. Inasmuch as the constitution of this State expressly declares that the apportionment shall be made upon the number of white inhabitants, your committee did not feel justified in proceeding to prepare a bill upon a statement of the total population, including negroes, Mongolians, and Indians. Your committee, therefore, called upon the Secretary of State, and desired the privilege of examining the duplicates there filed by the Marshal, as Census Agent, which was courteously accorded us, and we employed Clerks to examine the same, and instructed them to prepare a statement of the relative number of whites and colored nonalation, in the respective counties, as reported by the Census ored population, in the respective counties, as reported by the Census Agent. Below, we present a tabular statement showing the entire population of the various counties, as well as the white and colored inhabitants, separately.

It is proper to remark, in this connection, that there is good reason to believe that the enumeration of the people of our State has been very imperfectly taken by those to whom this duty was intrusted. Indeed, there is scarcely a county from which complaints are not made of neglect of duty on the part of Assistant Marshals. There is good reason to believe, that with a complete enumeration of the people of California, our State would have been accredited with at least an additional one hundred thousand, and would, thereby, have been entitled to an additional mem-

thousand, and would, thereby, have been entitled to an additional member of Congress to what she will now receive.

It appears that in the nine most southerly counties there was no distinction made by the Deputy Marshal between the races, and, of course, your committee were unable to segregate the white from other races.

Your committee have deemed it fair and proper to make an estimate of the colored population in said nine counties, based upon the average

as returned from the counties where the races are segregated, and have marked those so estimated with an asterisk.

#### STATEMENT OF POPULATION.

Counties.	White.	Colored.	Total.
Alameda	8,581	346	8,927
Amador	8,392	2,541	10,933
Butte	9,718	2,389	12,107
Calaveras	12,579	3,723	16,302
Contra Costa	5,186	142	5,328
Colusa	2,157	117	2,274
Del Norte	1,374	618	1,992
El Dorado	14,695	5,867	20,562
*Frezno	4,025	580	4,605
Humboldt	2,502	192	2,694
Klamath	1,315	588	1,803
*Los Angeles	9,919	1,417	11,336
Marin	3.042	292	3,334
Mariposa	4,215	2,028	6,243
Mendocino	2,881	1,086	3,967
Merced	1,114	27	1,141
*Monterey	4,147	592	4,739
Napa	5,454	61	5,515
Nevada	14,236	2,211	16,447
Placer	11,104	2,166	13,270
Plumas	3,730	633	4,363
Sacramento	22,761	1,384	24,145
*San Bernardino	4,860	694	5,554
San Diego	3,785	541	4,326
San Francisco	52,955	3,850	56,805
San Joaquin	9,171	263	9,434
*San Luis Obispo	1,560	222	1,782
San Mateo	3,138	76	3,214
*Santa Barbara	3,100	443	3,543
Santa Clara	11,683	229	11,912
Santa Cruz	4,327	618	4,945
Shasta	3,922	438	4,360
Sierra	9,574	1,815	11,389
Siskiyou	7,056	573	7,629
Solano	7,132	38	7,170
Sonoma	11,672	195	11,867
Stanislaus	2,022	203	2,245
Sutter	3,358	42	3,390
Tehama	3,288	756	4,044
Tulare	4,059	579	4,638
Prinity	3,318	1,807	5,125
Fuolumne	14,277	1,952	
Yolo	4.679	37	16,229 4,716
Tuba	11,557	2,114	13,671
	333,530	46,485	380,015

From this table it will be seen that the total population of the State is returned at three hundred and eighty thousand and fifteen, of whom, three hundred and thirty-three thousand five hundred and thirty, are given as white, and forty-six thousand four hundred and eighty-five, as of other races; embracing Indians, Mongolians, and negroes.

Your committee recommend, that the number of Senators and Members of Assembly be fixed at the maximum fixed and allowed by the constitution. The proposition to materially reduce the number of both Houses was before your committee, and strenuously advocated by those favoring such policy, but after a full discussion of the matter, your committee believed the extended area of our State, her diversified interests, and the varied pursuits of her people, as well as her growing importance, in population and the various branches of industry, justified the adoption of the full constitutional limit for Representatives in the two Houses. While we admit that a less number would materially reduce the public expense, still, in a growing State like this, where new counties are being continually formed, and old ones divided, each of which being desirous of having a Representative, there will naturally be a continual demand for a distribution of Senators and Members, if they may be obtained under the constitution. In this way a greater expense is liable to be incurred upon the State, by time consumed in considering these applications, than would accrue from apportioning the constitutional number at this time.

Upon this basis it will be seen that a population of eight thousand three hundred and forty will be entitled to a Senator, and one-half that number to a member of Assembly. We also submit a tabular statement showing the counties composing the various districts proposed by your committee, together with their white population and their representation in each House:

#### STATEMENT.

District.	Counties.	Population	Senate.	Assem'y	
lst	San Diego	3,785 4,860			
•	San Dernardino		8,645	1	2
2d	Los Angeles		9,919	1	2
8d	Santa Barbara San Luis Obispo	3,100 1,560	4,660	1	1
4th	Frezno Tulare	4,025 4,059	8,084	1	2
5th	Mariposa Merced Stanislaus	4,215 1,114 2,022			
	Continue		7,351	1	2

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District.	Counties.	Popul	ation.	Senate.	Assert
6th	Santa Cruz	4,327 4,147	8,474	1	2
7th	Santa Clara		11,683	1	3
8th	San Francisco	52,955 3,138			, si.
			56,093	6	14
9tb			8,581	1	2
10th	Contra Costa	5,186 3,042			,
	, .		8,228	1	2
i	San Joaquin		9,171	1	2
İ	Tuolumne		14,277	2	3
3th	Calaveras	••••••	12,579	2	3
4th	Amador	••••••	8,392	1	2
5th	El Dorado	•••••	14,695	2	3
6th	Sacramento	••••••	22,761	3	5
	SolanoYolo	7,132 4,679	11,811	1	3
-	Napa Mendocino	5,454 2,881	8,335	1	<b>₽</b> 2
1	Sonoma		11,672	1	3
0th	Placer	••••••	11,104	1	3
lst	Nevada	•••••	14,236	2	3
2d S	Sierra		9,574	1	2
3d	Yuba		11,557	1	3
4th 8	Sutter Colusa	3,358 2,157	5,515	1	1

District.	Counties.	Population.		Senate.	Assem'y
25th	Butte		9,718	1	2
26tb	Plumas	3,730 3,288	7,018	1	2
27th	ShastaTrinity	3,922 3,318	7,240	1	2
28th	Del Norte	1,374 1,315 2,502	5,191	1	
<b>29</b> th	Siskiyou		7,056	1	2
	Totals			40	80

The above table will prove a convenience to Members, in the examination of the question, when the bill shall come to be considered, showing at a glance, the population and representation of each county and district. Your committee beg leave to submit herewith, a bill defining the Senatorial and Assembly districts, and apportioning their representation, and recommend its passage.

Your committee beg leave to state that, in accordance with a resolution adopted by the House, a committee of the Senate has been acting in conjunction with your committee, in the investigation of this matter, and the preparation of this bill, and we have the pleasure to report that it has been so framed as to meet the views of the Senate Committee, and will probably be acceptable to that body.

will probably be acceptable to that body.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

F. F. FARGO, Chairman.

Sacramento, April 15, 1861.

APPORTIONMENT

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SENATORS AND ASSEMBLYMEN.

CHAS. T. BOTTS......STATE PRINTER.

## APPORTIONMENT.

Districts	Counties	Total Population	White Population	Popula'n of District	Senators	Repres'tives	Excess	Deficit	
1	San Diego San Bernardino	4,326 5,554	3,790 4,865	} 8,655	1	j 1	<b>33</b> 3		
2	Los Angeles	11,366	9,930		1	2	1,608		
3	Santa Barbara San Lu.s Obispo	5,343 1,782	3 104 1,562		1	1		1,575	•
4	Tulare	4,638 4,605	4,063 4,034	8,097	1	{ 1 { 1	245		
5	Mariposa	6,243 1,141 2,245	4,215 1,114 2,022	<b>7.3</b> 51	1	{ 1 { 1		971	
6	Santa Cruz	<b>4</b> ,945 <b>4</b> ,739	4,331 4,152	<b>8,4</b> 83	1	{ 1 { 1	161		
	Santa Clara	11,912	<b>`11,683</b>		1	3	1,281	•••••	
8	San Francisco San Mateo	56,805 3,214		} 56,093	\ 4 ( 1	12 1			
9	Alameda	8,927	8,581		1	2	259		
10	Contra Costa Marin	5,328 3,334	5,186 3,042	} 8,228	1	{ 1 1		94	
11	San Joaquin	9,434	9,171		1	2	849		
12	Tuolumne Mono	} 16,229	14,277		2	3	}	287	
13	Calaveras	16,302	12,579		2	3		1,985	
14	Amador	10,933	9,392		1	2	1,070		
15	El Dorado	20,562	14,695		2	4		1,949	
16	Sacramento	24,145	22,761		2	5	4,037		
17	SolanoYolo	7,170 <b>4</b> ,716		} 11,811	1	{ 1	3,489		

| Description | Description | Description | Description | Description | Description | Description | Description | Description | Description | Description | Description | Description | Description | Description | Description | Description | Description | Description | Description | Description | Description | Description | Description | Description | Description | Description | Description | Description | Description | Description | Description | Description | Description | Description | Description | Description | Description | Description | Description | Description | Description | Description | Description | Description | Description | Description | Description | Description | Description | Description | Description | Description | Description | Description | Description | Description | Description | Description | Description | Description | Description | Description | Description | Description | Description | Description | Description | Description | Description | Description | Description | Description | Description | Description | Description | Description | Description | Description | Description | Description | Description | Description | Description | Description | Description | Description | Description | Description | Description | Description | Description | Description | Description | Description | Description | Description | Description | Description | Description | Description | Description | Description | Description | Description | Description | Description | Description | Description | Description | Description | Description | Description | Description | Description | Description | Description | Description | Description | Description | Description | Description | Description | Description | Description | Description | Description | Description | Description | Description | Description | Description | Description | Description | Description | Description | Description | Description | Description | Description | Description | Description | Description | Description | Description | Description |

## RECAPITULATION.

Districting the State for forty Senators, gives each	8 323
Districting the State for eighty Members of Assembly, gives each	4.161
One Senator and one Member of Assembly	6,241
One Senator and two Members of Assembly	8,322
One Senator and three Members of Assembly	
Two Senators and three Members of Assembly	
Two Senators and four Members of Assembly	
Two Senators and five Members of Assembly	18,724
Three Senators and five Members of Assembly	
Three Senators and six Members of Assembly	24,900
Excess in Agricultural Districts	20,939
Excess in Agricultural Districts Deficit in Agricultural Districts.	8,610
Excess remaining	12,329
Demolarie Billion - The control	000
Jeffelt in Mining Districts	15,520
Excess in Mining Districts	5,171
Deficit remaining	12,159
Deficit in Mining Districts  Excess in Mining Districts	

Blacks, 12.4 per cent. of whole in the full returns.

## REPORT OF COMMITTEE

ON

## Swamp and Obertlowed Lands,

ON

SENATE BILL, NO. 11.

CHAS. T. BOTTS.....STATE PRINTER.



## REPORT.

Mr. Speaker:—The Committee on Swamp and Overflowed Lands, to whom was referred Senate Bill, No. 11, entitled An Act for the Segregation, Reclamation, and Disposal, of the Swamp and Overflowed Lands belonging to this State, would respectfully report that they have had the

same under consideration.

In their opinion the subject contemplated in this bill is one of the most important that can engage the attention of the Legislature. Congress has donated the swamp and overflowed lands to the State upon the express condition that the moneys derived from their sale shall be devoted to their reclamation.

The State has accepted this trust, and sold these lands to her citizens, with the express understanding that she will expend the money received in redeeming them. The State is thus impliedly a party to two contracts

in redeeming them. The State is thus impliedly a party to two contracts for the performance of this work.

This bill proposes that the State shall release herself from the obligations of these implied contracts, by donating the unsold portion of these lands to the counties in which they are situated, and by giving to the control of the Boards of Supervisors of said counties the money now in the State Treasury, or hereafter to be received into the State Treasury, from the sale of these lands—each Board of Supervisors to constitute a separate Board of Reclamation, each to elect a Swamp Land Commissioner, and an Engineer, and each to have the control, disposal, and sale, of all these lands in their respective counties.

The sum, which under the provisions of the laws for the sale of these lands will be received into the State Treasury, to be applied to purposes of reclamation, has been estimated at one and a half millions of dollars. The judicious expenditure of this amount, in the reclamation of these lands, will increase the taxable property in the State more than five millions of dollars.

That so important a matter should be distributed to the management,

That so important a matter should be distributed to the management, That so important a matter should be distributed to the management, disposition, and control, of about twenty different Boards of Supervisors, each perhaps experimenting upon a different system, and each composed of members who have neither been appointed, chosen, nor elected, with reference to the management of so vast a trust, is, in the opinion of your committee, so doubtful an experiment that it should not be attempted at the present time. In the opinion of your committee the Legislature should pass no act granting to counties, corporations, or land companies, the disposal and control of these lands, or the management, and direction of their reclamation.

The swamp lands are composed of large tracts, in some instances extending into two, in others into three, counties, the cost of the work of reclamation having to be expended in one county, while the greater part of the benefit of the expenditure will be received by others. In cases like these it would be difficult to obtain the concurrence of the different Boards of Supervisors to unite in one plan, and to share the expense. Nature has provided that the work of reclamation and drainage of these lands must be performed solely with reference to the topography of the country where they are situated, and without regard to artificial county

lines, or the local jurisdiction of county Boards of Supervisors.

The bill also proposes a new system for the sale of these lands, without repealing the laws at present in force, which provide for their sale.

Under the present laws the Register of the State Land Office alone has authority to grant certificates of purchase to the purchasers of these lands; this bill proposes to vest this power with each County Recorder. Instead of as at present, one authority, and one form for conveying title to these lands, this bill proposes at least twenty agents to convey to purchasers the State's interest. This, in a State whose people are cursed with confusion in the title to real estate, is so serious an innovation into the present policy of the State, which the people have hoped had become settled and determined, as to be, in the opinion of your committee, an insuperable objection to this feature of the bill.

Another feature of the bill embraces a plan for the segregation of these lands from the lands of the General Government; this, in the opinion of your committee, is the most important, practicable, and judicious, feature in it; the only one which does not contemplate a doubtful experiment, or

a dangerous innovation.

The plan contemplated by the provisions of this bill, for the segregation of these lands, has heretofore been adopted by your committee, and incorporated in a bill now before your honorable body, the passage of

which has been recommended by your committee.

Having adopted, and indorsed in another bill, all the provisions of this bill, which, in the opinion of your committee, are judicious, and expedient, we cannot advise the indorsement of any plan, which embraces so dangerous an experiment as the giving of these lands, and all the money heretofore derived from them, to the management and disposal of the Boards of Supervisors of the several counties; nor of any plan that scatters broadcast to County Recorders the power to issue certificates of

purchase.

Your committee would therefore recommend that Senate Bill, No. 11,
An Act for the Segregation, Reclamation, and Disposal, of the Swamp
and Overflowed Lands belonging to this State, be indefinitely postponed.

Respectfully submitted,

ADAMS, Chairman. W. C. WOODS, PORTER.

## TESTIMONY

TAKEN BEFORE THE

## HOUSE INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE,

APPOINTED ON MOTION OF MR. CONNESS, THURSDAY, APRIL 18, 1861.

## TESTIMONY OF W. D. HARRIMAN.

W. D. Harriman called and sworn:

By the Chairman—Question.—State your name, etc. Answer.—W. D. Harriman; member of the Assembly from the county

Q.—You are a member of the Committee on Claims?

A.—I am.

Q.—Have you resigned that position?

A.—I have; to-day.
Q.—What was the cause of your resignation?
A.—The remarks made to me by Mr. McCauley night before last. Q.—State them briefly.

A.—I do not know as I can state anything whatever additional to what

I stated to-day in the House.

Q.—The statement made by you to-day in the House is your statement, is it?

A.—It is.

The following is the statement referred to:

Mr. Harriman said:—I desire to detain the House a moment on a ques-It is a question which concerns the integrity of character of one of the Standing Committees of the House, of which committee I am a member. Every member is aware, of course, that one McCauley had a claim against the State for several thousand dollars, which is now before the House, being in the hands of the Committee on Claims. The day before yesterday morning the Chairman of the Committee on Claims, Mr. Walden, of Stanislaus, and McCauley had a conversation in relation to this matter; and I have been informed by one of the parties, that during that conver-

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sation the Chairman of the committee suggested to McCauley that if he would do what was right, the committee would make a favorable report on the claim the next morning. McCauley answered that if the Chairman of the committee would make a favorable report on that claim, that he, McCauley, would do something handsome by him. This was the day before yesterday morning. Some time during the day afterwards, a gentleman connected with the Senate, Mr. Wittgenstein, invited Mr. McCauley to ride out with him. While on the ride, he, Wittgenstein, told Mc-Canley that he was the friend and broker of the Chairman of the Committee on Claims, and that if McCauley would pay the Chairman of the committee four hundred and fifty dollars, he, the Chairman, would make a favorable report of McCauley's claim the next morning, and put it through the House. He also further told Mr. McCauley that it made no difference what papers were connected with the claim, nor what the merits of the claim were. If this money was paid, the claim should be reported upon favorably and put through the House. Mr. McCanley declined to enter into the arrangement. Wittgenstein further stated that the money would have to be paid in advance, as that was the rule in such cases. Now I, as a member of that committee, as a matter of justice to myself and to other members of the committee, hope that the House will appoint a committee to investigate this matter. At any rate I decline to act further on the Committee on Claims. In addition to what I have stated, I should say in justice to Wittgenstein, that he called on me yesterday in the afternoon and stated that he did have such a conversation with McCauley, but that it was all a joke, and that he talked to McCauley without the knowledge of the gentleman from Stanislaus.

Mr. Walden said:—Did not Wittgenstein state that he never held any conversation with me whatever, and that it was unknown to me and without my sanction?

Mr. HARBIMAN-I think be did.

Mr WALDEN—And did he not also state that at the time he made the remark to McCauley, McCauley considered it a joke?

Mr. HARRIMAN-I do not remember whether he made that remark. These remarks were stated to me by McCauley. He also stated these facts to Mr. Gillette, and to other gentlemen whose names it is not necessary to mention.]

Q.—Have you any knowledge of any unfair dealing in that committee, outside of this particular case, or in connection with this particular case? Have you seen anything at your meetings, or at any other time, that led

you to suppose the business was not conducted properly?

A.—I know nothing outside of this case that implicates the committee, or any member of it. I know of nothing in connection with this particular case that corroborates anything I have stated, except the action of some members of the committee night before last.

Q.—What was that?

A.—Night before that—Monday night—we had a meeting of the Committee on Claims, and adjourned to meet on the next evening. It was understood that McCauley's claim and other claims would be considered. I came down here. McCauley and his witnesses, and several other gentlemen were in the room; probably waiting for the meeting. As I came in Walden left the room, and Major Lewis remarked that he (Walden) had adjourned the committee; that there would be no meeting.

Q.—Was this before you came in? A.—Just as I entered the door.

Q.—What time was it?

A.—Probably twenty minutes before eight. Mr. Lippincott was sitting in here. I said that Mr. Gillette was at the foot of the stairs ready to

Q.—The committee is composed of five members, is it not? and three constitutes a quorum?

A.—Yes. We often acted with three members.

Q.-You were not present in the room, when the committee was declared adjourned?

A.-No. I met Mr. Walden coming out.

By Mr. Wright.—Was there any other member of the committee here except Mr. Lippincott? Were there any members in the committee room, when you went in?

A.—I think not. The Clerk of the committee was sitting at the table, looking over papers.

By Mr. Flanders.—You stated that you had never seen anything out of

the way until after Monday night. What was it, say from that time?

A .- The circumstance of the adjournment of the committee in that way, when it was understood on Monday night that we would meet and consider McCauley's and other claims.

By Mr. Kungle. Was there a quorum of the members of the committee present, or within reach, when that adjournment took place?

A.—Mr. Lippincott was in here, and some one else, whom I did not see, was also in the room. Mr. Walden was just stepping out, and Mr. Gillette was at the foot of the stairs. We had been urged by gentlemen who had claims, to examine them; and it was generally understood the night before that we would meet and consider them.

Q.—Was Mr. Walden at the meeting on Monday night?

A.—I do not remember.

Mr. Powell.—I have been informed that he was not.

Witness.—I am inclined to think he was not.

By Mr. Wright.—Who was acting Chairman on Monday night?

A.—Mr. Lippincott. I am sure Mr. Walden was not present. Excused.

### TESTIMONY OF JOHN F. McCAULEY.

John F. McCauley called and sworn:

By the Chairman.—State your name?

A.-John F. McCauley.

Q.—State to the committee, as briefly, and in as direct a manner as possible, what you know, if anything, in relation to the matter of the statement made to-day in the House by Mr. Harriman.

A .- On Tuesday morning I came here; I had this claim which is pending before the Committee on Claims, to be examined, and I spoke to Mr. Walden, the Chairman, and asked him if he would have the committee come together, look into my claim, and report it. He said he would, and told me when to come; said that the committee would meet here that evening at seven o'clock; that was Tuesday evening, I think. After dinner, as I was sitting out on the side-walk at the St. George, this German, Wittgenstein, came to me, took me away to the corner where those two pillars stand, and asked me if I wanted a favorable report on my claim, and to have it reported in the morning. I told him I would like it very well. He asked me what I would give. I said "nothing"; that it was a just and right claim, which I would get another year, if I could not this; I would give nothing. He said, "I was sent to see you by the Chairman of the committee, Walden, to tell you that if you would pay, he would have the committee report it favorably in the morning." I told him I would not give a cent. He kept at me, and at last I asked him what he, (Walden,) would take. Said I, "How much does he want?" He said, four hundred, four hundred and fifty, or five hundred dollarsor something like that. Said I, "Is that the least he will take?" He I told him it was too much (laughing); in this way-" Well, said I, "did he send you here to see me about this?" He said, "yes." "And four hundred is the least he will take?" He said, "yes." "Won't he take it contingent; won't he wait and see?" "No." Wittgenstein said, "that is played out; credit is played out; he don't do business in that way." Well, I laughed at him, when he said, "credit is played out." I then told him I would not give him a cent. I then said, "what do you get by it?" Said he, "he (Walden) pays me as his broker; if I get it, I get a certain per cent."—he did not tell me how much. I said to him, "it is a good business." He said, "Walden is a d-d rascal. He reports a bill without reading it; don't see it; don't want to see it, he will report a bill favorably without even seeing it." Well, thought

I, that was pretty strong.
Wittgenstein then said to me, "come and take a dram." I told him no, I did not want a dram. "Well," said he, "I have two black ponies here, and will take you out on a drive." So he took me out a piece.

But I am running on too fast. He said, "Walden is a d-d rascal, and has made from seven to ten thousand dollars this winter. He made so much on the Senatorial fight, and so much out of other matters. If you pay, you will get your claim through sure." I refused. He then invited me to ride, and I went. We rode out, came back, put our horses up, and returned to the St. George. Then he asked me what should he tell him (Walden.) Said I, "not one d—d cent." These are just the words. "Well," said he, "he will not report; he will adjourn the committee, and not report on the bill." I told him I did not care a d—d. Said he, "I will go down and meet him, and see him." So he went down to the Orleans. I said I was coming up to the committee room; that he (Walden) had promised to have the committee meet.

I came up, went into the committee room, and sat down; several gentleman were there, and I sat there some little time. One gentleman come in, and one went out. The gentleman from Calaveras, Mr. Lippincott, came into and went out of the room. Directly in came Mr. Walden; entered the door and said, "this committee stands adjourned." Said I "by the Lord, Walden, I want to see you. I want you to report my bill back to-morrow morning without recommendation. I dod't want it to be smothered here any longer." I was just as mad as I could be to see him come in and adjourn the committee, without saying a word. So I got up and said, I wanted him to report the bill in the morning, without a recommendation. He said he would, and out he went; I concluded to follow him; I followed him down one block, overhauled him, and asked him what he meant; if he thought I was a d—d fool, and if he expected to blackmail me in this way? "You are either a d—d fool, or must think I am," said I. I did not care, on account of his sending that kind of a message to me, what I said to him. He turned round to me, and said, "no," in a very humble way, I cursed him. Billy Williamson came along just after he turned, and I let him go, and came right up here, and told the gentlemen here how it was; I told Botts and several other gentlemen who were here, that I did not think; that I did not mean to mortify any gentleman, but that he (Walden) had mortified me; and I did not know what I said to him, I was so mad.

5

By Mr. Wright.—Have you met him (Walden) at any time since?

A.—He came to me this morning at the St. George.

By the Chairman.-What did he say?

A .- He said he was ready to report.

By Mr. Wright .- Favorably?

A.—I told him I did not want him to.

By Mr. Kungle.—It was last Tuesday night that he (Walden) adjourned

that committee meeting, was it? A.—Night before last was the night I think—Tuesday night.

By Mr. Flanders.—These conversations you have stated, all happened in one day, did they?

A .- They did.

By the Chairman.—Have you been spoken to by any other member of the Committee on Claims with regard to your bill, since it was referred

A.-No, nothing more than speaking about what they had done with

Q.—Has any advance of that kind, or character, been made you by any other member of the committee? A.—None. No other member of the committee ever asked for a dol-

lar, or made any such advances.

Q.—Have you had any other conversation with Wittgenstein, since that evening?

A.—I have. He was very much troubled.

Q.—What occurred then?

A .- He said he was very sorry; was afraid it would injure him a good deal. I told him I did not see how it would.

## Excused.

## TESTIMONY OF SAMUEL WITTGENSTEIN.

Samuel Wittgenstein called and sworn:

By Mr. Wright.—State your name.

A .- Sam. Wittgenstein.

By the Chairman.—Do you know McCauley, who has a claim pending before the Legislature? A.—I do.

Q.—Have you had any conversation with him touching that claim, and if so, when, and what took place?

A.—I spoke to McCauley about it.

Q.—Name the time.

A.—I think it was day before yesterday.

Q.—Tuesday, was it?

A.—Tuesday, or Wednesday—either day before yesterday, or the day before that. I think it was Tuesday.

Q.—Where did you meet him and have this conversation with him?

A.—He was sitting in the St. George. I spoke to him, and we walked

Q.—State where you went, and what took place.

A.—We went to the corner. I spoke to him about his claim, and said,

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Q-Did you say anything to him about Walden being in the habit of making charges of that kind?

A.—I told him, as near as I can remember, that Walden made seven, or eight, thousand dollars in that way—that is, McCauley has told me

Q.—Never mind what McCauley told you. State what you said to him, and what he said to you, at that time. What did you say to him about Walden's having made money? Or did you say anything of the kind? A.-I told him I thought he, (Walden,) was on that; that I knew it;

or, at least, knew that he could get a good report by this means. Q.—Did not you say anything to him about a large amount of money having been made during the session by Walden?

A. I think not-McCauley says I did. I remember having said he made money. I do not think I stated any specific amount.

Q.—Did not you say he made so much on the Senatorial question? A.—I did not.

Q.—Do you know of any case in which he has made money?
A.—I do not know of any; that is, of my own knowledge. Hearsay is but little.

Q.—What did you say to McCauley about acting as the friend and broker of Walden in this matter?

A.—That was merely jesting. I said I was the broker for him. I made

that remark in jest.

Q.—Did you tell McCauley that you had been engaged in other cases?

Q.—Do you know of any other case in which favorable reports have been made by that committee for a consideration? A.—I do not.

Q.—Have you ever heard of any?

A -I have not. I have heard several times that Walden would do so.

Q.—In what particular case? A.—I do not know of any particular case. I have heard it a hundred times this session.

Q.—Was the rumor ever connected with any particular case?
A.—I heard nothing definite. What I heard was merely rumor—nothing specific at all. It was merely an indefinite rumor that he, (Walden,) was on it. That made me say what I did to McCauley. I had no doubt

on the subject myself.

By Mr. Powell.—You have been in attendance on the Legislature for several years, I believe. Have you not heard charges of this kind made winter after winter against the Committee on Claims?

A.-I have not. I might. By the Chairman.—You say that Mr. Walden was in the habit of taking money.

A.—I have heard others say so.

Q.—Does it amount to a belief in your mind? Did not you tell McCauley you were in earnest in what you told him?

A.-Yes. I told him I was in earnest.

Q.—What did you form your belief from?
A.—From rumors I have heard.

Q.—Have you ever heard any specific accusation made?

By Mr. Kungle.—Have you ever had any conversation with Walden, or any other member of the Committee on Claims, in regard to the McCau-

A.—Am I obliged to answer that question?

The Chairman.—Certainly [repeating the question.]
A.—Before I spoke to McCauley?

Q.—Either before, or since,

A.-Since that, I have.

Q.-Had you before?

Q.—With what member of the committee have you spoken since?

A.-Mr. Walden.

Q.—What occurred?

A.—I was passing him on the street.

Q.—Where, and when? A.—After leaving McCauley, on the same day on which my conversa-tion with him took place, I made some remark to him, I can't remem-ber exactly what, about his making money out of the McCauley claim; and he laughed and passed by. He was going to the committee room. He did not stop, but just passed me.

Q.—Did you have any other conversation about getting money from McCauley?

A.—I did not. Q.—Or about reporting any other claim?

A.-I did not, at any time, or in any manner. I said what I did to McCauley about my connection with the matter, in jest. I simply made the suggestion for McCauley's benefit. I did not know he was going to make capital out of it.

By Mr. Flanders.—You stated in your answer to one of the first questions put you, that the first part of the conversation between you and McCauley was serious; and stated to the committee up to what point it was serious. I desire you now to state if you said to McCauley, at the time you went to him and took him one side, "I am sent to you by Walden;" did you make that remark?

A.—Emphatically, I did not.

Q.—Did McCauley ask you if Walden sent you?

A.—McCauley did. I told him "It make no difference; it is all right."

Q.—State the exact words of your reply, when McCauley asked you whether you were sent by Waldon?

A.—As near as I can remember, my reply was this: "It is all right; I am his broker." As I have said before, we then commenced laughing and

joking.

Q.—At that point what did you say to McCauley about Walden in his capacity as Chairman of the Committee on Claims?

A.—Why, I told McCauley I thought Walden was a d—d rascal; and that money could get a good report from him.

By the Chairman.—Did you believe what you then said? Were you in

earnest in that?

A .- From what I had heard on the street, I had made up my mind that

Q.—Do you draw your estimate of the character of a man from rumor? A.—Sometimes rumors assume such a shape that one can't help believ-

Q.—State what shape the rumors you have spoken of, concerning Mr. Walden, assumed.

A.—I cannot state. I only know I have heard them on a hundred occasions.

Q.—State to the committee one, or two, occasions of the kind. If you formed a conviction in your own mind sufficient to induce you to charge a member of the Legislature and of an important committee with being a d-d rascal, and guilty of taking money, from what did you form it?

A.—Well, I formed it formed hearsay.

Q.—State some of this hearsay, and let the committee judge what it

A.—I have heard some men say that Walden was "on it." I have no knowledge of my own; but a man has a right to his opinion. I believe, to the best of my recollection, that I have heard such remarks made at

By Mr. Wright.—Can you state a single instance?

A.—I cannot.

By the Chairman.—Do you say you have heard a rumor of that kind in fifty different cases?

A.—No; not fifty different cases, but at fifty different times.

Q.-I again ask you to state to the committee one, or more, of those times, and the names of one, or more, of the persons you have heard it

A .- I cannot give you anything definite in answer to your question, because I cannot remember that anything definite, or specific, was ever mentioned. But my mind was convinced.

Q.—If you should hear, on fifty different occasions, that I, or any other member of the Legislature, was corrupt, without hearing any specific case named, would you make up your mind that the rumor was true? Do you form your judgment of men in that way? Do not you know that members of the Legislature are sworn to do their duty? And do not you know that corruption in connection with that duty, is a grave and

A .- I am aware of that fact; I am sorry for what I did.

Q.—Have you ever heard Wormser's case spoken of in this connec-

A.—I have. Q.—What did you hear, and from whom?

A.—I do not remember. I did not pay any attention to it.

Q.—Have you heard of another case of this kind during the session?

A .- I have heard that Walden was bought on the Senatorial question, and on several other occasions; but I do not know when it was I heard

it, or who told me. It is mere hearsay, that is all. By Mr. Flanders.—I desire you to state what occurred the last time you broached this subject to McCauley on that evening, after you had returned home from your ride. When you returned again to this matter

of payment, what did you then say to McCauley?

A.—I remember saying to McCauley as we come into town—we rode out near Buck Harrigan's, and not a word had been spoken on the subject—"Not a cent, eh?" said he. "Not a cent," said I, "then you will get no report, I expect."

Q.—What else?

A.—That is all I remember.

Q.—Was nothing said about the proceedings of the committee meeting

to be held in the committee-room that evening?

A.—This is what I told McCauley, I said to him, "Not a cent, eh?"
and he answered, "Not a cent." Then I said, "I expect you will get no

Q.—What did you say about the meeting of the committee that even-

A.—I said nothing. I am certain about that.
Q.—Did you, or did you not, say to McCauley that the committee would meet and adjourn without action?

A .- I said nothing but this: "I expect you will not get any report"not that the committee would adjourn.

Q .- Did you say to McCauley that unless this money was paid, or promised to be paid, the committee would adjourn that night, without any action on McCauley's claim?

A.—I did not. I only told McCauley that I expected he would not get any report. That was mere conjecture on my part. I had no conversation with any member of the committee on the subject.

By Mr. Wright.—Did you go and see Walden that evening after you came back from your ride?

A .- I did not.

By the Chairman.—Have you ever spoken to Walden on the subject?

A.—Only in passing, as I have told you.

Q.—Have you ever conversed with him at any other time on the sub-

A.—Since this investigation I have spoken with him about it?

By Mr. Kungle.—Did McCauley offer to give a contingent interest in the claim in case it was reported and passed? A.—Not to my knowledge.

Q.—He did not make that offer to you, did he?

A.—Not that I remember. I cannot remember.

By the Chairman.—Did you tell McCauley that nothing but cash would do; that credit was played out?

Á.—I expect I did.

Q.—State what you said.

.—I said it had to be cash, I believe.

Q.—What else did you say on that point?

A.—I cannot remember exactly, word for word, what I did say.

Q.—What induced you to say it must be cash? A.—I had no inducement, nor authority. I said it—that is all there is

about it. Q.—What did you mean by credit being played out?

A.—I meant nothing. I have made just such remarks a hundred times during the session. There was never any notice taken of them. The remark meant nothing; was intended to mean nothing when I uttered it. [Excused.]

## TESTIMONY OF M. G. GILLETTE.

M. G. Gillette called and sworn:

By the Chairman.—State your name, etc.

A.-M. G. Gillette, Member of the Assembly from the county of Tuol-



Q.—You are a member of the Committee on Claims?

A.—I am.
Q.—Which position you resigned to day. A.—I did.

Q.—What was the cause of your resignation?
A.—I had heard, from by-talk in the streets, that there was bribery going on; that the Chairman of the committee had, through another person, offered to a gentleman to have his claim reported for a consideration. and I thought it was my duty to resign. I intended to withdraw as a member of the committee on yesterday. I talked with Mr. Harriman in regard to the matter, and he said he was going to do so also. I resigned

to-day.
Q-What knowledge have you touching this matter, (stating the matter of investigation?)

A.—The only knowledge I have in regard to it that is definite is derived from Mr. McCauley. He told me that he was approached by a man of the name of Wittgenstein.

Q-When did he tell you this?

A.—Day before yesterday, or Tuesday.

Q.—What did McCauley say Wittgenstein said to him?

A.—I was standing down stairs, expecting there would be a meeting of

the committee. Walden came down the stairs.

Q.—Was this on Tuesday evening?

A.—It was. About eight o'clock, I should think. It was, probably, half-past seven, or eight. Immediately after, McCauley came to me and said, "Walden has adjourned the meeting of the committee." Said McCauley, "I want to follow him and tell him that he must know what kind of a man he is fooling with." I asked him what the matter was. He said he had been approached by Wittgenstein who asked of him four hundred, or four hundred and fifty, dollars for Walden. I told him that was rather heavy, and asked him if it was so. I was surprised at it. He said it was so, and that he was going to report it. I told Mr. Harriman of it, and in the presence of Mr. Harriman and myself, McCauley stated that he had been approached by Wittgenstein, and, also, that Wittgenstein finally fell to two hundred and fifty dollars, and, finally, said that Walden would not hold a meeting without he got the mony.

Q.—What was your habit and practice in regard to holding the meet-

ings of this committee?

A.—There was always a call of the Chairman to hold a meeting, and we always attended.

Q.—Was it your habit to adjourn by vote of the committee?

A.--Always by a vote of the committee.

Q.—Was there any adjournment that evening? Were you present? A.—I was not in the room.

Q.—Do you know who were present?

A.-When I came up the stairs there was the Clerk, (Major Lewis,) Walden, Lippincott, Harriman, and myself.

By Mr. Kungle.—Was the Chairman in the habit of retaining certain bills, putting them away without action and letting the committee adjourn, when you thought they might as well be acted on?

A .- I believe not, with but one exception. That was at the time Mr. Lippincott was the Chairman pro tem. during the absence of Mr. Walden.

I then called up a bill of importance. He refused to act on it.

By the Chairman.—Refused to act on it in the absence of the Chairman?

A.—Yes.

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Q.—Do you know anything of this matter of your own knowledge. A .- Nothing at all.

By Mr. Powell -Are you aware of any partiality ever being exhibited at any time, by the committee, in the consideration of bills and measures submitted to them?

A.-No. I have never observed anything of the kind.

By the Chairman.—Is it your judgment and opinion that the business of the committee was always conducted fairly in the committee?

A.—It is. It was always conducted fairly during my presence.

By Mr. Kungle.—Have you ever suspected that any foul play was going

A .- I will state one thing: that I said to Mr. Hunter and Mr. Harriman, a month ago, that I was going to resign. I had heard things on the outside, and intended to resign. I omitted going to the meetings for sev-

Q .- Were the other members of the committee generally forward in attending? Did you generally have full meetings?

A.-I believe so.

By Mr. Flanders.—I desire to ask one thing of you. It is about the manner of your adjournment. Was it always customary with you to adjourn by vote of the committee, or by what was its equivalent?

A.—After we had got through with the business of the session, an adjournment was moved, and we adjourned. We did not take any vote on it. It was with unanimous consent.

Q.—Did the Chairman of your committee ever come in, in any case within your recollection, and say, "The committee stands adjourned to such a night?"

By Mr. Kungle.—You were not at the meeting on Tuesday night?

A.—I was not. By Mr. Powell.—With your presence was there a quorum present on

that night?
A.—I think so.

Q.—Three constitutes a quorum of you committee, does it not?

A.—Yes. The committee is composed of five members. [Excused.]

The committee then adjourned to half-past seven on the following even-

## TESTIMONY OF M. D. BORUCK.

M. D. Boruck called and sworn:

By the Chairman.—State your name and occupation.

A.—Marcus D. Boruck; am an editor.

Q.—What position do you occupy in this Legislature?

A.—Clerk of the Senate Committee on Claims.

By Mr. Powell.—Do you know anything in relation to the truth of the charges which have been circulated against the Chairman of the Committee on Claims of the Assembly?

A.—I do not know what the charges are.

By the Chairman, (after stating the charges.)—State if you have any knowledge touching the matter.

Q.—Have you any knowledge?
A.—I have.
Q.—State to the committee what you know concerning it.

A.—I was sitting—I really forget the day on which it was; I think it was the day after Walden returned to the city, but do not know whether it was, or not, I will not swear positively to it, but I will swear that it was the first day on which I saw Walden after his return-in the reception room of the St. George, conversing with McCauley on political matters, coercion and anti-coercion, and other political topics of the day. We were talking of those matters in connection with the division of the Democratic party in the State, and the likelihood of its coming together and of my own prospects as a candidate for a nomination. At that time Walden, came from the entry of the St. George into the reception room, and McCauley called my attention to him; said that was Walden, Chairman of the Committee on Claims of the House, and asked me if I would not ask him to call a meeting of the committee that night. I think McCauley said he did not know Walden, but I am not positive of that. I accordingly asked Walden if he would not call a meeting of the committee that night; told him that McCauley wanted to go down to the city (San Francisco); that the claim was a just one, and that McCauley wanted to put it through. Walden said that he did not know whether he would call a meeting of the committee for that night. I told him I wished he would; that McCauley was very anxious, and asked me to speak to him about it. Walden then said he did not know; he would see about it; he would see McCauley. I think that was the remark he made. As I was leaving him, he said to me, "you know contingents are played out." That was the remark he made to me. When he left me, I went back to McCauley and told him what had transpired between us, and what Walden had said. That is about the sum and substance of it.

Q.—Cannot you fix the evening on which this occurred?

A .- I cannot, positively. It was the day Wittgenstein took McCauley out riding. I know that, because I saw McCauley out riding with Wittgenstein after that conversation. There was no proposition made either through myself, or McCauley, to Walden. I have stated all that tran-

Q.—Is that all the knowledge you have of the whole case?

A .- All except what has been told me by McCauley. The remark Walden made to me has been made forty times; is a remark I have made

Q.--Have you any knowledge of any other case?

By Mr. Wright.—Have you ever heard of any other?

A.—No. I heard it stated that Wormser had been examined touching some matters regarding his claims. By Mr. Flanders.—What time in the day did this conversation with

Walden take place? A.—After dinner. It was warm, and we were sitting in the reception

room, when Walden came in. By Mr. Kungle.—Was it five o'clock, or after?

A.—A short time after.

Q.-Walden made no such remark as that he would not report the claim unless paid, did he?

A.—No.

[Excused.]

#### TESTIMONY OF B. S. LIPPINCOTT.

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B. S. Lippincott called and sworn:

By the Chairman -State your name, etc.

A.—Benjamin S. Lippincott; member of the Assembly from the county

Q.—You are a member of the Committee on Claims.

Q.—This, as you are aware, is an investigation of certain charges made concerning the Chairman of that committee. State to the committee what knowledge, if any, you have on the subject.

A.—I will answer any direct questions put to me.
Q.—The committee prefer you should go on and state anything you

know that relates to the case.

A.—The case was brought up in the House yesterday during my absence, and I read the statement of it in the *Union* this morning. I think a meeting of the committee was set for last Tuesday evening, at seven o'clock. I think the Clerk gave me the information, and also informed others of the committee. Usually, when meetings of the committee were held, we straggled along, one after the other, fifteen, or twenty, minutes behind time, as they have on this committee (the Investigating Committee) to-night. I arrived here on that evening some twenty minutes past seven, and found Major Lewis, the Clerk, in the committee room looking over papers. The door of this room was open. The Judiciary Committee were to meet here that night. I came in here and waited to see if a quorum of the Committee on Claims would meet, intending, if not, to meet with the Judiciary Committee, which, subsequently, I did. After meet with the Judiciary Committee, which, subsequently, I did. After sitting some time, Major Lewis came in and said to me, "There are none of the committee here." "No," said I, "and I can't understand why; there was to be a meeting." Said he: "What would you do?" Said I: "I don't know exactly what time it is." He left me then, and I sat here in that chair [pointing to a chair] some time longer. By that time, Judge Campbell had arrived; Bowers, the Clerk, was sitting there [pointing to a seat;] you [to one of the committee] had not got here. Judge Blair was here, as a member of the Judiciary Committee. Billy Williamson came in and had a moment's conversation with Mr. Campbell; after which I stepped up and said to Williamson: "By your repeater, what time is it?" Said he: "I can tell you to a fraction;" pulled out his silver watch, sprung the catch, looked, and said: "It wants sixteen minutes of eight o'clock." Said I: "Is it so late as that?" Said he: "That is what my watch says." Mr. Blair came up, and I asked him if he had the time. He said yes. I asked, "What time is it?" "About half-past seven," he answered; "but I should not wonder if my watch was slow." Major Lewis then came in, and I said we might as well abandon all idea of a Lewis then came in, and I said we might as well abandon all idea of a meeting of the committee [on Claims,] and that if I were he, I would take the papers and leave, if desirous of going home. He left the room. I still remained sitting here. The first one of the committee [on Claims] who came in was Walden, who came to where I was, and said: "Where are the balance of the committee?" Said I: "You are the first man of them who has made his appearance." Said he: "Do you know what time it is?" I said: "I know it is late. I would request Major Lewis to take the papers and go home." Walden then went into the committee room—so Major Lewis informed me, I did not see him there—and a



Q .- Have you any knowledge of your own, or any obtained from any other responsible parties, touching the charges made against the Chairman of the Committee on Claims?

A.—None whatever, except as to what the report originates from. I have no further knowledge of it. My knowledge only goes that far. After hearing that—gossip I called it—I went to Mr. Harriman, who was sitting in his seat in the House, and said: "I understand you are going to rise to a privileged question." He said yes. Said I, "It is but street gossip; there is nothing tenable in it, that I can perceive." He did not say yea, or nay, to me of what he intended to do; and, as I was sick, I left the hall. While on the Committee on Claims, I have not observed but that every member of the committee was desirous of doing his duty strictly and faithfully, without pressure in any way. It appeared immaterial to all, when we met, what claim should be taken up first. There has been a disposition on the part of the committee not to be obliging when bored by people to take up their claims at an early day. That, I observed at an early part of the session.

By Mr. Powell.—I believe you have stated it once substantially, but the matter of the time is material, and I desire to ask you if, up to the time Walden in fact left, or previously during that evening, there was a quorum of the committee present?

By the Chairman.—You were waiting here for the purpose of joining the committee, if a quorum came, were you?

A.—I came on purpose for that.

By Mr. Wright.—What have you ever heard in relation to the Chairman of the Committee, from persons on the outside?

A.—The same report as was substantially stated in Mr. Harriman's question of privilege.

Q.—Have you ever heard anything in relation to any other cases of the kind? A.—Never.

[Excused.]

## TESTIMONY OF ISADORE WORMSER.

Isadore Wormser called and sworn:

By the Chairman.—State you name, etc. A .- Isadore Wormser, merchant, Sacramento City.

Q.-Have you any knowlege touching this matter, [stating the subject of investigation]?

A.—None whatever. I do not know anything at all about it. I was in San Francisco almost the whole of the week on business.

Q.—Have you had any claims before the Legislature this winter? A.—T have.

Q.—Amounting to what?

A.—One claim, consisting of three accounts, amounted to thirty-seven hundred dollars.

Q.-Any others? A.—One other, amounting to one hundred and eighty-one dollars, for deficiencies for newspapers furnished the Senate last winter; and one of one hundred and nine dollars.

Q.—Were you not the assignee of some other parties?

A.—I became owner of a claim, which, after it had passed the Board of Examiners, was reported favorably to the House by the committee.

Q.-While those claims were pending before the Committee on Claims, or before the Legislature, had you any conversation with the Chairman of the committee, or with any member of the committee, touching those claims, or any of them?

A.—When my claims, of which I was assignee, were started, I had them first examined by the Board of Examiners. After the Board sent them to the House, the Committee on Claims kept them some six weeks. I solicited Mr. Harriman to do me the kindness to get my claims up before the committee as early as possible, because I feared the Legislature would adjourn. I respectfully solicited Mr. Harriman to do that, and he did it.

By Mr Wright.—State what conversation, if any, you had with Walden concerning those claims.

A.-I had no conversation at all, except to request the committee to take them up as early as possible.

Q.—You had no conversation except to induce them to take your claims

A.—None other whatsoever.

Q.—How many times have you conversed with Walden about taking you claims up?

A.—The first night the committee met, I came up here and asked to have my claims taken up. I was told that as they were going to organize, the committee would not do any business then, but would meet on the next night. I came the next night, and inquired of the Chairman, when the committee met, if they were going to take up my claims. My papers could be found at the desk of the Chief Clerk, Major Anderson. Monday evening I came down. Major Anderson found the papers in his desk, and handed them over to the committee at the request of Mr. Har-

riman. Q.—What conversation have you had with Walden in your store in relation to your claims?

A.—None at all. I never had any. All the conversation I had was in the presence of the members of the committee. I did not suppose it necessary to have private conversation about them.

Q.—They were for deficiences, were they?

A.—Deficiences in the appropriations for last year.

By the Chairman.—Have you, at any time during the session, offered any consideration to any member of the committee in order to have your claims brought up?

A.—Never.

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By Mr. Flanders.—Have any persons at any time approached you, com-

A.—No. By the Chairman.—Have you ever had any conversation with Wittgen-

A.-No. We have not spoken for four years. We are not on good

Q-Have you ever sent any person to Walden?

[Excused.]

#### TESTIMONY OF M. G. LEWIS.

M. G. Lewis called and sworn:

By the Chairman.—State your name, etc.

A.—M. G. Lewis, Clerk of the House Committee on Claims.

Q.—What do you know concerning this matter, [stating the matter being investigated?

A .- Nothing at all. I have not heard anything at all about it but what McCauley has said.

Q.—You have been Clerk for the committee from the commencement?

A.—From the first meeting.
Q.—Have you had regular meetings? Have your meetings been with

any degree of regularity?

A.—The committee met on no particular night of the week; only subject to the call of the Chairman. If a meeting was desired he would tell me, and I would notify the other members.

Q.—Have you ever noticed any disposition in the committee to get up particular claims in preference to others?

A .- None in the committee. There has been a good deal of noise and fight made by persons outside, for the purpose of getting in their testimony first. I have never seen any such disposition in the committee.

Q.—Were you present on Tuesday evening last? Did the committee

A.—I was present. The committee did not meet.

Q.—Did the committee attempt to have a meeting?

A.—There was a notice to meet at seven o'clock.

Q.-Were you present?

A.—I did not get to the committee room until some time after seven.

'Q.—How many members came after you arrived?

A .- Mr. Lippincott was here shortly after I came, and said to me that he would have to meet with the Judiciary Committee that night; that it was considerably after the time, and if he was me he would take the papers and go home. He said he did not think there would be any meeting of the committee. I went into the committee room and sat there sometime before any of the members came in. At length Mr. Walden came to the door and said, "It is late; I do not think there will be any meeting to-night; take your papers and go home, if you choose."

Q.—Was there anybody else in the room at that time?

A .- Only McCauley and some two or three gentlemen I did not know

Q.—What was the exact language of Walden?
A.—He said, it was late, and that he had an engagement; that it was after time, and there would be no meeting.

Q .-- What time was that?

A.-I do not know; sometime after half past seven. It must have been at least half past seven.

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Q.—Was that stated by Walden in a rapid, or in an ordinary, manner?

A .- In his ordinary manner.

Q.—Was there anything in it that would attract your attention espe-

A .- Nothing that did at the time. McCauley got a good deal excited afterwards, and said a good many things.
Q.—Was that after Walden left, or when he was present?

A .-- After be left.

Q.-What did McCauley say?

A.—He said he believed the committee was adjourned for a considera-

Q.—Did he name any person on the committee, in making the accusa-A.—No.

Q.—Did he make any specific statement against any?

A.—He said something about a proposition that had been made to him by an attaché of the Senate—Wittgenstein—and that the adjournment rresponded with something Wittgestein had threatened; that, in case he denied some blackmail, as he called it, there would be no meeting.

Q.-What did McCauley go on to state in your presence; what was the

general tenor of his remarks?

A .- Substantially what he stated to Mr. Harriman. He said to Mr. Gillette and Mr. Harriman, substantially what Mr. Harriman reported him to have said to him. I did not pay as much attention to it as they did, because I have known McCauley's character for sometime as a great

Q.—Was McCauley excited at the time?

A.—He seemed to be.

Q.—He just made general allegations against the committee, did he?

A.-Well. I do not know that he made any allegations against the committee generally; but was speaking of this conversation that passed between him and Wittgenstein, and seemed to dwell upon that particu-

-Making that correspond with the fact that there was no meeting, and deducting from that apparently, that there was an arrangement and collusion?

Q.—Did you ever hear any complaint from McCauley prior to that evening, touching the committee, or any member thereof?

A.—No.

Q.—Had McCauley spoken to you of his claim, prior to that; and, if so, in what manner?

A.—He had spoken to me before that. As Clerk of the committee he asked me to get it up so that he could attend to it while here. I do not think he had said anything with reference to any member of the committee, before that.

Q.—During and pending your being Clerk of that committee, has anything transpired to lead you to believe that the business before the committee was not properly managed?

A.—Nothing at all.

Q.—Were the investigations of the committee generally conducted, so

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far as you could observe, with reference to the interests of the State, and the correct transaction of business?

A.— I have no right to suppose otherwise.

Q.—You saw nothing to lead you to suspect the contrary?

A.-Nothing.

Q.—Have you ever, during the session, heard of any charges of mal-feasance and corruption being made outside of the committee room, against the Chairman of the committee?

A.-Never, except in connection with this claim of McCauley's. I would state here with regard to the meeting that night, that, a few minutes after Mr. Walden told me I could take the papers and go home, Mr. Harriman came in; Mr. Walden had left; Mr. Harriman came into the room and said Mr. Gillette was below, at the foot of the steps. He said something about having a meeting, but what was done I do not

By Mr. Flanders.—You have said you observed nothing unusual in regard to the manner of the adjournment of the committee that evening. Has it ever happened before, or frequently, that the committee has met, and, no quorum being present, has been adjourned by the Chairman in the manner in which he adjourned it on that evening; has it often, or ever, happened?

A.—Well, no. There have been several occasions when a meeting has been called, when a member would come in, get tired of waiting, and go; but I do not know that the Chairman has adjourned the meeting in that way on any other night, except one. If the members failed to come when the time of the meeting arrived, and there was no quorum, they would agree to quit, who were there. But once before he adjourned the meet-

Q .- It seems, according to your statement, that there was a quorum of the committee here when that adjournment took place; that all the members of the committee save one (Hunter) were in this building, or at the entrance below?

A.—Not so. At the time I saw Mr. Walden, I had seen none of the committee except Mr. Lippincott and Mr. Walden. A few minutes after Mr. Walden left the room, Mr. Harriman came in, and said Mr. Gillette was below. They said Mr. Lippincott was in this room, and I remarked to them that he was on the Judiciary Committee. I do not know what they did.

[Excused.]

#### TESTIMONY OF D. W. WELTY.

D. W. Welty called and sworn:

By the Chairman.—State your name, etc.

A.—D. W. Welty, Lawyer, Sacramento City.
Q.—Have you any knowledge touching this matter, [stating the sub ject of investigation?]

A .- I do not know that I have. I happened to be in the room of the Committee on Claims. I do not know exactly what evening it was, but it must have been about Tuesday evening, I think. But I cannot say that I observed anything that would amount to anything in connection with the charges made. I will state what occurred when I was there: General Winn's claim was before the committee, and, as the Chairman of

this committee is aware, I feel a little interest in it. It had passed the Senate where he (Winn,) had attended to it. I paid no attention to it until it came before the House Committee, and then I thought it would be as well to instruct them a little about it. I told General Winn that I would do so, and came up Tuesday evening for that purpose. I had seen Mr. Walden at the St. George, before I came up, and asked him if the committee met that evening. He said it did, and that he was coming up.

Q.—What time was this when you met him? A.—The moon was up, and I suppose it must have been about seven o'clock, or thereabouts. It might have been a little after seven. I met him (Walden,) right at the entrance to the billiard room in the St. George, passed through, and came straight up here. I think I got here before he did. I had not been here but a little while before he came in. General Winn was here, and, also, McCauley and another gentleman, who seemed to be a friend of McCauley's. Walden came in shortly after I did, and sat down. I suppose it was but a few minutes—at any rate, I am satisfied he was not there five minutes—before he got up and stated that the committee was adjourned; that the committee would stand adjourned; that he, as Chairman, adjourned it. McCauley seemed to be a little excited about it.

Q.—What time was it when Walden said the committee would stand adjourned?

A.—I did not look at my watch, but it was early. I do think it was more than half-past seven. It was not eight. I think several gentlemen looked at their watches, and said it was too early to adjourn; that it was

-Who was in the room when the committee was thus adjourned? A.—I am not acquainted with the members of the committee, but it was said none were present.

Q.—What took place then?

A.—McCauley got up somewhat excited, and said to Walden, "I want you to report my bill back without recommendation. Won't you do that? That is all I ask of you. I will go into the House with it. I want to get through with it. The session is drawing to a close. I have been here time and again, and can't get anything done." I do not know whether Mr. Walden made any response, or whether he did not tell McCauley he would, or would not. Just about that time, immediately after Walden stated "the committee stands adjourned," he said he had other important business to attend to; so I understood his remark. Some one remarked that it was early, and that the other members of the committee would come in; but he (Walden,) remarked that he had other important business to attend to. He then went out and left the room. Well, we were, all of us who staid there rather nonplussed, not exactly knowing what we would do. By that time one, or two, of the members had come in, and we began to tell them that the meeting was adjourned. They began to ask who had been there, why the meeting was adjourned, etc. saying it was not eight o'clock. I could not tell you who those members were, not being acquainted with the members of the committee.

By that time, the Porter of the room brought in another committee, and said "Gentlemen, here is another committee. You will have to give up this room and leave." He then introduced some of the San Francisco Delegation to take the room and transact business. We all left, and came down stairs. McCauley then seemed a good deal excited, and said the committee wanted to be bribed, and made some threats.

Q.-Was his language, "the committee?"



A.—I could not say whether he said "the committee," or "some of the

Q.—Were his charges of a general character against the committee?

A.—I understood it that way. I understood the charge to be against the committee, or some of the committee. I was not giving him very

Q.—He swore he would expose it, did he?

A.—He did. Q.—Did he go on and say anything then?

A.—He made no specific statement, more than that.
Q.—Did he seem considerably excited?
A.—Yes. I could not say that his state of excitement was such as to throw him off his guard as to what he was saying. He seemed more offended than excited.

By Mr. Powell.—Did you know that the committee were in the habit of meeting at seven; that seven was the regular hour of their meeting? A.—I did not. That was the first time I had been in attendance on

the committee during the session. [Excused.]

The testimony was then closed.

# REPORT OF SPECIAL COMMITTEE

RELATIVE TO

PLEDGING THE CREDIT OF THE STATE TO THE GENERAL GOVERNMENT FOR SUPPESSING REBELLION, ETC.

Mr. Speaker:—The undersigned members of the committee, to whom was referred a petition of certain citizens of El Dorado County, asking the Legislature to pass an act pledging the credit of the State of California, for a certain sum of money to aid the President of the United States, in the suppression of rebellion, alleged to exist in certain States against the government, having duly considered the same, beg leave to report thereon as follows:

The said members of your committee, are of opinion, that so long as the President of the United States, elects to treat the seceded States as a part of the Federal Union, he cannot, without the violation of the Constitution and laws of the United States, employ, or use, the military power of the government, against the citizens of the said seceding States, except

in one of the following cases, namely:

First—He may use the military power of the government, for the suppression of an insurrection in any State, against the government thereof, when applied to by the Legislature of said State, or by the executive, in case the Legislature cannot be convened.

Second-In case of insurrection against the laws of the United States, the President can use the military, in aid of the United States Marshal, where judicial authority and the powers of the Marshal cannot put down

The undersigned are of the opinion, that the military cannot lawfully be used in any case, whatever, of alleged insurrection against the laws of the United States, except in aid of civil process to assist the Marshal in the execution of a writ. The undersigned further report, that they are not aware of any case, wherein the civil process of any of the courts of the United States, has recently been, or is now being obstructed, nor are they aware that the Legislature, or the executive of any State, has applied to the President for military aid for the suppression of insurrection against State authority. The said members of your committee, are of the opinion that the conduct of the Chief Magistrate of the United States, in calling into the field, at the enormous expense of more than half a million of dollars per day, one hundred and fifty-eight thousand troops, with the avowed purpose of blockading the ports of the seceding States, and of waging war against their citizens while treating said States are and of waging war against their citizens, while treating said States as under the jurisdiction of the Federal Government, when no civil process has preceded the said call for troops, and when said troops are not called

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upon, nor expected to act, in aid of any civil process, is a palpable violation of executive duty, deserving of the severest condemnation of every America citizen who is not prepared to accept a military despotism, in lieu of the government which our fathers made. But it may be said that vast armies are collecting within the limits and upon the borders of the seceding States; that danger of an attack upon the Federal Capital is daily apprehended; that no civil process can reach the citizens composing those armies, for the simple reason that within the jurisdiction of the seceding States, there are no Federal Courts, Marshals, nor other Federal officers; in view of which state of facts the question occurs: Has the President no legal power to protect the Federal Capital against the alleged anticipated aggressions, on the part of the forces of the seceding States? To which we answer, that while the President has no power except in aid of civil process, to call into active service the military arm of the government against those who are recognized as citizens, and under the jurisdiction of the United States, he is not thus restricted when dealing with the citizens of a foreign power, as is evident from the following language quoted from an act of Congress, passed February twenty-eighth, seventeen hundred and ninety-five: "Whenever the United States shall be invaded, or be in imminent danger of an invasion, from any foreign nation, or Indian tribe it shall be lawful for the President of the United States, to call forth such number of the militia of the State, or States, most convenient to the place of danger, or scene of action, as he may judge necessary to repel such invasion, and to issue his orders for that purpose to such officer, or

officers, of the militia as he shall think proper."

The undersigned are clearly of opinion that, considering the seceding States in the light of a foreign power, the President of the United States has the undoubted right, within the purview of the said act of Congress, independent of any civil process, to repel, by the whole military power of the government, any aggressions which the people of the said seceding States may make, either upon the Federal Capital, or upon the citizens, or property, of the States which still adhere to the Federal Union.

If, however, in order to reach the people of the seceding States with the military arm of the government without the interposition of civil process, the President elect, to treat them as citizens of a foreign power, it is clear that he cannot, in the absence of any declaration of war by Congress, against such foreign power, either invade her territory, block-ade her ports, or commit any other act of aggressive war upon her peo-

ple, or property.

We are of the opinion that the removal, by the Federal Government, of the blockade from Southern ports, the withdrawal of Federal troops from Southern fortifications, the acknowledgment of the independence of the confederated States, and peaceful negotiations for a fair division of government property, would not only be the most effectual, if not the only means of retaining within the Union the border Slave States, now upon the verge of secession, but would save to the government hundreds of millions of dollars, and, perhaps, hundreds of thousands of valuable lives, and would do more for the honor of the present administration, the peace, happiness, and prosperity, of the whole American people, both north and south, as well as for the protection of the Federal Capital, than all the armies and navies in the world.

Wherefore, in consideration of the premises, we recommend that the further consideration of said petition be indefinitely postponed.

Z. MONTGOMERY, C. H. KUNGLE.

## REPORT

# COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION,

RELATIVE TO

AMOUNT OF MONEYS COLLECTED OF IMMIGRANTS ARRIV-ING IN THIS STATE, ETC.

The Committee on Commerce and Navigation of the House of Assembly, of the State of California, met pursuant to the resolution of the Assembly, passed January twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, at the rooms of the Board of Supervisors, in the City Hall, in the city and county of San Francisco, March fifth, eighteen hundred and sixty-

Present—T. Laspeyre, Chairman; J. W. Cherry, J. C. Eastman, A. Flanders, and J. A. Banks.
Mr. Flanders nominated Mr. James M. Taylor to act as Clerk of the committee, who was unanimously elected; and Mr. Cherry nominated Mr. H. S. Homans for Sergeant-at-Arms, who was then unanimously elected. The oath of office was then administered to them by the Chairman of the committee.

The committee then proceeded to take the following testimony:

# TESTIMONY OF W. H. HARVEY.

W. H. Harvey, being duly sworn deposed as follows:

I am the Superintendent of Immigration, received my apointment from Governor Downey the last day of April, or the first day of May, eighteen hundred and sixty. The duties of my office do not require me to keep a register of immigrants arriving from domestic ports. I keep a registry of arrivals of immigrants from foreign ports. The law requires me to collect a tax, from every immigrant arriving from foreign ports, of five dollars, unless a bond is filed by the owners, or consignees,

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of the vessels. The nature of the bond is that the immigrants shall not become a tax upon the State, or any county thereof; have on file in my office all the bonds I have taken. The amount of the bond is five hundred dollars for each passenger. I am the sole judge of the responsibility of the bondsmen. In the majority of cases bonds are given. I do not examine the bondsmen under oath. I never take bonds unless I believe the bondsmen to be responsible. I cannot state the number of persons who have gone on bonds without a statement from my books; the books will show. In my absence, my Clerk takes bonds. The fees of my office, where a bond is given, are two dollars and fifty cents for each passenger reported. I make out a separate bond for each passenger. I take the same persons for bondsmen for all the passengers on any one vessel. Chinamen are never taken as bondsmen. The two dollars and fifty cents is a part of my perquisites. There is no provision of law requiring me to pay it into the State treasury. You are the best judges whether it is better for me take bonds, or to receive the commutation. I have known two hundred and fifty, or three bundred, passengers to arrive on one vessel. The two dollars and fifty cents is the only charge that is ever made in my office on the consignees of the vessels. My books will show the amount of money received from that source, I presume. The law does not require me to keep an account of the money so received, I think. From the commutation tax I deduct ten per cent. for collecting and the rent of my office. My office rent is twenty dollars per month. I require the officers of vessels from other States to report at my office. There is a charge made at my office of three dollars for receiving such reports, but all do not pay. My authority for making the charge is found in the law. I cannot form any idea what portion pay. I think not more than one-third, for this charge. I certify that they make this report. The law does not compel them to pay. The law compels them to pay a certain price, but does not say what price. I presume that I might compel the payment of the commutation fee, in all cases of vessels arriving from foreign ports; my Clerk may have written to the masters, or consignees, of vessels arriving from ports in sister States, requiring them to report. There are no other receipts accruing to my office that I know of, except the fee of two dollars and fifty cents, for bonds, ten per cent. commission on commutation tax, office rent, and the three dollars for each report. I have employed but two Clerks in my office. The name of my first Clerk was Wm. Garvey, he was my Clerk until the first of January last. The name of my present Clerk is Charles Corkery, he has been my Clerk since January last.

W. H. HARVEY.

#### TESTIMONY OF CHARLES CORKERY.

## Charles Corkery, sworn:

I am the present Clerk of the Superintendent of Immigration. I keep all the books of the office. These books which I have brought in show a correct registry of the arrival of all the vessels which have arrived since I have been Clerk. It is customary to administer an oath to all the masters of the vessels bringing passengers, as to the number of passengers. They are not examined in detail. They make an affidavit. I suppose the bonds given before I became Clerk are in the office now. I have received bonds. They are printed in blank which I fill up. The

bonds are not always executed in my office. The consignees sometimes take them home and return them at their leisure, in two, or three, days. I think the consignees could not be compelled to pay the commutation fee instead of giving bonds. I have no means of ascertaining the number of foreign passengers arriving from Panama, except from the statements of the masters of the steamers, made under oath. The number usually reported by each steamer is from three to nine. It it not customary to demand the commutation tax. The Panama steamers pay their commutation tax under protest. The reason why a demand is not made is because the law gives them the option to give a bond, or pay the tax. As I understand, the law is complied with strictly. There have been no bonds given since I have been in the office for any others, except Chinamen, all others pay the commutation tax. No Chinamen have ever paid the commutation tax since I have been in the office. Bonds are always given for them.

(Signed)

CHAS. CORKERY.

#### TESTIMONY OF W. F. BABCOCK.

#### W F Babcock, sworn:

I am one of the Agents of the P. M. S. S. Co. It is customary for us to pay a tax on all foreigners arriving here on our vessels. The number of passengers subject to the tax are made up by the Purser. The Captain swears to the Purser's list. My impression was that the tax is three dollars, it may be five dollars. It is a matter that never came directly under my supervision. Our Custom House Clerk can give you all the particulars. The passengers have never been bonded by us. Our ships, I think, are subject to no tax by the Commissioner of Immigrants, except the commutation tax and a tax of three dollars on each ship which ar-

W. F. BABCOCK.

## TESTIMONY OF D. C. McRUER.

#### D. C. McRuer, sworn:

Our firm, McRuer & Merrill, are the Agents of the Sandwich Island Packets-have been about four years. Our vessels have brought passengers subject to the commutation tax. It has been our custom to give two dollars and fifty cents, and bond them., I think we have bonded other passengers besides Chinese. I don't know that the Commissioner of Immigrants ever demanded the commutation tax. I think we have never bonded a part of the passengers on one vessel, and paid the commutation tax on a part. I believe that it is customary to pay a fee of three dollars for each vessel which arrives. I don't know that any effort was ever made by the Commissioner of Immigrants to have a bond given instead of paying the commutation tax. D. C. McRUER.

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#### TESTIMONY OF HENRY CARLETON, JR.

Henry Carleton, Jr. sworn:

"I am one of the firm of William T. Coleman & Co. Our house has received a consignment of vessels, within the last year, with Chinese passengers. Formerly, we have given bonds for Chinese passengers. The last vessels consigned to us, some of the Chinese merchants provided the bonds. Don't know where they procured the bondsmen. The office of the Commissioner of Immigrants has sometimes assisted to procure the bondsmen for me. They seem much more willing to have us give the bonds than to have us pay the commutation tax. I have sometimes threatened to pay the tax if they did not procure the bondsmen. In all such cases, they have always procured them. I think the largest number of passengers that ever arrived in one vessel, was about five hundred. When I went on bonds, I swore to one bond only, and signed the rest. Swore that I was worth one thousand dollars. I think within the course of twelve months we have received about three thousand passengers. Within the last twelve months we have had nothing to do with the Chinamen arriving in our vessels. We have bonded none within the last twelve months. The Custom House Brokers have a list of names which are inserted in the bonds—other foreigners give their names in writing. It could not be ascertained who the Chinamen were in case they became a charge upon the State. The Commissioner always said that it was a mere matter of form. Eugene L. Sullivan and Mr. Bell have gone on bonds with me. The men who have gone on the bonds with me have usually been responsible men.

HENRY CARLETON, JR.

#### TESTIMONY OF JOHN B. NEWTON.

#### J. B. Newton, sworn:

I am one of the firm of J. B. Newton & Co. We have had two ships with Chinese passengers consigned to us within the year eighteen hundred and sixty. I think there were five, or six, hundred in the two vessels. We bonded the passengers. I think the ship brings a list of the passengers, and the Commissioner filled up the bonds from that list. A list was brought by the last ship, and I think that it is the usual case. I did not take but one oath for each lot of passengers. I considered that I had taken an oath that I was worth one thousand dollars. We have never paid the commutation tax on more than five, or six, passengers. I think three dollars for each ship has always been paid by us. The Superintendent of Immigration has never demanded the commutation within the last year.

J. B. NEWTON.

## TESTIMONY OF P. G. BAUGH.

#### P. G. Baugh, sworn

I am Clerk in the office of the P. M. S. S. Co. I am the Custom House

Clerk. I have had the settlement of the accounts with the Commissioner of Immigrants. The Captain furnishes the list of passengers, and pays the commutation tax of five dollars. We have always paid the commutation tax instead of bonding the passengers—paid it under protest. Preferred to pay the commutation tax instead of bonding, so that it might be paid under protest.

P. G. BAUGH.

#### TESTIMONY OF WM. C. TALBOT.

Wm. C. Talbot, sworn:

The firm of Wm. C. Talbot & Co. own vessels running between here and Oregon. The Captains go to the office of the Commissioner of Immigrants and report that they have brought no foreign passengers and that they are ready to report. They always tender him a dollar, but he refuses to receive it, or to allow them to report. We have frequently asked him to show by what authority he demands three dollars, but he has never shown it. We have told him that if he will show us any authority for collecting three dollars, we will pay it.

WM. C. TALBOT.

The committee then adjourned until Wednesday, Murch sixth, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, at ten o'clock, A. M.

JAMES M. TAYLOR,
Clerk.

WEDNESDAY, March 6th, 1861.

The committee met at ten o'clock, A. M.
Present—Mr. Laspeyre, Chairman; and Messrs. Cherry, Flanders, and
Eastman—and proceeded to take further testimony as follows:

# TESTIMONY OF CORNELIUS KOOPMANSCHAP.

Cornelius Koopmanschap, sworn:

I am one of the firm of Koopmanschap & Co. Nearly all the vessels from China, have been consigned to our firm within the last two years. About twelve or fourteen vessels have come to us within that time; between three and four hundred passengers usually come on each vessel. The Superintendent of Immigration usually inquires what we intend to do on the arrival of a vessel, bond the passengers, or pay the commutation. We always bond them; we give a bond for each passenger. I swear once for each ship, and not once for each passenger. About three thousand passengers have come to us within the last twelve months. I go on the bonds as principal, and procure one or two others to go on as sureties. I understood that I became responsible in case any of the Chinamen became sick. I furnish the names of the passengers; I pay three dollars to the Superintendent on the arrival of each vessel for the certificate. When other foreign passengers except Chinese arrive on our vessels, they pay the commutation. We bond no other passengers except Chinamen. I once paid two dollars and fifty cents under protest. We

always pay two dollars and fifty cents for each passenger when we bond

CORNELIUS KOOPMANSCHAP.

#### TESTIMONY OF W. H. GAWLEY.

#### W. H. Gawley, sworn:

I am agent for G. A. Meiggs, in the lumber business. We have vessels consigned to us from Washington Territory; our vessels seldom have passengers who are subject to the commutation tax. We are notified by the Superintendent of Immigration to report at his office. We have always paid three dollars for each vessel until about a year ago, since which time we have refused to pay it. We always tender him a dollar which he refuses to take; he has never sued us for the three dollars. If it happens that one of our vessels arrives and fails to report within twenty-four hours, we pay the three dollars, but when they report within that time, we tender the one dollar. (Signed)

W. H. GAWLEY.

#### TESTIMONY OF J. M. BATCHELDER.

#### J. M. Batchelder, sworn:

I am in the lumber business, on Stewart Street. In the course of our business we have vessels consigned to us from Oregon, and from Washington Territory; our vessels never bring passengers who are subject to the commutation tax. I have always been called upon by the Superintendent of Immigration to report and pay three dollars; two or three times when we have failed to report within twenty-four hours, we have paid the three dollars; in other cases we have tendered one dollar, which has been refused, the Superintendent claiming that we must pay three

J. M. BATCHELDER.

#### TESTIMONY OF GEORGE H. KELLOGG.

#### George H. Kellogg, sworn:

I am a member of the firm of Flint, Peabody & Co. We have had one ship arrive with in thepast year having on board Chinese passengers, the ship James Brown, about the first of May, eighteen hundred and sixty. She brought about three hundred and forty-four passengers; I may be mistaken about the mistaken about the number, it might have been three hundred and seventy-five. We filed bonds for each passenger, and paid nine hundred and forty dollars and fifty cents, to the Superintendent of Immigration. I think I signed the bonds as principal, with two surcties; each bond was signed, and we took one oath for the whole; I don't recollect whether we took oath for the aggregate amount of all the bonds, or for the amount of only one. It has been our custom to pay the commutation on all passenpassengers except Chinese. We understood that by giving the bond, and paying two dollars and fifty cents, it would be just the same as paying

the five dollars. It has been our custom invariably to pay three dollars for each vessel which arrives. GEORGE H. KELLOGG.

## TESTIMONY OF CHARLES F. LOTT.

#### Charles F. Lott, sworn:

I am a member of the firm of Dickson, De Wolf & Co. We have vessels come to us with foreign passengers; they come principally from England, Australia, and Victoria. Some of the passengers have been subject to the commutation tax. We pay five dollars for adults. We pay three dollars for a certificate for each vessel, to the Superintendent of Immigration. We always pay the commutation tax, and never bond the CHARLES F. LOTT.

## TESTIMONY OF S. P. BLINN.

#### S. P. Blinn, sworn:

I am one of the firm of Adams, Blinn & Co., in the lumber business on Stewart Street. We have vessels come from Washington Territory. We used to pay three dollars to the Superintendent of Immigration, until within about a year. We paid three dollars once, or twice, since that time; in all other cases we have offered them a dollar which has been refused, and we have been threatened with a suit for the three dollars.

S. P. BLINN.

# TESTIMONY OF JOHN WEDDERSPOON.

#### John Wedderspoon, sworn:

I am a member of the firm of Cross & Co. We have vessels come to us from foreign ports; they come mostly from Australia and Valparaiso. They sometimes bring passengers who are not American citizens. We have invariably paid the commutation tax of five dollars on each of such passengers. Our ships have brought no Chinese passengers within the last four years. I am not aware of any other charge our ships have been JOHN WEDDERSPOON.

## TESTIMONY OF A. T. TRASK.

I am master and part owner of the bark "Ork." I have been engaged in the Washington Territory trade during the last two years. On my arrival here, at every trip, I have paid three dollars to the Superinten-

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dent of Immigration, to save a suit which they threatened against me, Upon the payment of the three dollars they gave me a receipt.

A. T. TRASK.

## TESTIMONY OF A. B. RICHARDSON.

## A. B. Richardson, sworn:

I am a master mariner; I have been master of a vessel sailing out of this port for the last ten years, until within about four weeks. My vessels have brought passengers on two occasions; once from China, and once from Australia, who were not American citizens. On those from China, I gave a bond and paid two dollars and fifty cents to the Superintendent of Immigration, on each passenger. I signed as a principal, and a Custom House Broker signed as surety, for which I paid him one dollar for each passenger. The name of my vessel was the "Almatia;" she arrived here in June, eighteen hundred and fifty-nine. I do not recollect the name of the Broker. On my vessel from Australia I had one passenger on whom I paid five dollars.

A. B. RICHARDSON.

## TESTIMONY OF ALEXANDER FORBES.

Alexander Forbes, sworn:

I am one of the firm of Edwards & Bally. We are engaged in the China trade; we have had from nine to twelve ships consigned to us bringing Chinese passengers, within about the past two years. The aggregate number of passengers were about seventeen hundred. We have paid the commutation tax of five dollars on each passenger, until about June eighteen hundred and fifty-eight. Since that time we have bonded the passengers. The Superintendent of Immigration gave an intimation that it would be better to bond them. When we bonded them, we paid two dollars and fifty cents for each passenger. We furnished a passenger list to fill up the bonds; sometimes the Captain gave the bonds and in such cases they usually procured some irresponsible persons to go on the bonds, and paid them a fee for so doing. When we went on the bonds, we always required the extra two dollars and fifty cents to be paid to us, so that they paid in the aggregate, five dollars each. And we refused to go on the bonds unless we were so paid. The arragement for five dollars a head, is always made when the passage is secured. We have paid three dollars on each vessel for a certificate, I think.

ALEXANDER FOCBES.

# TESTIMONY OF CHARLES CORKERY.

Charles Corkery, recalled:

All who have refused to pay the three dollars do not appear by our books. The books which I have kept are a correct record of the num-

ber of passengers reported. Sometimes the Captains report the whole number of passengers, including the American citizens with the foreigners, but when they come to give bonds, or pay the commutation fee, they only bond, or commute, for the foreigners.

CHARLES CORKERY.

Adjourned.

JAMES W. TAYLOR, Clerk.

TUESDAY, March 12th, 1861.

The committee met in the Assembly chamber, pursuant to a call of the Chairman. Present Mr. Laspeyre, Chairman; and Messrs. Banks, Cherry, and Eastman; and proceeded to take the following evidence:

#### TESTIMONY OF WM. V. GARVEY.

Wm. V. Garvey, sworn:

I have been Clerk of the Superintendent of Immigration. I was first employed on the thirteenth of May last, by W. H. Harvey, the present incumbent. We usually bonded the Chinese passengers, when I was in the office; with some few exceptions we always bonded them. We always stated to them, that they could either commute, or give bonds. It was customary to supply them with blank bonds. I considered the bonding as a matter of form, as an individual—as an officer I considered it all right. The Superintendent of Immigration received two dollars and fifty cents for each bond. In taking bonds the Superintendent can charge his own price, the same as a conveyancer. I always excepted the sureties, as Judge Harvey was always sick. I think the five dollars commutation has always been paid by all except Chinese, except in a few instances. Three dollars registration fee has always been charged on each vessel from any port out of this State. The law does not provide for this charge of three dollars, but it has always been the custom of the office to make it. The Superintendent is not compelled to register the vessel without making the charge. We have never refused to receive the report unless the three dollars was paid. I was in the office from the fourteenth of May, eighteen hundred and sixty, until about the fourth of January, eighteen hundred and sixty-one. There was no other Clerk except me; the office was always intrusted to me; the Superintendent was sick in Los Angeles. Capt Corkery came into the office when I left. A charge of twenty dollars per month was made to the State for the rent of the office. The bonds were not locked up in a safe, they were filed away in a pigeon hole. I have never charged the consignees more than two dollars and fifty cents for each passenger when they gave bonds; except the three dollars for each vessel. I cannot tell the number of passengers bonded

(Signed)

WM. V. GARVEY.

The committee then adjourned.

JAMES M. TAYLOR, Clerk.

## REPORT OF TRUSTEES

# S. F. LADIES' PROTECTION AND RELIEF SOCIETY.

SAN FRANCISCO, 18th Dec. 1860.

To His Excellency, John G. Downey,
Governor of the State of California:

SIR: -We have to acknowledge with best thanks and deepest respect the

Sir:—We have to acknowledge with best thanks and deepest respect the considerate favor of your Excellency's Private Secretary, dated twelfth inst. and calling our attention to the second section of the law by which an appropriation was made for the benefit of the society under our care. In accordance with its requirements we beg now to lay before your Excellency a detailed statement of the receipts, expenditures, and operations, of the society, since the last published annual report, a copy of which we respectfully inclose, and which comes down to the tenth of July of the present year.

Your Excellency will observe from the report of Mr. Goddard, therein, (Treasurer of the Board of Trustees,) that the five thousand dollars so munificently bestowed by the State, together with the four thousand six hundred and forty-four dollars generously contributed at the same time by friends in San Francisco, were intended as a Building Fund for the present purchase, and future construction, of a Home; the latter to be placed on the lot which the society owes to the liberality of the Hon. Horace Hawes. The balance of three thousand two hundred and seventy-five dollars, therefore, shown by Mr. Goddard's account, has been religiously left untouched in the hands of the Savings and Loan Society, under the control of our Trustees. In this way it has made no difference to us so far as regards current operations, except that, owning now the under the control of our Trustees. In this way it has made no difference to us so far as regards current operations, except that, owning now the building which we use as a home, we are saved the expense of fifty dollars a month for rent, which we used to pay. Indeed, the subscription above mentioned, as received from friends in this city, caused a material (temporary) diminution in the funds available for immediate use, since, in consequence of it, no contributions have been taken up for us in the churches this year, a thing never omitted in any other year hitherto; and therefore the Trustees have not scrupled to allow us to use the interest

on the balance of the Building Fund, while retaining the principal. We venture to state these minutiæ merely to explain our exact position.

The receipts by the Treasurer of the society, from tenth July to date, have been as follows:

		==
Balance from previous account, 10th July, 1860 Yearly subscriptions from forty members	<b>\$</b> 5	33
Yearly subscriptions from forty members	200	00
Donations in cash	104	
Allowances from churches and individuals towards the support of particular poor at the Home	284	64
Collection at Anniversary Celebration held in August	134	20
Old Folk's Concert, net receipts	377	25
Grand Jury Fees, donated by them	35	00
Interest from balance of Building Fund	138	<b>50</b>
Total	\$1,279	67

#### The expenditures during the same period, we present as under:

Outside relief	<b>\$158</b>	68
Expenses of Home, say furnishing, new stove, washing machine, etc	86	87
Food: groceries, market, and milk, bills	398	05
Service; matron's salary, cooking and cleaning, (occasional.)	297	25
Service; matron's salary, cooking and cleaning, (occasional,) Sundries; rent of Old Home, one month, fuel, water, gas, etc	233	82
Total	\$1,174	67
Balance in Treasurer's hands this date	\$105	00

The outside relief during the above term of a little over five months, The outside relief during the above term of a little over nive months, has been distributed among fourteen families, one or two of them consisting of solitary females, (widows, or deserted wives,) but most with families of from two to four children, and two of them with husbands to support, both sick. In some cases outside relief has been given by taking children into the Home, so as to leave the mothers at liberty to work for a maintenance; these, however, are not reckoned in the list, because they swell the expenses of the Home, but not of the outside account. It also frequently harmons that when a sick mother with a child or two is refrequently happens that when a sick mother, with a child or two, is rerequently happens that when a sick mother, with a child or two, is received into the Home, after she recovers her health she finds a situation which she is enabled to take by leaving her children behind till she can make other arrangements. This, and similar causes, swell the internal expenses of the institution in what may seem irregular proportions, especially in the item of service, as the adult inmates are generally insufficient, being either too few, or too sick, for the duties of the kitchen and nursery.

The present number of inmates receiving relief in the Home is twenty, say ten adults, and ten children, and this is about the average number of the past five months. As the society was instituted with a view to tem-

porary relief for women in sickness or destitution, we do not readily receive inmates into the Home, unless there is either an obvious necessity for it, or a clear economy in it. It is, however, always full, or nearly so. As regards the classes to which the objects of our relief belong, we make no distinction. We are thankful when we receive assistance from the foreigner of another tongue, and another faith; we give it with equal freedom as far as our means go, without inquiry into tongue, or belief, or birth, and without keeping any record of these. It is a great happiness to us to think that, limited as our own means have been, and limited, consequently, as the relief has often been, which, nevertheless, it was not in our power to increase, yet we have in no instance been comwas not in our power to increase, yet we have in no instance been compelled to leave a sufferer in destitution, entirely uncared for.

We have the honor to remain,

Your Excellency's very ob'dt and grateful serv'ts,

EMELINE M. GRAY, President, JANE H. FLINT, Treasurer, Of the Ladies Protection and Relief Society.

# SECRETARY'S REPORT.

The San Francisco Ladies' Protection and Relief Society hail this, their seventh anniversary day, with emotions of joy and gratitude, which can be but feebly expressed in words.

We would acknowledge the goodness of God during the past year, in guiding and blessing our efforts, and in granting us the full fruition of our fondest hopes; truly He hath led us, in a way we knew not of; "our help cometh from the Lord." As a society, we have never gained the position, nor attained the name, which belongs to one of such unbounded usefulness, and it has simply been because our means have ever been inadequate to our wants.

With a home for our poor and a few thousand dollars as a nucleus, we have felt that we could do infinitely more good with half the disadvantage. Thanks to the generous public, we now possess both. The society now stands on a firm basis; we can define our position and assume our identity; and for this a tribute of thanks is due to those who have befriended us in this great enterprise. Among those names, the society will ever cherish that of the Hon. Horace Hawes as its benefactor and friend, who has generously bestowed an entire city block, upon which it is designed, at some future time, to erect a permanent home. When we, as a society, were driven to the necessity of going about the public streets, begging from door to door for our suffering poor, because our treasury was exhausted, then it was that our noble-hearted citizens so liberally responded to our call, and placed in our trust their five hundreds, hundreds, and fifties; and in many cases, although the gift was not so great, yet it was hallowed by a good man's prayers.

To the friends of the society, who labored and struggled so arduously and successfully in the Legislature, we would tender our cordial thanks. Five thousand dollars from the Legislature has become to us a household joy, and as we realize its embodyment in the shape of a commodious and tasty dwelling house, in a quiet and accessible part of our city, and witness the air of comfort which graces the sick room within, the care and attention bestowed upon the dying, and the comfortably clothed and tidy children which fill our nursery, we feel that neither our time, nor your money, have been spent in vain.

money, have been spent in vain.

The object of this society is already well known, it hardly need be repeated; that while the poor and suffering receive immediate relief, they are also encouraged to habits of industry, and every means taken to procure work and throw them, as soon as possible, upon their own resources. Listen to this sad tale of suffering, as related at one of our semimonthly meetings, a few weeks since: In a little alley, right in the neighborhood of wealth and elegance, within the narrow low wall of a shanty,

were found a suffering family, their only resting place at night a rough pile of shavings, with a scanty covering; their food, alas! God alone, who dresses the lilies of the field and feeds the little birds, knew where they would find sustenance for their languishing bodies. A good Samaritan found them in this trying condition, presented the case immediately to the society; they were furnished with bed, bedding, and provisions, and, more than all, the sympathy and kindness of neighbors; the babe of a few days old comfortably clothed; the mother's wants provided for; the man rendered unfit for hard labor by oft repeated fits of epilepsy, is now getting what little work he is able to perform. And another: A poor lonely woman, with one child, came to this city weary and sick, and after expending the little sum of money which she brought with her for board and nursing, she was turned out of doors to seek food and shelter; she went to a friend too poor to take her in, who gave her all she could spare, and presented her case to this society; she was brought to the "Home," and there made comfortable, with proper care, but Death had planted his impress on her frail form; she gradually declined, and after a few months went home to her rest, having given good evidence that her heart rested in full assurance on Jesus as her Savior. The gratitude she expressed with her dying lips, bespoke the words of Him in whom she trusted. "Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these my brethren, ye have done it unto me." A poor woman, without a friend, was found, apparently in a dying state, upon a bed of rags; not an article of furniture, or food, in the room; but what a change a few days brought; she was raised from utter filth and poverty to cleanliness and comfort, and, with good nursing, brought back from the gate of death, to rejoice in renewed strength. We do not relate these as exceptions, but as illustrations of all the cases which come within our notice, although varied by circumstances. We shrink from presenting thus publicly these cases of suffering; we do it not to show what great things we are doing for our fellow-creatures, but with great humility we feel that we must draw aside the curtain which hides our quiet work, in order that your sympathy and co-operation may be enlisted in their behalf. We have, during the year, rendered material aid, in the way of furnishing medical attendance, nurses, paying rents, supplying fuel and provisions to twenty-four different families, varying from two to eight in a family, and to thirteen destitute females. We have had in our "Home," at different times, thirty-three children and sixteen females, most of them unable to help themselves, having been unfitted for work by sickness. At this time, we have in our "Home," nine indigent females and nine children.

We would tender our thanks to the editors of the Bulletin, Times, and Alta, for generously inserting our notices free of charge; to Drs. Carman, Bryant, and others, for unremitting attention to our sick, receiving only thanks for their oft-repeated visits; to Messrs. Hodge and Dickey, for so freely dispensing medicines to our poor; to Messrs. Lupe and Somers, of Tehama Market, for supplying vegetables for the "Home," without charge; also, to the gas company, for several barrels of fuel, and liberal terms for the use of gas

terms for the use of gas.

We are under many obligations to Messrs. S. C. Harding, N. C. Lane, H. W. Fisher, W. R. McKee, B. Sheldon, and H. Mellen, for liberal supplies of groceries and provisions; also, to Mr. R. R. Swain, for numerous baskets of bread, crackers, etc. A donation of a lot of tinware from Mr. Edward Hagthrope was most timely and acceptable, when fitting up the new "Home;" also, twenty blankets from Mr. H. M. Newhall; to Mr.

T. H. Selby, for supplying us with dry kindling wood during the year; also, to Mr. S. L. Jones, for supplying us with tea.

To Messrs. Frank Baker and C. W. Plum we owe many thanks for carpets and oil-cloths; also, to Mrs. Baker, for parlor carpet, wall-paper, domestic cloth, towels, calico, etc.; Mrs. Reese, for carpets and table covers; and Mrs. Stiles, for several pieces of parlor furniture. Neither would we forget the kindness which prompted the friends of the late Col. Pardee to give us the disposal of his wardrobe among our poor.

Our new house is on the south side of Tehama Street, between First and Second, and although it is comfortable and all we could desire, and

and Second, and although it is comfortable and all we could desire, and we have a few thousand dollars at interest, yet our income will in nowise we have a few thousand dollars at interest, yet our income will in nowise meet our current expenses the coming year. We must have our annual five-dollar subscriptions from our many friends; we shall hope to receive many twenties and fifties for honorary and life memberships. We ask our friends for liberal donations, and according to your prosperity so dispense your good gifts. We can make room for all the groceries and provisions our kind friends will send us. We can use to good advantage old furniture, cooking utensils, clothes, etc. in supplying our poor families, who come to us perfectly destitute. We hope the year we are about to enter upon, will be fraught with as many blessings as the last. The work must be carried on with patience and persevering energy; it requires much serious thought, and sound judgment to discriminate between real suffering and poverty, and that well-disguised, undeserving, imposition, so frequently practised in our midst. Engaged in such a work, one feels much responsibility, and an ever-present anxiety; but in this short life of ours, it is good to go out from ourselves, sympathize with, and relieve, others. others.

"Holy strivings nerve and strengthen, Long endurance wins the crown; When the evening shadows lengthen, Thou shalt lay thy burden down."

Respectfully submitted,

K. D. KELLOGG,

Secretary.

#### FINANCIAL REPORT.

The San Francisco Ladies' Protection and Relief Society in account with Mrs. Frank Baker, Treasurer, July 10, 1860.

DEBIT.				=
DEDII.				
To paid salary of Matron and Assistant  To paid expenditures for sick and indigent  To paid expenses of the "Home"	. 437	25	<b>\$</b> 2,167	87

CREDIT.			
By cash, membership fees	\$400 00 825 98 378 40 541 36 26 96	\$2,172	70
Balance in treasury			

Mrs. F. BAKER.

# TREASURER'S REPORT.

Directors of the Ladies' Protection and Relief Society in account with E. B. Goddard.

1860.	Dr.			
March 30	To cash paid for "Home" To Recorder's fees			00 00
May 23	To Recorder's fees  To Mrs. F Baker, for furnishing "Home paying debts  To H. Haywood, lumber	" and \$32 05	300	00
	To W. A. Gardner, work	63 00		
	To Davis & Ramsay, plasterers	86 00 59 00 59 30		
	To Dore & Havens, lumber To J. Y. Hallock & Co. hardware	5 50 2 86		
	To G. W. Snook, tin for pro-	2 50 2 37 2 28	7	
	To A. Phinney & Co. noises To Hawley & Co. nails To Timmer, carpenter To A. A. Main, eleven and a half days'	7 00		
	work	46 00	377	7 83
	To N. Gray, for bills, as follows:  H. Haight, fees  Dore & Havens, lumber		7	
	A. Merritt, labor and hardware C. Kersfler, labor		5	4 16
	Total		\$6,36	

8	
C <sub>R</sub> .	
March 21 By cash  May 23 By cash  July 28 By cash	\$5,500 00 750 00 118 99
Total	\$6,368 99
Amount paid into Savings and Loan Society	<b>\$</b> 9,644 00
Amount paid for "Home," repairs, etc. \$6,068 99 Amount paid Mrs. Frank Baker, as above	,
Cash on hand	6,368 99 \$3,275 01

Which sum, (three thousand two hundred and seventy-five dollars and one cent,) is reserved as a Building Fund, in the hands of the Directors.

## REPORT OF TRUSTEES

OF THE

# SAN FRANCISCO ORPHAN ASYLUM.

San Francisco, December 20, 1860.

To His Excellency,

John G. Downey,

Governor of the State of California:

Pursuant to the requirement of section second, of the act approved April twenty-fifth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty, appropriating Moneys for the benefit of certain Orphan Asylums, in this State, the Trustees of the San Francisco Orphan Asylum submit the following statement:

Trustees of the San rancisco Orphan Asylum submit the lonowing statement:

The six thousand dollars appropriated by the act, to the Asylum, was received in the month of May, and placed at interest, and until September, no encroachment was made upon the principal. It was then found necessary to draw from it for the current expenses of the institution, and in this way, up to December first, two thousand two hundred dollars had been used for the support of the inmates of the Asylum. The work of grading the large lot belonging to the Asylum, and erecting a suitable fence around it, the work being now under contract and in prosecution, will consume about three thousand dollars of the three thousand eight hundred dollars now in the treasury, leaving a balance of eight hundred dollars, out of the appropriation, on hand, to be used in defraying the current expenses of the institution, unless it should be applied toward the expense which must be incurred in supplying the Asylum with water. This expense will necessarily be a heavy one, as the water will have to be brought from without the grounds of the institution. Two expensive experiments, in the way of wells, having demonstrated that no supply can be had by digging on the premises.

can be had by digging on the premises.

One hundred children have been inmates of the Asylum during the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty. Of this number, thirty-two have been removed by their Guardians and friends, adopted into families,



or placed in suitable situations, and two have been taken away by death.

or placed in suitable situations, and two have been taken away by death. Sixty-six are in the institution at the date of this report.

The Trustees take pleasure in repeating the statement, made in their report of last year, that this Asylum is practically a State institution, opening its doors, and dispensing its charity to orphans from all parts of the State, making no discrimination in favor of the city of its location.

The only limit to its usefulness is in its capacity, and that, the Trustees hope, will be constantly on the increase. But, in this they will be disappointed, unless the State continues its generous support, for it is almost too much to expect, that private aid, freely as it is given, will be sufficient, even to meet the current expenses of the institution, which are somewhat short of a thousand dollars a month.

Located as the institution is, upon ample grounds, admitting of every

short of a thousand dollars a month.

Located as the institution is, upon ample grounds, admitting of every conceivable enlargement in all its appliances, supported as it is by all the Protestant denominations of the State, having already accomplished so much good, and called upon by the necessities of the case to accomplish so much more, the Trustees beg the favorable consideration of your Excellency to this institution, in connection with the Catholic Orphan Asylum, and solicit for them both a continuance of the aid from the State would be obliged to expend, if directly by State institutions proper, instead of by the present Asylums, it were called upon to provide for the orphans, who, other provisions failing, would become necessarily the direct wards of the State.

FREDERICK BILLINGS

FREDERICK BILLINGS, F. W. MACONDRAY, J. B. THOMAS, R. J. VAN DEWATER, D. O. SHATTUCK,

## REPORT OF THE SUPERIORESS

OF THE

# SAN FRANCISCO R. C. ORPHAN ASYLUM.

ROMAN CATHOLIC ORPHAN ASYLUM, San Francisco, Dec. 17, 1860.

To His Excellency,

JOHN G. DOWNEY,

Governor of the State of California:

Sin:—We gratefully acknowledge the receipt of six thousand dollars, appropriated, by act of April twenty-fifth, eighteen hundred and sixty, of the State of California, to the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum of San Francisco.

Four thousand seven hundred and forty dollars of the above amount, were used in paying off the debt on the Orphans' School-House, incurred by a mortgage on said school-house for the purpose of paying the work-men employed thereon, viz.: to Wm. Corcoran, the sum of two thousand nine hundred and twenty dollars, for carpenter's work, lumber, locks, hinges, etc.; to John McFadden, the sum of one thousand five hundred and seventy dollars, for bricklaying; to John McDonald, the sum of two

hundred and fifty dollars, for painting.

We gave to Archbishop Alemany the sum of one thousand two hundred and sixty-dollars, for the Male Asylum, San Rafael, to defray the expenses incurred in putting an addition to said Asylum.

The inmates of the Female Asylum, during the present year, have been as follows: Orphans, two hundred and thirteen; boarders, thirty-nine.

Ages: from two to five years, fifty; from five to ten years, ninety-six; from ten to eighteen years, one hundred and six; total number, two

It is not in our power to ascertain the birth-place of many of our children, as they are foreigners, and are sent to us from different parts of the State-Benicia, Stockton, Sacramento, Marysville, and from the Northern



and Southern Mines; but the greater number are from San Francisco and

and Southern Mines; but the greater number are from San Francisco and its vicinity.

We beg leave to lay before your Excellency the indebtedness of the Asylum, which amounts to nearly four thousand dollars.

We hope your beneficence and efficiency may continue to ameliorate the condition of suffering humanity, particularly the destitute and friendless orphan.

That your years may be many, to witness the happy results of your wise administration, is the sincere wish of,

Sir, your most humble servant,

SISTER M. FIDELIS BUCKLEY, Superioress of the R. C. O. Asylum.

## REPORT OF TRUSTEES

OF THE

# R. C. ORPHAN ASYLUM OF LOS ANGELES.

Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, Los Angeles, December, 1860.

This Asylum was established January the ninth, eighteen hundred and fifty-six. Orphans received, one hundred; twenty-five of these are in fifty-six. Orphans received, one hundred; twenty-five of these are in the Asylum at present, and depending on the institution for support. The average expenses of each child is fifteen dollars per month. The ages of those hitherto received have been between four and thirteen; but orphan girls of any ages may be admitted, if they are destitute of friends capable of taking care of them and providing for their wants. Although the Asylum is embarrassed, and has been struggling to obtain, from day to day, the means of support, yet no orphan has ever applied for admittance into the Asylum without having been received, and her wants provided for.

vided for.

It may here be remarked that the first care of those directing the establishment is to give the orphans substantial food and comfortable clothing, at the same time that they endeavor to give them an education suited to the wants of this part of the country.

The present indebtedness of the Asylum is about thirteen thousand dollars.

The donation of one thousand dollars from the State was received with heart-felt gratitude, and applied in payment of part of the previous expenditure for food and clothing of orphans.

SISTER MARY S. LAGSDAN, SISTER ANNIE GILLEN,

Trustees.



## REPORT OF THE LADY SUPERIOR

OF THE

## SISTERS OF MERCY, SAN FRANCISCO.

San Francisco, December 21, 1860.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, County of San Francisco.

On this twenty-first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and sixty, before me, William L. Higgins, a Notary Public, in and for said county, duly commissioned and qualified, personally appeared Mary B. Russell, Superior of the Sisters of Mercy, in San Francisco, who being by me duly sworn, deposes and says: That the amount of five thousand dollars appropriated by act of the Legislature, approved April twenty-seventh, one thousand eight hundred and sixty, entitled An Act to appropriate Money for the Relief of Destitute Females in the State of California, was duly received by her, the Lady Superior, of the said Sisters of Mercy, and has been entirely expended in the erection of a four story brick building, on the corner of First and Bryant Streets, in the city of San Francisco, for the reception and care of the unfortunate and abandoned women of the State of California. The said Mary B. Russell, submitting this affidavit to the Governor of the State of California, in accordance with section four, in the above entitled act, requiring the Lady Superior to make a report to the said Governor, prior to the first day of January, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, of the manner in which said money has been expended.

SR. MARY B. RUSSELL, Superior of Sisters of Mercy.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, at San Francisco, this twenty-first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and sixty.

WILLIAM L. HIGGINS, Notary Public.



## GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE

RELATIVE TO

## EXISTING DIFFICULTIES IN SANTA CLARA COUNTY.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, ] Sacramento, May 6th, 1861.

To the Honorable the Senate of California:

I transmit herewith for your consideration copies of papers and communications in relation to the difficulties now existing in the county of Santa Clara in this State.

It appears that Antonio Chabolla is the owner of a tract of land in the It appears that Antonio Chabolla is the owner of a tract of land in the county of Santa Clara, for which he has received a patent from the United States. On this land Wm. D. Raymond and others are located, and have been in occupancy for some years as settlers, against whom ejectment has been brought in the Third Judicial District Court of this State, a judgment obtained, and a writ of restitution duly issued to the Sheriff of Santa Clara County, and the execution of which, by the Sheriff, was resisted by an armed force. Whereupon, the Sheriff summoned the power of the county to assist him in the execution of the same, and having exhausted the power of the county, he made return of said writ unexecuted, as will more fully appear by the copy of the writ and the return made thereon, hereunto annexed, marked "A."

From the Sheriff's demand upon the Executive for aid of the State, a

made thereon, hereunto annexed, marked "A."

From the Sheriff's demand upon the Executive for aid of the State, a copy of which is hereunto annexed, marked "B," and my reply thereto, marked "C," together with a communication addressed by me to W. D. Raymond and others, defendants, marked "D," and which was duly delivered by W. G. Morris, Esq. Special Messenger sent for that purpose, and the answer of the defendants thereto, marked "E," inclosing a copy of "Squatters Declaration of Rights," which is also herewith transmitted, it will be seen that until the alias writ was issued, I did not feel authorized to respond to the demand of the Shoriff particularly as I haved ized to respond to the demand of the Sheriff, particularly as I hoped that the intervening time would give an opportunity for an amicable adjustment between the plaintiff and defendants, and that a conflict between the authorities of the State and her citizens might be thus avoided.

4H

And, in the hope of effecting a result so desirable, I addressed the defendants, Raymond and others, the communication above referred to as marked "D," and consulted with the plaintiff's counsel, W. Matthews, Esq. the result of which were the propositions, hereunto annexed, marked "F," and which, from their very fair and liberal terms, I had every reason to believe would be acceptable. It will, however, be seen from the second requisition, addressed to the Executive by John A. Murphy, Esq. Sheriff, and which was received on yesterday, that an alias writ has been placed in his hands for service, that the propositions of the plaintiff were not accepted by the defendants.

As all hopes of a peaceful solution of these difficulties have been abandoned, I feel it my duty to lay the matter before the Legislature for its consideration, and ask that an appropriation may be made to enable me to send to the assistance of the Sheriff such a force as will secure the faithful execution of the laws. From the nature of the demand of the Sheriff, and the magnitude that this question has assumed, I would suggest that the sum of one hundred thousand dollars be appropriated.

I have no means of ascertaining the merits, or demerits, of this case, but it is enough to know that the decrees of our courts are disregarded, the law set at defiance, and its officers openly resisted by an organized armed force. The remedy for all grievances, under our system of government, must be found in the law, and through the tribunals appointed for its administration, and the officers designated for its execution. The State must assert its majesty and power to enforce the laws, or anarchy and confusion will ensue. It is certain that these defendants have their remedy, either in the courts of the State, or United States. They can appeal to the Supreme Court of this State, from the judment of the court below, or enjoin the patentee in the Federal Court, from proceeding under the patent, and if fraud exist, as they allege, the patent can be set aside.

These parties allege that they hold under the pueblo title of San José, and that said title covers the land claimed by Chabolla, and patented to him. Even if this be so, it makes but little difference, as the United States may issue a patent to the pueblo also. A patent is, at best, but a quitclaim from the government, and does not pretend to decide as between the rights of different claimants. The merits of the respective titles will have to be adjudicated in our State courts, where these parties can have their rights fully established.

It will be observed that the settlers, in their "Declaration of Rights," which is made a part of their answer to my communication, appeal to "higher law," and disregard the law and judgments of the courts of this State. If these principles are to obtain, it were well that it should now be settled as at any other time, for it is in vain that our Legislature should be convened to make laws, and our people be taxed to support the government, if we have not the power to enforce them.

I have refrained from any unnecessary haste in this matter, trusting that reflection and calm deliberation would bring these settlers to a sense of the duty they owe to the State, and that they might be induced to yield that ready and willing obedience to the law, in which alone they can expect safety and security.

I request that your honorable body will cause copies of this and accompanying documents to be submitted to the Asssembly for its consideration.

JOHN G. DOWNEY,

[ A ]

#### THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA,
County of Santa Clara.

The people of the State of California to the Sheriff of said county, greeting:

Now therefore, these are to command you that you place the said Antonio Chabolla in the quiet and peaceable possession of the premises described in said judgment, as follows, to-wit:

It is hereby ordered, adjudged, and decreed, that Antonio Chabolla, plaintiff, do have and recover of and from Truman Andrews, William D. Raymond, Thomas J. Baxter, and Benjamin Kenny, defendants, the possession of the premises described in the complaint in this action, as follows: All that tract, or parcel, of land lying and being in the county of Santa Clara, and State of California, being a portion of the rancho known by the name of the Yerba Buena Rancho, and bounded and described as follows, viz: On the south, by the land sold and conveyed to Robert Haley by the plaintiff, as per deed dated first December, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, and fully described in said deed recorded in the County Recorder's Office of Santa Clara County, in Book G of Deeds, page four hundred and thirty; on the west, by the lands sold and conveyed by the plaintiff to Manuel Castro, as per deed dated January twenty-sixth, A. D. eighteen hundred and fifty-four, and recorded in Book G of Deeds, page one hundred and seventy-one; on the north, by the lands of Joaquin Higuera; on the east, by the back-bone of the mountain next east of the house and residence of the plaintiff.

east of the house and residence of the plaintiff.

And it is further ordered, adjudged, and decreed, that Antonio Chabolla, plaintiff, do have and recover of and from John Aborn, defendant, the possession of that portion of the premises described in the complaint in this action, which is set forth and described in the separate answer of the said defendant herein, as follows: All that certain tract, or parcel, of land commencing at a corner of land claimed by J. Herndon, in a road, from which a white oak, marked with two hacks, bears south nineteen links distant; thence running north thirteen degrees, west thirteen and twenty-five hundredth links to a fence and line of land claimed by Andrew Gheringer; thence north twenty-six degrees, west eighteen and twenty-five hundredth links to the west end of a ditch fence; thence north fifty-one degrees, east eighteen chains to a stake, being the southeast corner of

land claimed by Thomas Farnsworth; thence north seventy-five degrees, west forty chains to a stake marked with two notches on two sides; thence forty minutes, west forty chains to the center of a road; thence south seventy-five degrees, east forty-six chains with said road, to the place of beginning, containing one hundred and fifty and sixty hundredth acres.

And it is further ordered, adjudged, and decreed, that Antonio Chabolla, plaintiff, do have and recover of and from Andrew Gheringer, defendant, the possession of that portion of the premises described in the complaint in this action, which is set forth and described in the separate answer of said defendant herein, as follows: Commencing at a stake, with a notch on each of two sides, standing at a fence at the end of a ditch; thence running north fifty-seven degrees, east forty-five and eight hundredth links to a post, marked with two notches on two sides, standing at a fence twelve links southwest of the corner; thence south fifty-six degrees, west thirty-two chains to a road, and thirty-eight and seventy-five hundredth links to a post of a gate, marked with one notch, and southeast corner of T. W. Herndon's land, and thence north twenty-six degrees, west on a line with S. W. Herndon and John Aborn forty-one and forty-five hundredth links to the place of beginning, and containing one hundred and seventy and forty hundredth acres.

And it is further ordered, adjudged, and decreed, that Antonio Chabolla, plaintiff, do have and recover of and from Thomas B. Farnsworth, defendant, the possession of that portion of the premises described in the complaint in this action, which is set forth and described in the separate answer of said defendant herein, as follows: Those certain tracts and parcels of land situated in the county of Santa Clara, California, about five miles easterly from the city of San José, described as follows: Commencing at a stake, marked with a notch on each of two sides, which stands at the corner of three fences, one of them being John Aborn's fence; thence running south fifty degrees, west thirty-two chains to a stake; thence north thirty-seven degrees, west twenty-two chains, sixtyfour links to a stake; thence north sixty-four degrees, east thirty-eight and ninety hundredth links to a well; thence south thirty-five degrees, east six and seventy hundredth links to a gate-post; thence south three degrees, west eight and sixty eight hundredth links, to the place of beginning. Also, another tract adjoining thereunto, and described as follows: Commencing at a gate-post, marked with three notches, at the corner of four fences; thence running north thirty-five degrees, west nineteen chains to a stake: thence north twelve degrees, east five chains to a stake; thence north seventy-three degrees, east thirty and sixty-seven hundredth links to a post; thence south thirty-six degrees, east fortyeight chains, forty-two links to a white-oak tree, four feet in diameter, marked with four notches; thence south fifty-seven degrees, west three chains, thirty-six links to a stake at the corner of two fences; thence north seventy-five degrees, west forty-six chains, sixty-seven links, to the place of beginning; the first piece of land, herein described, containing fifty-nine and eighty-three hundredth acres, and the other, one hundred

and eighteen and twenty-five hundredth acres.

And it is further ordered, adjudged, and decreed, that Antonio Chabolla, plaintiff, do have and recover of and from George Ostick, defendant, the possession of that portion of the premises described in the complaint in this action, which are set forth and described in the separate answer of said defendant herein, as follows, to-wit: Beginning at the northeast corner of land occupied by C. Barbour, where is a stake, marked

with two notches; thence along said Barbour's line south two degrees, east twenty-nine and sixty-five hundredth links to a stake, with three marks; thence with the line of said Barbour, south fifty-seven degrees, west eighty links to a corner of Andrew Gheringer's land; thence on a line with said Gheringer's land south twenty degrees, east seven and seven hundredth links to a stake; thence north thirty minutes, west thirty-seven and twenty-six hundredth links to a stake; thence south eighty-nine degrees, west thirty-nine chains to the place of beginning, containing one hundred and thirty-seven and seventy-five hundredth acres.

And it is further ordered, adjudged, and decreed, that Antonio Chabolla, plaintiff, do have and recover of and from Jacob Newhouse, defendant, the possession of that portion of the premises described in the complaint in this action, which is set forth and described in the separate answer of said defendant herein, as follows, to-wit: Commencing at a white-oak tree, sixteen inches in diameter, which is the southeast corner of land occupied by Benjamin R. Kenny; thence running west thirty-nine and eighty-three hundredth links to a stake on the line of land claimed by Jacob Cummyges; thence north two degrees, west forty-seven and fifty hundredth links to a stake at the corner of a brush fence, the same being the south-east corner of land occupied by Thomas J. Baxter; thence south seventy-nine degrees, west forty and thirty hundredth links on a line of said Baxter's land, to a gate-post, marked with three hacks; thence south one degree, thirty minutes, east forty-one and sixty-one hundredth links, on a line of said Benjamin R. Kenny, to the place of beginning, containing one hundred and seventy-eight and forty-six hundredth acres.

And it is further ordered, adjudged, and decreed, that Antonio Chabolla, plaintiff, do have and recover of and from Patterson, Barnard, and William McClay, defendants, the possession of those portions of the premises described in the complaint in this action, which are set forth and described in the separate answer of said defendants, herein as follows to-wit: Beginning at the center of a road, at a point from which a stake marked with one notch on one side, two notches on another side, three notches on another, and four notches on the other side, standing at a fence bearing north eight degrees, west twenty links, distant; thence running north thirteen degrees, east, along land occupied by Thomas Farnsworth, twenty-two chains sixty-seven links, to an angle of the road; thence north seventy-six degrees, east, along the line of Chauncey Barbour's land, thirty-one chains and seven links, to another angle in the road; thence south seventy-six degrees, east, nineteen and seven hundredth chains, to the northeast corner of said Barbour's land; thence north eighty-eight degrees, east thirty-nine chains, to the northeast corner of George Ostick's land; thence north eighty-eight degrees, east thirty-six chains, to a stake; thence north forty chains and eight links; thence south seventy-six degrees, west one hundred and fifty-three and ninety-five hundredth chains; thence south eight degrees and fifty minutes, cast fourteen chains, fifty seven links, to the place of beginning, four hundred and fifty-one and nineteen one hundredth acres.

And it is further ordered, adjudged, and decreed, that Antonio Chabolla, plaintiff, do have and recover of and from James M. Bottsford and Chancey Barbour, defendants, the possession of that portion of the premises described in the complaint in this action, which is set forth and described in the separate answer of said defendants, herein as follows, towit: Beginning at a post marked with three hacks, from which a white oak tree, two feet in diameter, bears south eighteen degrees, west ninety-

one links, distant; thence north seventy-six degrees, east thirty-one and five hundredth chains, to an angle of a road; thence south seventy-six degrees, east nineteen forty-one hundredth chains, to a stake marked with two hacks on two sides, from which a white oak tree, two feet in diameter, marked with two hacks, bears east one hundred and seventy-seven links distant; thence south two degrees, east twenty-nine fifty-five hundredth chains, to a stake marked with three hacks on two sides, from which a white oak tree, marked with three notches, bears south sixty degrees, west forty-eight links distant; thence south fifty-seven degrees, west twenty-four fifty hundredth chains, to a white oak tree, four feet in diameter, marked with four hacks; thence north thirty-six degrees, west forty-eight seventy-eight hundredth chains, to the place of beginning, containing one hundred and forty-four and forty-eight hundredth acres.

And these are further to command you, that of the goods and chattels, if sufficient, if not, then of the lands and tenements, of the said Truman Andrews, William D. Raymond, Thomas J. Baxter, Benjamin Kenny, John Aborn, Andrew Gheringer, Thomas B. Farnsworth, George Ostick, Jacob Newhouse, Patterson Barnard, William McClay, James M. Bottsford, and Chauncey C. Barbour, you levy and cause to be made by distress and sale, all costs that may accrue on the writ, and of this writ make legal service, and return on the sixtieth day after your receipt hereof.

Witness:

[L. s.]

SAM. BELL McKEE, Judge of Third Judicial District.

Attest: John B. Hewson, Clerk. By Levi P. Peck, Deputy.

Recorded at half-past five, P. M. July eleventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-one.

By Levi P. Peck, Deputy.

John B. Hewson, Clerk.

CERTIFICATE OF JOHN M. MURPHY.

Antonio Chabolla v.
Ramon et als.

Office of Sheriff, Santa Clara County.

I hereby certify and return that I received the annexed writ of restitution in the above entitled cause on the eleventh day of February, A. D. eighteen hundred and sixty-one, and that on the eighteenth day of March, 7

A. D. eighteen hundred and sixty-one, I proceeded to the premises described in said writ, for the purpose of executing said writ, and that I did then and there attempt and endeavor to execute the same, but that I was prevented from executing said writ, by force and arms, by the defondants herein and others; and I further certify and return, that I summoned to my assistance the force of the county of Santa Clara, in due form, to be and appear at the Court Honse in the city of San José, on the ninth day of April, A. D. eighteen hundred and sixty-one, at ten o'clock, A. M. to aid and assist me in executing the said writ; and that at the last mentioned time and place, the citizens failed and refused so to assist me, and I was not able to execute the same. I therefore hereby return the said annexed writ unexecuted, and certify that I have not been able to execute the same for the reasons hereinbefore stated.

Dated, San José, this twelfth day of April, A. D. eighteen hundred and sixty-one.

JOHN M. MURPHY, Sheriff Santa Clara County.

Filed on return this twelfth day of April, A. D. eighteen hundred and sixty-one.

John B. Hewson,

STATE OF CALIFORNIA,
County of Santa Clara.

I, John B. Hewson, County Clerk of Santa Clara County, and ex officio Clerk of the District Court of the Third Judicial District of the State of California, in and for said county, do hereby certify the foregoing to be a full, true, and correct, copy of the original writ of restitution issued out of said court on the eleventh day of February, A. D. eighteen hundred and sixty-one, in the case of Antonio Chabolla v. Ramon et als. and, also, of the return of the Sheriff thereon.

[L. s.] In testimony wherereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of said court this thirteenth day of April, A. D. eighteen hundred and sixty-one.

JOHN B. HEWSON, Clerk.

[B]

To the Honorable

JOHN G. DOWNEY,

Governor of the State of California:

I respectfully direct your attention to the certified copy of the writ of restitution in the case of Antonio Chabolla v. Wm. D. Raymond, et als. issued out of the District Court, of the Third Judicial District, holden in and for the county of Santa Clara, State of California, and to me directed, and to the return thereon made by me, which copy I have inclosed.

and for the county of Santa Olara, State of Camorina, and to the directed, and to the return thereon made by me, which copy I have inclosed.

You will see that I have been resisted in the execution of the said writ by armed men, to wit: about one thousand in number; and that having

called upon the power of the county, and exhausted the said power of the said county, I have been compelled to return said writ unexecuted.

The plaintiff has directed the Clerk of the court aforesaid, to issue an alias of the writ aforesaid, to me directed. I have to inform your Excellency that I shall be unable to make service and execution of the said writ, unless sufficient military force be furnished me for that purpose by State of California. I therefore request that your Excellency will furnish such military force, as, in your judgment is necessary to aid in the enforcement of said writ.

Respectfully,

(Signed)

JOHN M. MURPHY, Sheriff of Santa Clara County.

April 15th, 1861.

[C]

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, Sacramento, April 18th, 1861.

To John M. Murphy, Esq.
Sheriff of Santa Clara County:

Sin:—I have to acknowledge the receipt of yours of the fifteeth instant, informing me that a writ of restitution in the case of Antonio Chabolla v. William D. Raymond, et al. was issued by the proper court and to you directed to serve in your official capacity, and that you have been resisted in the execution of the same, by armed men, numbering about one thousand, and that after having exhausted the power of the county, you have been unable to execute said writ; and also informing me, that the plaintiff has directed the Clerk of the court to issue an alias writ in the aforesaid case—the original having been by you returned to the court unexecuted—and also informing me, that unless sufficient military force be furnished you, for that purpose, by the State of California, that you will be unable to make service and execution of the said alias writ, and requesting me to furnish such military force, as in my judgment, is necessary to aid in the enforcement of said writ.

It appears from the above that there is no process now in your hands for service; you having informed me that the original writ, the service of which you allege was resisted by an armed force, has been returned by you to the court unexecuted. Of course, you will perceive then, that from your own statement, I cannot act until there is another writ actually in your hands for service, and the service of which has been attempted by you, and resisted by an armed force, thus rendering the aid of the State necessary. (See Art. 1407, Sec. 39, Wood's Digest.)

Should the alias writ be placed in your hands for service, and the service resisted by armed men, you will inform me of the force, that in your judgment will be necessary for the State to send to your aid, to secure the execution of the law.

Very Respectfully etc. (Signed)

JOHN G. DOWNEY, Governor. [ D ]

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, Sacramento, April 18th, 1861.

To Wm. D. Raymond, Thomas J. Baxter, John Abour, Thomas B. Farnsworth, Jacob Newhouse, William McClay, Truman Andrews, Benjamin Kenny, Andrew Gheringer, George Ostick, Patterson Barnard, James M. Bottsford, and Chauncy C. Barbour:

GENTLEMEN:—I have learned with sincere regret that you and many others of our fellow citizens in Santa Clara County, are now engaged in openly resisting the execution of the legal process of the courts.

You will at once see how injudicious such a course must be, as it can but entail upon those occupying such a position the most fatal results. If the decrees of the courts cannot be enforced, then is an end to all government; and, no matter how painful it may be for me to use force in order to execute and maintain the majesty of the law, it is my imperative and sworn duty, under the Constitution and laws of the State, to use all the power in me vested to secure this end.

The Sheriff of Santa Clara County has made a requisition upon me for aid to enable him to enforce the laws, but as I am sincerely desirous that a conflict with the authority of the State should not occur and that the blood of our fellow citizens should not be spilled, I am thus anxious to give you every opportunity to yield an obedience to the edicts of the courts, as this will be your only safety.

If you persist in the course you have thus inaugurated, I will be under

If you persist in the course you have thus inaugurated, I will be under the painful necessity of responding to the requisition of the Sheriff and of using the power of the State to enforce the law, let the consequences be what they may.

Very respectfully, etc.

JOHN G. DOWNEY.

[E]

SAN JOSE, April 23d, 1861.

To J. G. Downey,

Governor of the State of California:

Sir:—Your communication to W. D. Raymond, and other residents on the Chabolla Ranch, in Santa Clara County, was duly received per the hand of W. G. Morris, Esq. of Tulare.

We do most sincerely regret with you that we, as good law-abiding citizens, are forced, by circumstances beyond our control, to defend ourselves and our homes against a grasping monopoly of land speculators whose every action has been a curse alike to the settlers and the State at large.

at large.

It will not be expected that we can here detail to you our many wrongs and grievances, we therefore inclose our "Declaration of Settler's Rights," every portion of which the intelligent citizens of this State know to be true.

Your communication to us is respectful, and the advice it contains at a different time and under different circumstances we would, as good citizens be very like to follow; but, you will permit us to say to you as the respected Governor of our State, that we have well considered our acts and their probable results. We know you have a duty to do, and so have we. We only ask to be left alone until the suits now pending at Washington are decided; but if that cannot be done by plaintiffs interested in the present writ of restitution, then, live, or die, sink, or swim, we will, by the help of our own strong arm and relying on Divine Providence, defend our rights, our homes, and our families, as best we can.

Truly and respectfully yours,

W. D. RAYMOND, and others.

#### SQUATTERS' DECLARATION OF RIGHTS.

When, in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for settlers to resist certain combinations and take justice in their own hands, "that which Nature and Nature's God entitles them, a decent respect to the opinions of men requires that they should declare the cause which impels them to action." "We hold these truths to be self-evident:" That these hills and valleys were made for the habitations of laborers; that when these lands fall into the hands of lawyers and speculators, who refuse to sell us a good title to that portion which our hands have improved and our labor increased in value, it is our duty to rise up in union and strength and defend ourselves, our families, and our homes

The history of California has been a history of unmitigated "wrongs and usurpations," all having a direct tendency to oppress and degrade the laboring class, and to favor, screen, and exalt, professional rogues. "To prove this, let facts be submitted to a candid world."

They have been to Mexico, manufactured grants by hundreds, and es-

tablished their boundary according to their own pleasure.

They have established floating grants, and slide them from the hills into the valleys, or from the valleys on to the hills, as may best suit their personal interests.

They have bought officers and hired witnesses to have confirmed fraud-

They have entered into a combination and pay money into a common treasury, which may be drawn therefrom for the support of fraudulent

They have had laws passed prohibiting us from court with rebutting

They have had good grants rejected before Land Commissioners, that people might settle and improve the land, and then take an appeal to a higher court, have the claim confirmed, take our improvements, and then drive us off the land, from the homes we have erected in honest faith.

They have managed, by intrigue and rascality, to keep a majority of their own clique in office and carry on their roguery by law.

They manage to bring forward their bogus claims first, and reserve the

good one to the last.

They, by their fraud, have robbed the people of millions of dollars. They have located grants from one to five deep.

They have bribed witnesses, and established boundaries twice the

width and three times the length of the original survey.

They have surveyed land that the original grant never called for, and, under pretense of justice, drive the settler off before the survey has been

They have sued for and recovered rent for land that they previously acknowledged they never claimed.

They have recovered rent and damages for more land than the squatter ever had in his possession.

They have taken our improvements, the taxes on which we have paid to help support the government. They have forced some of us to give more for their quitelaim deed

than the land is actually worth, while other claims were pending.

They, by their refusal to settle land claims, have deprived us of public

schools, churches, and comfortable dwellings. They have, in the last ten years, kept the county back in improvement

one hundred thousand dollars per year. They have excited prejudices among people from different States for political gain and self aggrandisement. They force us into law, and then buy our lawyers, because they have more money than we. They have discouraged emigration to the State, and been the cause of thousands returning home. In fact, they have refused us everything that justice demands and freemen wish, except the right of suffrage.

In every stage of these oppressions we have tried in vain for redress. We have met them at the ballot box, and been repeatedly foiled; we have met them in law, and that has been unavailing; we have reminded them of our emigration hither, of the hardships of reaching this, our adopted home—they mock us to scorn. We have shown them that we are not squatters from choice, but from necessity, and they laugh at our misfortunes. We tell them that we have spent all our means in improving these farms, and they express regret that our means are not greater. We have reminded them how we have toiled year after year, for ten long years, while our labor has scantily supported us-but their fine clothes tell us that they have fared sumptuously every day.

It is thus that we have been treated in the past, and thus we will be treated in the future, if we will quietly submit. We can only acquiesce,

then, in the necessity which impels us to action. We, therefore, the citizens of Santa Clara Valley, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the world for the rectitude of our intentions do solemnly publish and declare that settlers have rights that ought to be, and shall ne, respected; that our homes are as dear to us as our lives; that it is our duty to hold and possess the land we have in possession, until some one is able to produce a perfect title; and that we never will peaceably submit for our homes to be taken from us, until we are reasonably remunerated for our improvements. And for the support of these declarations, in the language of Thomas Jefferson, with a firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our lives, our fortunes, and our honor.



#### **PROPOSITIONS**

From Antonio Chabolla to Wm. D. Raymond, Wm. McClay, James M. Bottsford, and others; defendants in Chabolla v. Raymond et als.:

Proposition No. 1.—If the defendants desire to appeal from the judgment of the court below, in this case, the defendants will not be required to give any bond but for costs, and without sureties, provided the defendants will promise to leave the land in ninety days after the affirmance of the judgment of the court below, if the same be affirmed on appeal.

Proposition No 2.—If the defendants desire to remain upon the land in dispute, until the decision in Touchard v. Singleton et als. now pending before the Supreme Court of the United States, the plaintiff will agree that they shall do so, upon their giving good and sufficient bond—such as is considered good and sufficient by E. P. Reed—for the use of the land at the rate of one dollar per acre for the present season, and at one dollar an acre during the next season. Should the decision be delayed until the defendants have put in crops for the next year, conditioned to be paid if the judgment of the court below in Touchard v. Singleton et als. be affirmed, and if not then the bond to be void. The bond may state that it shall not operate as an acknowledgment of Chabolla's title provided the jugdment of the court below in Touchard v. Singleton et als. be reversed. No timber to be cut upon the land by the defendants except for fire-

Respectfully,

WM. MATTHEWS, For Chabolla.

San José, April 25th, 1861.

wood for their own use.

P. S. These propositions must be declined, or accepted, within two W. M.

[G]

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, Santa Clara County.

OFFICE OF SHERIFF San José, May 2d, 1861.

To His Excellency
The Honorable John G. Downey,
Governor of the Sta Governor of the State of California:

It becomes my duty to report to you, that, as you have been hereto-fore informed by me, a writ of restitution in favor of Antonio Chabolla and against Wm. D. Raymond and others, issued out of the District Court of the Third Judicial District, and returnable in sixty days after the receipt thereof by me, came to my hands and was received by me on the eleventh day of February, A. D. eighteen hundred and sixty-one. And that in attempting to execute the said writ, I was forcibly resisted by

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bodies of armed men, to the number of one thousand. That after exhausting the power of the county, I have been unable to execute the said writ, and that I returned the said writ unexecuted, for that reason, to the writ, and that I returned the said writ unexecuted, for that reason, to the court from whence it was issued. That a certified copy of said writ and of my return thereof has heretofore been forwarded to your Excellency, unto which I beg leave to refer you. That the plaintiff has placed in my hands an alias of the said writ of restitution, tested the twenty-ninth day of April, A. D. eighteen hundred and sixty-one, and returnable in sixty days after the receipt thereof by me, and that the same was received by me on the thirtieth day of the month and year last aforesaid. That I now inform your Excellency, that armed combinations to resist the execution of the said writ by force, exist in the county of Santa Clara, and that it will be utterly impossible for me to execute the said writ, unless military aid, be utterly impossible for me to execute the said writ, unless military aid, to the number of three thousand men, or such greater number as your Excellency can furnish, be given to me, in accordance with the law. I therefore, and also in consequence of the facts detailed in the requisition which I have heretofore made upon you in this cause, ask your Excellency that you take such action in the premises as in your judgment the exigency demands.

Respectfully, yours truly,

(Signed)

JNO. M. MURPHY, Sheriff of Santa Clara County.



## COMMUNICATION OF SURVEYOR-GENERAL

RELATIVE TO

# EASTERN BOUNDARY SURVEY.

To the Honorable the Legislature of the State of California:

The Legislature of last year passed an act entitled An Act to define and establish a portion of the Eastern Boundary of the State of California, under the provisions of which the Surveyor-General was required to establish a certain portion of the eastern boundary of the State, and report the result of his labors to the present Legislature.

In obedience to the provisions of the act, I have the honor to say that, immediately of the provisions of the act, I have the Professor Parks.

In obedience to the provisions of the act, I have the honor to say that, immediately after the passage of the act I wrote to Professor Bache, Superintendent of the Coast Survey, asking the loan of such instruments as might be required that were not in use by his Assistants in this State. He informed me that none could be spared. After many inquiries, I found that a proper instrument for astronomical observations could neither be hired, or purchased, in this State. Dr. Mathewson, whose services I had engaged as Astronomer, had, however, ordered from Europe a very superior instrument, which was to arrive about the middle of July.

The seventh section of the act required me to enter upon the discharge

rior instrument, which was to arrive about the middle of July.

The seventh section of the act required me to enter upon the discharge of my duties on, or before, the first day of July. I accordingly organized a party, consisting of a Surveyor, Draughtsman, also in charge of barometers, and ten general Assistants, and on the fifteenth of June left Sacramento for Lake Bigler, where we arrived on the twenty-second.

In eighteen hundred and fifty-five, Mr. Goddard, acting under instructions from the Surveyor-General, found by careful observation the point of intersection of the thirty-ninth parallel with the one hundred and twentieth meridian to be in Lake Bigler, about four miles from the southern shore. As I could gain no reliable information in regard to the country through which the line was supposed to pass, I determined to make a reconnoissance both north and south. Accordingly, a line was run from a point on the shore of the lake, bearing south forty-eight degrees twenty-five minutes fifty-five seconds east from the initial point in the lake, with



the same bearing to the summit of the mountain range dividing Carson and Lake Valley. About twelve miles southeast of the lake the boundary line touches, and from thence skirts along the low hills upon the western side of Carson Valley, leaving the whole valley in Utah Territory. Lake Valley is in California. After completing this portion of the line, we returned to the lake and made such surveys as enabled us to make a complete and accurate map of the adjacent country.

As nothing was positively known of the country around, and immediately north of, the lake, I determined to extend the reconnoissance along the one hundred and twentieth meridian as far as the Henness Pass Road. A portion of the party, with the wagon and most of the camp equipage, was sent around by the road passing through Carson and Washoe valleys, with directions which would enable us to meet upon the Henness Road. With the remaining portion of the party I carefully meandered the southern and eastern shore lines of the lake and the line of the northern shore until we again intersected the one hundred and twentieth meridian. We found the lake to be twenty-one miles long, from north to south, and about twelve miles wide. We had been informed that the lake was, at least, forty miles long.

The one hundred and twentieth meridian runs very nearly through the middle of the lake, leaving rather the quarter portion in this State. From the north end of the lake we found no difficulty in tracing the meridian through the mountains until we reached the range bordering the Truckee River, upon the east. We found it impossible to trace the line further, on account of the precipitous and rocky cliffs, which in some instances rise to a hight of a thousand feet, with sides almost perpendicular. We were compelled to off-set to the east four miles, where we found rolling hills and valleys. The Truckee River was bank full, current very swift, and the water almost freezing. We, consequently, found considerable difficulty in crossing. By means of a raft constructed of logs we managed to get everything over safely. We thence continued the survey in a northerly direction, keeping as near the boundary line as was practicable, until we reached the Henness Road. Here, the country being open and level, we returned to the boundary line, which was intersected at the eastern end of Dog Valley, showing the whole of the valley to be in this State. There, we followed the line of the one hundred and twentieth meridian to a point in Long Valley near the Antelope Springs. The boundary line is to the east of the house about a quarter of a mile

While in Dog Valley, I learned through the newspapers that Mr. Mowry had been appointed United States Commissioner, to run the line in conjunction with an officer appointed on the part of the State.

I therefore determined to cease operations for the present, take my party back and disband them, and await the arrival of the United States Commissioner, who, I supposed, as a matter of course, would co-operate with me. My most direct route being through Sierra Valley to the Henness Pass, and not knowing whether that portion of the country was correctly laid down upon the maps, I made an accurate survey of Long Valley to the Beckwith Pass, thence into Sierra Valley, and through it to a road leading to the Henness Road, and along this and the Henness Road to Jackson's Ranch, to which point surveys had already been made. The topography of the surrounding country is shown upon a map of the Surveyor. We arrived in Sacramento on the twenty-fifth day of July, and on the twenty-sixth, the party was disbanded, retaining one man as Camp-Keeper, and in charge of the animals, and the Draughtsman to complete his sketches and maps of the surveys, and work out his barom-

etrical observations. Soon after my arrival I wrote to Mr. Mowry, asking when I might expect to meet him here, and what were his plans for the survey. In reply he stated he would be in Sacramento in October, and that his instructions from the Department of the Interior, only contemplated the establishment of the initial point of the boundary line at the intersection of the thirty-fifth parallel with the Colorado, and a reconnoissance of the oblique line as far north as possible during the winter. I met Mr. Mowry upon his arrival in San Francisco, and informed him that I held myself in readiness to co-operate with him in the prosecution of the survey, at a moment's notice. His instructions, however, did not permit him to act with me in my official capacity, without the sanction of the Governor. On the thirty-first of October he addressed a communication to Governor Downey, stating that his party was in readiness to

take the field, and asking his Excellency to designate a Commissioner on the part of California, with full powers to act in conjunction with him, in order that the work performed with his concurrence might bind the State. The Governor in his reply stated that a joint commission on the part of California was not contemplated by any law of the State then in force, (the act of eighteen hundred and fifty-one having been repealed,) nor was any officer, by virtue of his general powers, justified in acting in that capacity in the legitimate discharge of the duties of his office.

The law of eighteen hundred and fif'y, concerning the office of Surveyor-General, made it one of his duties, when required by law, to make an accurate survey of the boundaries of the State.

The act of eighteen hundred and sixty was the direct law which required him to take the field. If the action of the Surveyor, General, under the law of eighteen hundred and sixty, was binding upon the State, and that of the United States Commissioner upon the Federal Government, and these two agreed upon the initial point, I supposed, to all intents and purposes, they could act as a joint commission, and their joint action would be binding upon the two governments, subject, of course, as in all such cases, to confirmation by the higher powers. I therefore addressed a communication to the Attorney-General, which, together with his reply, I have the honor to submit:

SACRAMENTO, November 8, 1860.

Hon. Thomas Williams,

Attorney-General:

SIR :- I beg leave to call your attention to an act of the Legislature entitled An Act to define and establish a portion of the Eastern Boundary of the State of California, approved April thirteenth, eighteen hundred snd sixty, and ask of you if in your opinion the acts of the Surveyor-General, in establishing such portions of the boundary as are prescribed in the above act, will be binding upon the State.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. A. HIGLEY,

Surveyor-General.

Hon. H. A. HIGLEY, Surveyor-General:

Sin:-Yours of this date, in reference to the eastern boundary of the State is at hand. In answer, allow me to say that in all controversies

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within this State, between citizens, or the State and citizens, the record of the survey made by you under the act which you cite, will be competent evidence to prove the true boundary. And I am also of the opinion that if the government of the United States adopts the same line, or survey, it will thereby become the legally established dividing line between the territories of the two governments, and binding as such upon them and their sities. and their citizens.

Respectfully, etc.

THOMAS H. WILLIAMS,

Attorney-General.

I asked the Governor to authorize me to act with the United States Commissioner. He declined doing so on the ground that he had no powers under the law. Satisfied in my own mind that the action of the Surveyor-General would be binding upon the State, I determined to send the Astronomer with a small party, to the initial point on the Colorado River, provided they could go out with the main party of the United States

The United States Astronomer, I knew, had already taken the field. The following is a copy of the communication addressed to the United States Commissioner, and his reply:

SACRAMENTO, November 15, 1860.

Sin:—In conformity with the provisions of an act of the Legislature of this State entitled An Act concerning the Office of Surveyor-General, passed April seventeenth, eighteen hundred and fifty, and an Act entitled An Act to define and establish a portion of the Eastern Boundary of the State of California, approved April thirteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty, I shall start from Los Angeles early in December, proximo, for the purpose of ascertaining the longitude of the intersection of the thirty-fifth parallel of north latitude and the Colorado River, in order to be ready to commence operations on the northern portion of the boundary as early as commence operations on the northern portion of the boundary as early as possible next spring. Inasmuch as this point, to be established by you as Commissioner on the part of the United States, must be identical with same point, as established by me, on the part of the State of California, I desire, with the view of saving the State the expenses of an additional escort, to co-operate with you jointly in carrying on the astronomical observations and field operations. You will therefore confer a favor upon me by informing meant what time you will lower Lore Appella will by informing me at what time you will leave Los Angeles with your party, in order that I may join you there with mine.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. A. HIGLEY,

Surveyor-General.

SYLVESTER MOWRY, Esq. United States California Boundary Commissioner. San Francisco, November 19, 1860.

SIR :- I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the fifteenth ultimo, and, in reply thereto, to say that my instructions from the General Government only authorize me to recognize the official action of the Governor of the State, in reference to the joint commission to run and mark the boundary line between the State and the territory of the United States. Governor Downey informs me in an official communication, that no person, or officer, of the State, can discharge the duty of Commissioner on the part of the State, without further legislation. I have forwarded to the Hon. Secretary of the Interior, copies of the Governor's letter, the opinion of the Attorney-General, and of your note, and have not, as yet, received any communication in reference theorets.

In reply to your inquiry, when the United States Commissioner will take the field, I beg to say that the astronomical party is already en route for the Colorado, and that the pack-train, with the remainder of the Commission, will leave Los Angeles for Fort Mohave about the first of December. It will afford me great pleasure to be of any assistance to you, or your party.

Very respectfully your obedient servant,

SYLVESTER MOWRY,

U. S. Commissioner.

Hon. H. A. HIGLEY,

Surveyor-General of California.

On the twentieth of November I dispatched three men, with wagon, mules, camp equipage, etc. to Los Angeles. I intended to go down, by sea, with the Astronomer, as soon as the United States' party was ready to proceed. They had not left Los Angeles when your honorable body convened, consequently I have done nothing more, and await your action in the matter.

## APPROPRIATION AND EXPENDITURES.

The Appropriation made for Survey was  Total Amount drawn	\$15,000 7,296	
Balance	<b>\$</b> 7,703	27
The expenditures were as follows:		
Cost of making Reconnoissance, including cost to place of work and back to Sacramento, about	<b>\$</b> 2,296	
Four months awaiting action of Commission	800	00
weeks in the same  Instruments, Wagon, Animals, etc. on hand, about	$\begin{array}{c} 500 \\ 3,700 \end{array}$	
Total	\$7,296	00

Wages are still due three men from the twentieth November, one hundred and seventy-five dollars per month; provisions, twenty dollars per month; forage for fourteen animals, forty dollars per month—making a total of two hundred and thirty-five dollars per month. All other expenses were paid in full up to November twentieth.

I have purposely avoided entering into the details of the survey, as, to have submitted, in full, a journal of daily operations while in the field, together with the field-notes of survey, observations for altitude, description of country, sketches, maps, etc.—would have made the report quite voluminous, and unnecessary at the present time, as the work is incomplete.

plete.

I have the honor to ask that a committee be appointed to examine my accounts and the details of the survey.

I have the honor to ask that a committee be appointed to examine my accounts and the details of the survey.

I trust your honorable body will take immediate action in this matter and appoint a Commissioner at an early a day as possible, as the government is under an expense of thousands per month, and the State is spending nearly two hundred and fifty dollars per month, and deriving no benefit therefrom.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

H. A. HIGLEY, Surveyor-General.

### EVIDENCE ETC.

RELATIVE TO

# NON-ELECTION OF A U.S. SENATOR.

#### ASSEMBLY CONCURRENT RESOLUTION.

WHEREAS, Doubts exist as to the accuracy of the count of the votes given in joint convention yesterday, for the office of Senator of the United States; therefore, be it—

Resolved, By the Assembly, the Senate concurring, that a committee of three be appointed by the Speaker, to act with a similar committee on the part of the Senate, for the purpose of properly investigating the matter, and they be requested to report the result of their investigations as early as practicable.

# SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION.

Resolved, By the Senate, the Assembly concurring, that a joint select committee of five from each House be appointed to take into consideration the message of the Governor and accompanying documents, relative to the existing difficulties in the county of Santa Clara.



#### REPORTS OF JOINT SELECT COMMITTEE.

Mr. Speaker:—The Special Committee appointed by Assembly Concurrent Resolution to investigate the matter of the voting in joint convention, on the twentieth day of March, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, for the office of United States Senator, and to whom was afterwards referred the Governor's message on the same subject, have had the same under consideration, and ask leave to submit the following report:

Your committee examined on oath the Secretary and Assistant Secretary of the Senate; the Clerk and Assistant Clerk of the Assembly; also, the acting Teller and two members of the joint convention, who kept at their seats tally lists of the twenty-second, and last ballot, and by all concurring, and by the official roll call, it was conclusively proven that one hundred and thirteen votes were cast, and that fifty-seven was necessary to elect. That of the one hundred and thirteen votes, Mr. McDougal received fifty-six, Mr. Nugent received forty-seven, Mr. Weller received six, Mr. Casserly one, Mr. Phelps one, Major Anderson one, Mr. Creanor one. That under the Constitution and the law, there was no election of United States Senator—no one having received a majority of all the votes cast.

Your committee find that a mistake occurred in the officers of the convention not enumerating in the statement handed to the President, the votes cast for Major Anderson and Mr. Casserly. That the failure to enumerate these two votes reduced the total cast to one hundred and eleven. The President reading the list which was handed to him, announced that one hundred and eleven votes was the total number cast and that Mr. McDougal having received fifty-six votes was duly elected.

After the announcement the President declared the object for which the convention had assembled having been accomplished, he adjourned the convention sine die. Immediately after the adjournment the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the Assembly, who had presided in joint convention, preceded to to the room of Mr. McDougal, and after congratulations, preceded at the request of his friends to the office of the Governor for the purpose of making out the certificate of election-then acting under the erroneous impression that Mr. McDougal had received a majority of the votes cast and was duly elected, they signed a certificate to that effect, which certificate was left, as the law directs, in the hands of the Governor. Thereupon, immediately, His Excellency, the Governor transmitted to Mr. McDougal the certificate with the request that he present it as an evidence of his right to credentials. Mr. McDougal not having returned the certificate, His Excellency, the Governor, on the twentythird of March, addressed him a note to return to his office the certificate. as he considered it the property of the office. Also assuring him that a copy of the certificate would be furnished him, if he desired it. Mr. McDougal returned the certificate in person, and at his request a certified copy of the same has been delivered to Mr. McDougal by the Governor. The law requires, "when the election is made, the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the Assembly, shall certify the same to the Governor." Why the original certificate was delivered to and held by Mr. McDougal, and a certified copy of it was sought, obtained, and is now kept, by him, did not transpire before the committee, and yet remains a mystery. Subsequent events may yet disclose it. It can hardly be supposed that with the law requiring a majority of votes to elect, and with the fact of a non-election before him, Mr. McDougal will seek to occupy a seat in the Senate of the United States, by virtue of a certificate thus

The circumstances of this case are novel and anomalous, never before has such an error occurred, or having occurred has anything been seriously claimed by reason of it. Few persons would have the temerity to appear in the United States Senate, with no more authentic claim than this, against the law and the will of the majority.

Your committee would respectfully recommend the adoption of the accompanying preamble and resolutions:

Whereas, On the twentieth day of March, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, in joint convention of the Legislature of California, on the twenty-second ballot for United States Senator, the President of the convention by mistake and error in the statement of the vote as made out and handed to him by the officers of the convention, announced and declared the whole number of votes cast one hundred and eleven; and fifty-six necessary to a choice—and that Mr. McDougal received fifty-six, Mr. Nugent forty-seven, Mr. Weller six, Mr. Creanor one, and Mr. Phelps one, and that Mr. McDougal having received a majority of all the votes cast was duly elected; and, whereas, the whole number of votes cast was one hundred and thirteen, and fifty-seven was necessary to a choice, and Mr. McDougal received fifty-six, Mr. Nugent forty-seven, Mr. Weller six, Mr. Creanor one, Mr. Phelps one, Mr. Casserly one, Major Anderson one, showing beyond doubt that Mr. McDougal did not obtain a majority of all the votes cast; therefore—

Resolved, That Mr. McDougal was not elected United States Senator and that there was no election of United States Senator on said twentieth of March, eighteen hundred and sixty-one; and be it further—

Resolved, That the Governor be directed to withhold credentials from Mr. McDougal upon the certificate now in his possession.

(Signed)

T. LASPEYRE,
Chairman.
JOHN CONNESS,
FRANKLIN,
GALLAGHER.

Mr. Speaker:—The undersigned, of the Special Committee to investigate the facts in relation to the election of a United States Senator in joint convention on the twentieth inst. begs leave to report that he dissents from the views of the majority of the committee, and, for himself, submits the following:

A great number of witnesses have been examined by your committee

A great number of witnesses have been examined by your committee from whom a large number of testimony has been elicited, which, like the rumors so prevalent in the community, appears to be conflicting in its character, and sufficient to determine whether there was an election, or not. It appears from much of the testimony taken by the committee and herewith submitted to the Assembly, that there were one hundred and thirteen votes cast upon the last ballot, and that no person received more than fifty-six, which is less than a majority of all, which, from the testimony of other witnesses, this fact is not established.

In view of the fact that there was great confusion during the last ballot, as well as after it had been taken, during which time many changes were made from one candidate to another, it is possible that errors may have been made by the Tally Clerks.

The testimony also shows that one vote was cast on the last ballot contrary to the rules of the convention, notwithstanding objections were made to the vote so given. It also shows that one witness, who kept a careful tally of the votes cast, believed, from his count, that General McDougal was elected without his vote, and he gave it to another candidate, which he testifies he would have given to McDongal if such vote had been required to elect him.

It is also shown that only one hundred and eleven votes were cast on any ballot during that day, before the last, if then.

These circumstances, in connection with the fact that the officers of the convention voted for the opposing candidate, as, also, that the Tally Clerks had some ten, or fifteen, minutes in which to make up a statement of the vote after the ballot, and before the announcement was made by the President, renders it highly improbable that an error should have been made, particularly in favor of the candidate declared elected.

Inasmuch, therefore, as doubts exist as to whether there was an election, or not, the undersigned would recommend that the Assembly concur in the Senate Resolution for a joint convention on the twenty-ninth inst, to elect a Senator.

Of Committee

Mr. President:—The joint select committee appointed for the purpose of ascertaining the facts in regard to the doings of the joint convention of the two branches of the Legislature, held on the twentieth day of March, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, for the purpose of electing a United States Senator, ask leave to make a report:

Your committee, sir, have attended to the duty assigned them-have taken testimony of such persons as would be likely to know all the facts relating to the subject matter for consideration—and we herewith report all the testimony we have taken, in order that the Senate may have the facts from which they may draw such conclusion as these facts shall warrant. This committee does not deem it their duty to decide whether there was, or was not, an election of a United States Senator, on the twentieth of March, by said convention. We are aware that doubts exist upon this point, and we deem it prudent and proper to recommend that the two branches of the Legislature, at an early day, go into convention and proceed to ballot for a United States Senator. We think that where doubts are entertained on a subject of this importance, it becomes the duty of the Legislature to remove all doubts—so far as they can be removed—in order that the people of the State of California shall be represented in the United States Senate by a Senator who is the choice of the people. Which choice should be fairly made in the mode and manner prescribed by the organic law of this State.

This is a minority report, and I make it as such.

CALEB BURBANK. Chairman of Committee. MESSAGE FROM THE GOVERNOR.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, Sacramento, March 23, 1861.

To the Honorable the Senate of California:

I have to inform your honorable body that in response to the information conveyed to me by your Special Committee, notifying me of the action of your honorable body in relation to the election of Senator of the United States, in joint convention, on the twentieth instant, that I have not issued credentials to the Hon. James A. McDougal, as such; and that the certificate of the Speaker of the Assembly and President of the Senate, is in the possession of the said Hon. James A. McDougal, and was ate, is in the possession of the said fion. James A. McDougai, and was conveyed to him immediately on its reception from the presiding officers of the joint convention, ten minutes after the election was declared, and before any suspicion of error was reported to me. This delivery occurred by mistake. It is proper to remark, that this certificate I consider the property of the Executive Office, and is the only authority I have for the isomeroe of gradentials under our law. can have for the issuance of credentials under our law.

The possession of this certificate by me, renders it obligatory upon me

to issue the credentials required by our statute on the subject.

I will here state, that in the discharge of my trust, I do not consider it competent to inquire behind it, while it stands unrecalled, or uncorrected, by the only officers competent to convey to me the action of the joint

convention. I trust, for the honor and dignity of the State, that you will take such steps as will relieve this matter from even a suspicion of unfairness, or

While the subject is undergoing investigation by the Legislature, you can rest assured that there will be no action taken by me that will compromise the honor of the State, or her representatives.

I would suggest, with all proper deference, that each branch instruct its presiding officer to correct any error, if any, in their declaration to me.
In the absence of this, my duty is clear and imperative, and I will be compelled to issue the credentials as required by law.

I respectfully request that your honorable body will transmit this to

the Assembly. JOHN G. DOWNEY,

# TESTIMONY OF R. BURNELL.

R. Burnell, being duly sworn, deposeth and saith:

I am Speaker of the House, and acted as such in the joint convention held on the twentieth of March, eighteen hundred and sixty-one. After the journals had been read and approved, we proceeded to ballot for United States Senator. Mr. Tozer as Secretary of convention, and Major Anderson as Clerk. Messrs. Logan, of the Senate, and Sorrel, of the House, acted as Tellers. The last ballot had on that day, after the voting was concluded, Mr. Tozer, Secretary, handed to Mr. De la Guerra, President of the convention, the result of the vote for Senator. Whole number of votes, one hundred and eleven. Necessary to a choice, fifty-

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By Mr. Burbank.—Please state what candidates the President of the convention announced as being voted for, when he made the announcement of the votes for the several candidates, and the number of votes announced for each candidate, on the twenty-second and last ballot. A.—He announced as follows: Mr. McDougal, fifty-six; Mr. Nugent,

forty-seven; Weller, six; Creanor, one; Phelps, 1. Q.—How long was it from that announcement before the result was

declared, and the time that McDougal was declared elected?

A.—Almost immediately, or as soon as order could be restored. Q.—Who read the list the last ballot to the convention?

A.—I think Major Tozer and Joseph Scobey. I am not positive whether

it was Anderson, or Scobey.

Q.—How long was it from such reading of such list until the final announcement of the vote by the President?

A.—According to my recollection the roll was not called over, only on the last ballot. I cannot state; it might be five, or ten, minutes.

Q.—When the vote was thus called over by the Clerk, did any voter say that his vote had been wrongfully placed, or that the vote that he did give, was omitted by the Clerk in the recall of the names?

A.—None that I heard. I could not state positively that all the names were called, but the list was gone through with in the regular order, and I suppose there was no person objected to the vote as announced by the President. I heard that there was an error, about three-quarters of an hour after the convention adjourned. I think I heard a call for a re-count after the vote was called over by the Secretary. My opinion is that the time that the Secretary called the roll, the House was still enough. If there had been a mistake made, it might have been corrected. I heard no person demand a re-count, after the vote was announced by the Presi-

R. BURNELL.

# TESTIMONY OF J. M. ANDERSON.

# J. M. Anderson, sworn, deposeth and saith:

I am Chief Clerk of the Assembly, and acted as one of the Clerks of the joint convention held March twentieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-I have examined the roll call, [original one here shown by witness, and marked "B." The reason I can identify the roll call shown is, that the Secretary and myself had some talk how the names should be called. There were one hundred and thirteen votes cast. Mr. McDougal received fifty-six; Nugent, forty-seven; Weller, six; Phelps, one; Creaner, one; Casserly, one, and myself (Anderson) one. The mistake occurred, in my opinion, as follows: That the Assistant Secretary did not take down all the names of the persons voted for, or, in the noise and confusion, the Secretary, or Teller, did not call out to him the names of myself (Anderson) and Casserly. All the names were called after the President ordered the Secretary to call the list over. I did not compare the list when called over, and cannot positively swear that all the names were called, but I think they were. It was at least ten minutes between the time of calling over the roll and the time when the vote was announced. There was no person, in my opinion, stated to the President that a mistake had been made. I heard one, or two, say that there was one hundred and thirteen votes cast.

J. M. ANDERSON.

## TESTIMONY OF J. LOGAN.

J. Logan sworn, deposeth and saith: I am State Senator. I was present in the joint convention held on March twentieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-one. I acted as one of the tellers. On the last ballot I, in connection with the Secretary of the Senate, kept a tally list which is as follows: [Roll-call shown and marked Between the time the result was announced it was at least ten minutes. There was no other labor to do after the roll was called but add up the sum total of votes cast after the list was completed. I and the Secretary of the Senate looked over the list. Before I had finished adding up the list the President of the Senate had announced the result. About an hour afterwards, I ascertained that a mistake had been made. After the announcement I stopped adding up my list.

By Mr. Fargo.—Did the convention adopt any rules for its govern-

A.—Yes, the rules of the Senate.

Senator Crittenden came in after his name was called and in my opinion was allowed to vote. There were many members that called for a recount. The President ordered the Secretary to read the names over as voted. I would not state that he called all the names, but as he called the names he stated for whom they voted, and no person objected to their names, in my opinion, as announced by the said Secretary. I did not hear any objections to the result as announced by the President as not

By Mr. Laspeyre.—Did you hear any members call for a recount before the President announced the result?

A.—A great many members called for a recount. J. LOGAN.

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# TESTIMONY OF CHARLES W. TOZER.

Charles W. Tozer, sworn, deposeth and saith:

That he is Secretary of the Senate, and acted as one of the Clerks of the joint convention held on March twentieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-cne. I have heard Major Anderson's testimony, and the facts at stated by him are substantially as I recollect them. I added up the list of votes cast, in connection with the Clerk of the House, and Mr. Logan one of the Tellers, and requested the Assistant Secretary to make a minute of the number of votes cast for each person, which list was as follows: [see document marked "B."] In calling over the list of votes cast for Senator, in the confusion and noise, the Clerks and Tellers omitted to call the votes cast for Major Anderson and Mr. Casserly, or the Assistant Secretary did not hear them called, and consequently those two votes were not put in the paper handed to the President, and from which he announced the votes cast for each candidate. I handed to the President the list of votes cast as handed to me by the Assistant Secretary.

C. W. TOZER

# TESTIMONY OF D. J. WILLIAMSON.

D. J. Williamson, being first duly sworn, says:

I acted as one of the Clerks in the joint convention held on the twentieth of March; I have heard the testimony of the witnesses who have preceded me, and, in the main, subscribe to their statements; the copyof the list of votes herewith submitted, marked "C," is a true copyof announced the final result; I made this list from the footing as given to me by the Secretary, or as I understood him to give it to me; I account for the discrepancy in the vote as kept by the Secretary and the list handed to the President, from the fact that the vote for Major Anderson, cast.

D. J. WILLIAMSON.

## TESTIMONY OF N. C. MILLER.

N. C. Miller, being duly sworn, deposeth and saith:

I am a member of the Legislature, and was present in the joint convention on March twentieth. I kept a roll call of all the ballots cast that day. I kept the roll call of the last ballot. I am positive that there were none hundred and thirteen votes cast on that ballot. I am positive that was one that there were four ballots taken on that day. I believe that it was on the fourth ballot that Watkins voted for Anderson, and I am positive it was on the last ballot according to my list. He (Watkins) did not vote on the third ballot. The list shown by witness, marked "D," was an error in the count; that was about half past five o'clock, P. M. I

was not in a position to hear of an error. I was not much in the street, nor in any public place, being engaged in writing a letter, therefore did not hear of any until as above stated. I do not recollect hearing for a call for a recount after the President commenced to announce the result, but I did hear a call for one at different times before that occurred.

N. C. MILLER.

#### TESTIMONY OF C. CROCKER.

C. Crocker, sworn, deposeth and saith:

1 am a member of the Legislature, was present in joint convention on March twenty-second, and voted on the last ballot taken that day for Mr. Phelos.

C. CROCKER.

#### TESTIMONY OF R. C. CLARK.

R. C. Clark, being duly sworn, states that he was a member of the joint convention of the two houses of the Legislature of the State of California, which met in the Assembly Chamber on the second of March, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, for the purpose of electing a United States Senator, and was present during the entire session of the convention that day. I kept a list of the votes given at each ballot for Senator that day. I had before me a printed list of the names of all the members of the convention, such as was used by the Secretary in calling the roll. The first column was headed with the name of McDougal; the second with the name of Nugent; the third with the name of Phelps; and the fourth headed "scattering." As the name of each member of the convention was called, and the name of the candidate for whom he voted was announced, I made a mark opposite his name in the column headed by the name of the candidate for whom he voted, if the vote was for either McDougal, Nugent, or Phelps. If the vote was not for either of those gentlemen, I placed a mark opposite the name of the member voting in the column headed "scattering." The list, so kept by me on the last ballot, I have now before me, and it has not been out of my possession since it was made at the time of voting. The roll-call hereto attached, marked "E," is the list kept by me, and I believe it shows correctly the number of votes cast on that ballot, and the number cast respectively for McDougal, Nugent, and Phelps, and further sayeth not.

ROBT. C. CLARK.

#### TESTIMONY OF H. B. LIVINGSTON.

#### H. B. Livingston deposeth and saith:

I am correspondent for the Alta California newspaper, and was present in the joint convention on March twentieth. I kept a roll call of the votes cast for Senator. At the last ballot my tally showed only one hundred and eleven votes. Mr. McDougal received fifty-six votes. I heard no objection made about the result before leaving the hall. About a half hour

after the result was announced, I received the first news that an error had occurred. I had the name of Watkins on my list as declining to vote. Mr. Leet was marked as voting.

H. B. LIVINGSTON.

#### TESTIMONY OF J. W. SCOBEY.

## J. W. Scobey, being duly sworn, deposeth and saith:

I am Assistant Clerk of the House, and acted in that capacity in the joint convention held March twentieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, On the last ballot the Secretary called the Senate roll, and then handed it to me, and I called the House roll. At the time that Mr. Phelps arose to change his vote, Mr. Logan, one of the Tellers, and Mr. Tozer, took my roll-call and copied it during the time Mr. Phelps was speaking. They also compared it. My tally-roll and theirs did not correspond; they giving McDougal fifty-six votes, and I only fifty-five votes. The mistake occurred with me in not changing the vote of Mr. Fargo for Mr. McDougal. After the Republican members changed their votes, with the exception of Mr. Crocker, I footed up my list, and only gave Mr. Mc Dougal the vote as above stated by me. I then went to Mr. Crocker and informed him that he (Gen. McDougal) was not elected; that it required his vote to elect. He would not change his vote. I went over to Logan and Tozer and looked at their list, which made McDougal fifty-six votes. I assured them that they were wrong, but they persisted that he had fifty-six votes. I then discovered the mistake in not recording the vote of Fargo for McDongal, which would give him the requisite number, fiftysix votes for an election, as I thought there was but one hundred and eleven votes cast, which they agreed with me. The Secretary gave the names to Mr. Williams, who had a blank prepared for that purpose, and who filled the blank up under their direction. Major Anderson did not take any particular part in counting up the roll call. Mr. Tozer handed the list to the President who, about ten minutes afterwards, announced the result which corresponded with what I supposed to be the true state of the case. Roll-call letter "B," here shown, is the one that was kept by me. The vote of Mr. Watkins is in my handwriting; it is recorded for Major Anderson. I am positive that this roll-call, marked "B," is the one kept by me on the last ballot.

By Mr. Conness.—How did you arrive at the conclusion that there was only one hundred and eleven votes cast?

A.-I arrived at the conclusion by simply footing up the columns.

Q.-Do you now believe that there was an error A.—I now think I may have been in error, and if so it was of course by reason of a mistake in the footing up; the Tellers agreeing with me leading to no idea of an incorrect result. I did not hear any one object to the result announced by the President. If there had been any I think I would have heard it. I heard many members call for a recount before the result was announced, but not between the time the roll was read over by Tozer on the last time, and the announcement of the final result. heard that an error had occurred about an hour after the adjournment. The figures on the corner of roll-call, marked "B," were not made by me. I think that there has been no change made opposite any name since said roll-call went out of my possession; at least none that I now notice. The President objected to a recount, stating that it was not in order. The

convention adjourned almost immediately after the announcement by the President.

11

By Mr. Gallagher.—How long was the footing up of the Tellers with the President before it was announced by him? A.-About five minutes.

J. W. SCOBEY.

## TESTIMONY OF SAMUEL A. MERRITT.

## Samuel A. Merritt, being duly sworn, deposeth and saith:

I am a member of the State Senate, and was present and took action in the joint convention held March twentieth, eighteen hundred and sixtyone. I voted for John Nugent for the office of United States Senator. On the last ballot held on that day, I demanded a recount several times after all the changes had been made, and after the Secretary called the roll for the last time. I heard two, or three, gentlemen say before we left the hall, that McDougal was not elected—he not receiving a majority of all the votes cast. I thought there was one hundred and thirteen votes cast, there being only two members absent.

SAML. A. MERRITT.

## TESTIMONY OF H. P. WATKINS.

## H. P. Watkins, being duly sworn, deposes and says:

That he is member of the Senate of the twelfth session of the California Legislature; that on the twentieth day of March, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, said Legislature met in joint convention for the purpose of electing a United States Senator to fill the vacancy occasioned by the expiration of the term of the Hon. Wm. M. Gwin; that he was present, and on the last ballot had that day, then and there, east his vote for Major Anderson,

H. P. WATKINS.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this twenty-third day of March, A. D. eighteen hundred and sixty-one.

JEROME MADDEN,

County Clerk of the City and County of Sacramento. By John S. Barrett, Deputy.

# STATEMENT OF GOVERNOR J. G. DOWNEY.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA,
March 26th, 1861.

On the twentieth of March, after the adjournment of the joint con-Vention held for United States Senator, I transmitted to General McDougal the certificate of election signed by the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House. I sent said certificate to Mr. McDougal with a

verbal request to present it to me as an evidence of his right to demand of me his credentials as United States Senator. I addressed a note to General McDougal, on the twenty-third, to return to this office the certificate of the Speaker and President, as I considered it the property of this office. I also assured him that a copy of the said certificate would be furnished him, if he desired it. General McDougal returned the certificate in person to me. I had a copy made and gave it to him, as he desired a copy. sired a copy.

JOHN G. DOWNEY.

#### TESTIMONY OF S. T. LEET.

S. T. Leet, being duly sworn, says that he is a member of the twelfth session of the California Legislature; that on the twentieth day of March, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, said Legislature met in joint convention, for the purpose of electing a United States Senator, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the expiration of the term of the Hon. William M. Gwin; that he was present, and on the last ballot had that day, then and there cast his vote for Eugene Casserly.

S. T. LEET.

S. T. LEET.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this twentieth day of March, eighteen hundred and sixty-one.

Ham. C. Harrison, Notary Public.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE, March 25th, 1861.

To Don Pablo de la Guerra:

You are hereby requested to appear before a Joint Committee of the Senate and Assembly, appointed for the purpose of ascertaining the facts in relation to the election of a United States Senator, on the twentieth of March, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, to give evidence of what you know touching the premises. The time for your appearance to give evidence, is March twenty-fifth, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, at half past seven o'clock, P. M. and the place, the Judiciary Committee room, in Garwood's Building, J Street, between Fifth and Sixth streets.

C. BURBANK,

Attest: D. J. WILLIAMSON, Secretary of Committee. 13

#### [ A ]

# FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR—TWENTY-SECOND BALLOT.

The Secretary called the roll with the following result:

NAMES.	McDougal.	Nugent	Phelps	Weller
Burbank Chase Clark Crittenden De la Guerra Do Long Denver Dickinson Eagan Franklin Gallagher Harvey Heacock Hill Irwin Logan Merritt Parks Phelps Pico Rhodes Ryan Shafter Sharp Thomas Thornton Vance Warmcastle Watson Watt Williamson Adams Amyx Avery Baechtel				1
Banks		i	i	

NAMES.	McDougal.	Nugent	Phelps	Weller
Briggs	1			
Burnell	i			•••••
Buell	•	1		•••••
Campbell	1	1		•••••
Chandler	•	1	••••	•••••
Cherry	1		••••	
Childs	-	1	• • • • •	•••••
Clarke	1			••••
Coleman	î			••••
Coltrin	ī			
Conness	î			
Councilman	ī			
Crocker			1	
Curtis		1		
Denniston	1			
Dougherty	1			
Durst	1			
Eastman	1	,,,,,		
Fargo	1			
Flanders	1	, <b></b>		
Ford	1			
Foster	1			· • • • • •
Gillette		1		
Gordon				1
Green	1			
Gregory		1		,
Hagans	•••••]	1 ].		
Hanson		1		
Harriman	1	• • • • • •	•••••	••••
	••••	1		••••
Harrison Haun	••••	1		
Henderson	••••	1	•••••	••••
Hill	1	·····  ·	•••••	
Holman	1		••••	****
Horrell	••••	1	••••	
Hunter	1	- 1	••••	• • • • •
Johnson	•	1	••••	••••
Kungle		1	••••	• • • • •
Kurtz.		1	••••	••••
Lalor		i		••••
Laspeyre		î		
Lippincott	1	- 1		
Magruder	1	$\tilde{1}$ .		
Miller		1 [.		
Montgomery		].		1
Morgan	7			:
Morrison	[			
·	•	•	•	

NAMES.	McDougal.	Nugent	Phelps	Weller
Munday		1		
O'Brien		1		
Patrick		1		
Piercy	1			
Porter	_			
Powell	1			
Ross		1		
Scott		1		
Showalter		1		
Smith of Tulare	1			· • • • •
Smith of Placer	1	. <b></b>		
Sorrel		1		
Spence	1			· • • • •
Stearns	1			
Tilden				
Tilton	1			
Tittel	1			<b></b>
Walden	l			
Walter	1			
White		1		
Willey	1			
		1		
Wood of Yolo		1		
Wright	1			
Totals	6	47	1	6

Mr. Leet voted for Mr. Casserly. Mr. Watkins voted for Mr. Anderson. Mr. Covarrabias voted for Mr. Creanor.

\_\_\_\_

## [B]

FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR-TWENTY-SECOND BALLOT.

The Secretary called the roll with the following result:

names.	McDougal.	Nugent	Phelps	Weller
Burbank	1			

Coltrin .....

	1 1			
NAMES.	McDougal.	Nugent	Phelps	Weller
Crocker			1	
Crocker		1		
Curus	. 1			
Denniston	. i			
Doughorty				
Durst	•• - 1			
Eastman				
Fargo	i i	•••••		
Flanders	<b>1</b>			••••
Ford	- 1	••••		••••
Foster	••  •	1	••••	•••••
Gillette	•• ••••	1		1
Gordon	• •••••	••••		1
C	··  L			
C = 0.000T		1		•••••
TT		1		j
Uangan	•	1		
TT	] I			
TI muia	••••••	1		
Harrison		1		
		1	1	
Haun Henderson	1			
Henderson	1	<b> </b>	1	
		1	l	
Holman		1		
Horrell	1	Ī		
Hunter	•••	1	-{	
Johnson	•••	î	1	
Kungle		i		1
17		. i	1	
T .1		1	1	
T				
		. 1		
11				
M:11		. 1		
75		·   · · · · ·	·  ·· <b>··</b> ·	. 1
16				
1		. 1		
Munday		. 1		

Powell

Smith of Placer ....

17

NAMES.	McDougal.	Nugent	Phelps	Weller
Spence	1			
Stearns				
Tilden	1			
Tilton	1			
Tittel	1			
Walden	1			
Walter	1			
White		1		
Willey	L			
Wood of Plumas		1	• • • • •	
Wood of Yolo	1	1	· • • • • • •	
Wright	1	•••	•••••	••••
Totals	56	47	1	6

Mr. Leet voted for Mr. Casserly. Mr. Watkins voted for Mr. Anderson. Mr. Covarrubias voted for Mr. Creanor.

[c]

#### FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR—TWENTY-SECOND BALLOT.

Mr. Nugent received votes	47
Ar. McDougal received votes	56
Ar. Phelps received votes	1
Ar. Weller received votes	6
Ar. Creanor received vote	1
Whole number of votes cast.	111
Necessary to a choice	

19

[D]

# FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR-TWENTY-SECOND BALLOT.

The Secretary called the roll with the following result:

Burbank	1 1	1 1 1		 
De Long Denver Dickinson Eagan Franklin Gallagher Harvey Heacock Hill Legan Merritt Parks Phelps Pico Rhodes Ryan Shafter Sharp Thomas Thoroton Vance Warmcastle Watson Watt Williamson Adams Amyx Avery Bacchtel Banks Blair	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		1	
Bridley Briggs Burnell Buell	. 1		1	



~ 4
•/1

NAMES.	Nugent	McDougal.	Phelps	Weller	Hoge
Piercy		1	. <b></b> .		<b></b>
Porter		1			
Powell		1			
Ross	. 1				
Scott	. 1				<b></b>
Champler	. 1				
Smith of Tulare		1	••••		
Smith of Placer		1		¦	
Sorrel	. 1				
Spence	\	1	\ <b></b>		
Stearns		1			
Tilden		1			
Tilton		1			
Tittel		1			
Walden		1			
Walter		. 1			
White	1			· · ···	
Willey		1			
Wood of Plumas	1				1
Wood of Yolo	1	1	1	1	1
Wright	•   ••••	·  1			
	47	56	1	6	
Totals					

Mr. Leet voted for Mr. Casserly. Mr. Watkins voted for Mr. Anderson. Mr. Covarrubias voted for Mr. Creanor.

## [E]

FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR-TWENTY-SECOND BALLOT.

The Secretary called the roll with the following result:

NAMES.	McDougal.	Nugent	Phelps	Scattering.
Burbank Chase Clark Crittenden De la Guerra	1 1 1	1 1		

NAMES.	McDougal.	Nugent	Phelps	Scattering.
rocker			Ĭ.	
urtis		1		
enniston	1			
ougherty	1	<b></b> .		
Ourst	1	<b></b> .		
astman	1	. <b></b> .		
Panders	1 1		 	
ford	1			
Poster	1			
Fillette		1		
fordon				1
Thomas Thomas Thomas Thomas Thomas Thomas Thomas Thomas Thomas Thomas Thomas Thomas Thomas Thomas Thomas Thomas Thomas Thomas Thomas Thomas Thomas Thomas Thomas Thomas Thomas Thomas Thomas Thomas Thomas Thomas Thomas Thomas Thomas Thomas Thomas Thomas Thomas Thomas Thomas Thomas Thomas Thomas Thomas Thomas Thomas Thomas Thomas Thomas Thomas Thomas Thomas Thomas Thomas Thomas Thomas Thomas Thomas Thomas Thomas Thomas Thomas Thomas Thomas Thomas Thomas Thomas Thomas Thomas Thomas Thomas Thomas Thomas Thomas Thomas Thomas Thomas Thomas Thomas Thomas Thomas Thomas Thomas Thomas Thomas Thomas Thomas Thomas Thomas Thomas Thomas Thomas Thomas Thomas Thomas Thomas Thomas Thomas Thomas Thomas Thomas Thomas Thomas Thomas Thomas Thomas Thomas Thomas Thomas Thomas Thomas Thomas Thomas Thomas Thomas Thomas Thomas Thomas Thomas Thomas Thomas Thomas Thomas Thomas Thomas Thomas Thomas Thomas Thomas Thomas Thomas Thomas Thomas Thomas Thomas Thomas Thomas Thomas Thomas Thomas Thomas Thomas Thomas Thomas Thomas Thomas Thomas Thomas Thomas Thomas Thomas Thomas Thomas Thomas Thomas Thomas Thomas Thomas Thomas Thomas Thomas Thomas Thomas Thomas Thomas Thomas Thomas Thomas Thomas Thomas Thomas Thomas Thomas Thomas Thomas Thomas Thomas Thomas Thomas Thomas Thomas Thomas Thomas Thomas Thomas Thomas Thomas Thomas Thomas Thomas Thomas Thomas Thomas Thomas Thomas Thomas Thomas Thomas Thomas Thomas Thomas Thomas Thomas Thomas Thomas Thomas Thomas Thomas Thomas Thomas Thomas Thomas Thomas Thomas Thomas Thomas Thomas Thomas Thomas Thomas Thomas Thomas Thomas Thomas Thomas Thomas Thomas Thomas Thomas Thomas Thomas Thomas Thomas Thomas Thomas Thomas Thomas Thomas Thomas Thomas Thomas Thomas Thomas Thomas Thomas Thomas Thomas Thomas Thomas Thomas Thomas Thomas Thomas Thomas Thomas Thomas Thomas Thomas Thomas Thomas Thomas Thomas Thomas Thomas Thomas Thomas Thomas Thomas Thomas Thomas Thomas Thomas Thomas Thomas Thomas Thomas Thomas Thomas Thomas Thomas Thomas Thomas Thomas Thomas Thomas Thomas Thomas Thomas Thomas Thomas Thomas Thomas Thomas Th	1			
TRACEORET		. 1		
Toward		. 1		
Hanson		. 1		
Tampiman	. 1			
I., pp. jo		. 1		
Harrison		. 1		
Hann		. 1		
Handerson	. 1			
Hill	1	····		
Haiman		. 1	•••	
U oppoli		. 1		
Unntar	·] I		•	
Tahnaan		$\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$		1
T/				1
T/				
T alan		• •		1
T			1	
Time:imaget		- 1		
Manager Com	•• •••	ĺĺi		
Miller				1
Montgomery	. 1			
Morgan				
Morrison		1	.	
Munday		1		
O'Brien Patrick	.	1		
Patrick	]	l  . <b></b>		
Piercy	1	l		
		]	. !	
				•-
			- 1	
Showaiter Smith of Tulare Smith of Placer		<u> </u>		
Dillitia Or A diato more	1 7	7 i	1	



NAMES.	McDougal.	Nugent	Phelps	Scattering.
pence tearns	1			
Pilden	1		•••••	
Pittel	1 1 1		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	
VhiteVilley	1	1		
Vood of PlumasVood of Yolo		1 1		
Vright	1			
Totals	56	47	1	9

# EXPENDITURES

ву

# SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,

DURING THE YEAR ENDING DEC. 31, 1860.

# ACCOUNT OF APPROPRIATIONS

Expended by the Superintendent of Public Instruction, not before reported, during the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1860.

Date.	Purpose.	Amount.
	Rent Account.  For six months' Rent of the Office occupied by the Superintendent of Public Instruction, at \$25 per month, from January 1st to June 30th, 1860	\$150 00 \$150 00
Jan. 20	Postage and Express Account.  Postage, Postage Stamps, and Expressage, during the month of January	\$5 16 \$5 16



Date.	. Purpose.	Amou	nt.
	Stationery, Lights, and Fuel, Account.		
January	Paid bill of Hodge & Wood, for Stationery	<b>\$</b> 76	
	For Envelopes	_	0
	For One-half tun of Coal	12	5
March	For Coal, Kindling Wood, etc	10	_
April 5	Bill of Hodge & Wood, for Stationery	14	-
	Total	\$115	6
	<del></del>	J	
	Clerk Account.		
Jan. 31	M. F. Game, for Services as Clerk	\$75	0
	Contingent Account.		
	January, February, and March, amount paid for sub scription to sundry Papers. Educational Journals		
	etc. including Herald, Standard, National, American Encyclopedia, etc	<b>\$</b> 29	7
	January February, March, and April, paid for Expressage on Reports, Blanks, and Documents	go.	Δ
Ianuary	For work on Reports	62	5
	For Postage Stamps	25	
Feb. 17	For Postage Stamps		0
April 3	For one quarter's Rent of P. O. Box and Postage	3	1
anuary	For Glass		7
Feb. 13	For American Almanac		5
April 8	Bill of Hodge & Wood, for Stationery	32	-
aprilo	For repairs of Office Furniture	16	
April 8	For Postage Stamps and Postage	$\begin{array}{c} 25 \\ 16 \end{array}$	
Peb. 29	M. F. Game, Services as Clerk for February	100	_
March 31.	M. F. Game, Services as Clerk for March	100	_
	April, May, and June, subscription to sundry News-		
Ma= 0	papers, Journals, etc	32	
шиу у Иот 91	For Expressage		7
цау 2± Иот 21	For Expressage		00
	M. F. Game, Services as Clerk for April	100 100	-
nno 7	For Postage and Expressage	43	
une 30	M. F. Game, Services as Clerk for June	100	-
	Total	\$800	0(

## EXPENDITURES

## For the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1861.

Date.	Purpose.	Amount.
1860.	Clerk Fund.	
Aug. 31 Sept. 30	M. F. Game, Services as Clerk for July	\$100 00 100 00 100 00 100 00 100 00
•	Total	\$500 00
Maramban	Postage and Express Fund.  For expressing Letters, Blanks, etc	100 00
	Total	\$300 00
	Rent Fund.	
	Rent, etc. for six months, from July 1st to Dec. 31st 1860, at \$30 per month	\$180 00
	Total	\$180 00

I do solemnly swear that the above expenditures were made for and on account of the State of California, and that the above statement of the same is correct.

ANDREW J. MOULDER,
Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Sworn and subscribed before me, this nineteenth day of January, A. D. eighteen hundred and sixty-one. CHAS. S. FAIRFAX, Clerk of Supreme Court.

By Dav. F. BAGLEY, Deputy Clerk.

# COMMUNICATION

FROM THO

# SECRETARY OF STATE,

RELATIVE T

THE NUMBER OF VOTES POLLED FOR MEMBERS OF THE SENATE AND ASSEMBY, AT THE ELECTION HELD NOVEMBER 6, 1860.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, DEPARTMENT OF STATE, Sacramento, February 2d, 1861.

To the Honorable, the Senate and Assembly:

I have the honor to transmit herewith, a statement of the votes polled at the election held November sixth, A. D. eighteen hundred and sixty, for Senators and Members of Assembly. Also, the vote "for and against a Convention."

Very respecfully, your obedient servant,

JOHNSON PRICE,

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Secretary of State.



## STATEMENT

Of the Votes polled at a General Election, held in the State of California, on the sixth day of November, A. D. 1860, for Senators.

# FOURTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.

Santa Clara and Alameda—

A T Di	No. Votes.
A. L. Rhodes	2,463
J. H. Moore W. Van Voorhies	1,413 1,155
FIFTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.	1
San Francisco and San Mateo—	
R. McMillen	
7 787:1	
McM. Shafter.	
McM. Shafter	
C. Wilson J. McM. Shafter. C. Burbauk D. O. Shattuck. R. E. Raymond	

## SIXTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.

1,312 1,070

Frezno, Mariposa, Merced, Tulare, and Buena Vista-

S. A. Merritt	2.124
R. H. Daley	2,124 843 904
	001

# SEVENTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.

Tuolumne and Stanislaus-

Scattering .....

V. WilliamsonQuint	2,419 2,044 1,808

## EIGHTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.

Contra Costa and San Joaquin-

A. Truman	Persons voted for.	No. Vote
A. Truman	F. M. Warmcastle	1,707
1,56   NINTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.   Sacramento—	A. Truman	1,419
NINTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.   Sacramento—	D. J. Stanles	
Sacramento—		
E. H. Heacock		
E. H. Heacock		l The second
P. L. Edwards	W. S. Long	2,477
E Stockton	E. H. Heacock	
### ELEVENTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.    Marin, Mendocino, and Sonoma—    J. H. Hill		1,447
Marin, Mendocino, and Sonoma—    3,26     J. H. Hill	E Stockton	513
FOURTEENTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.		
Butte and Plumas   1,36     R. Buckbee   2,13     R. Irwin   2,13     T. Cox   1,87     W. N. Dehavece   1,61     Yuba and Sutter   1,61     C. E. De Long   1,68     Beach   1,49     W. H. Parks   2,57     J. C. Wilson   1,66     J. G. Wilson   1,66     J. Wilson   1,		3,26 <b>7</b> 2,06 <b>6</b>
R. Irwin		
Yuba and Sutter—       1,61         C. E. De Long       1,68         H. Beach       1,49         W. H. Parks       2,57         J. C. Wilson       1,66	R. Irwin	1,361 2,134 1,879
C. E. De Long       1,68         H. Beach       1,49         W. H. Parks       2,57         J. C. Wilson       1,66		
C. E. De Long       1,68         H. Beach       1,49         W. H. Parks       2,57         J. C. Wilson       1,66	N. T. WYL.	1 610
H. Beach	N. E. Whitesides	
W. H. Parks 2,57 J. C. Wilson 1,66	U. E. De Long	1,004
J. C. Wilson	H. Beach	
J. U. Wilson	W. H. Parks	
NT TT 10 ()	W. H. McGrew	1,702



SIXTEENTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT. Nevada—	
Persons voted for.	No. Votes
P. Moore W. Watt	1,802 2,391
J. J. Sykes	2,173
SEVENTEENTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT. Placer—	
P. W. Thomas	1,788 1,372 1,757
W. R. Longley	700
EIGHTEENTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT. El Dorado—	•
L. Fisk J. E. Rowe A. St.C. Denver O. Harvey W. H. Pratt W. Jones	4,887 1,897 2,557 2,575 2,110 2,088
NINETEENTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT. &	7
P. A. Gallagher	3,813 2,667 2,018
TWENTIETH SENATORIAL DISTRICT. Sierra—	
H. I. Thornton, Jr F. Anderson	1,550 1,515 1,289 260

# STATE OF CALIFORNIA, DEPARTMENT OF STATE, Sacramento, January 30th, 1861.

I, Johnson Price, Secretary of State, do hereby certify that the annexed account of the votes polled for State Senators, at the general election held on the sixth day of November, A. D. eighteen hundred and sixty, is a correct transcript of the returns as received at this office.

## JOHNSON PRICE,

Secretary of State.

By E. E. EYRE, Deputy.

## STATEMENT

Of the Votes polled at a General Election, held in the State of California, on the sixth day of November, A. D. 1860, for Members of the Assembly.

Counties.	Persons voted for.	No. Votes.
		981
Alameda	F. F. Fargo	. 504
	J. Demont	517
	P. B. Garety	1
	S. B. Martin	$\bar{2}$
	G. W. Parsons	ī
	J. H. Moore	-
	G. W. Walker	1,031
Amador	A. C. Gilmore	923
	M. W. Belshaw	936
	P. M. Randall	938
	P. M. Randall	1.858
	T. M. Horrell	2,023
	R. Burnell	
_	.L. Posey	1,285
Butte	J. W. Buffum	1,105
	P. H. Harris	1,649
	P. H. Harris	. 1.644
	W. P. Tilden	. 1,179
	L. P. Smith	1,580
	C. G. Lincoln	1,550
	William Childs	. 1,990
Calaveras	B. S. Lippincott	. 2,037
	Thomas O'Brien	. 1,896
	H. A. Shelton	1.738
	H. A. Shelton	1,615
	James Pearson	
	Thomas Glenn	
	D. H. Dickinson	
	D. Mitchell	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
	J. H. Bachman	001



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Counties.	Persons voted for.	No. Votes.
Contra Costa	J. B. Carr	426
	G. W. Hanmett	426
	C. B. Porter	597
Colusa	D. P. Durst	282
Olusa	F. Spalding	384
	O. R. Johnson	77
	S. D. Parker	131
T. 1 3T		
Del Norte	W. M. Buel	90
	S. P. Wright	266
	D. C. Lewis	125
	John Daggett	5
El Dorado	R. K. Boyd	2,043
	S. P. Moffat	1,884
	J. S. Blackwell	2,043
	G. W. Hunter	2,005
	C. B. Pettit	1,888
	D. B. Soliss	1,822
	Alexander Irvine	1,899
	C. D. Broocke	1,747
	John Conness	2,647
	J. J. Green	$2,\!558$
	Theron Foster	$2,\!524$
	C. W. Coltrin	2,700
	A. Hunter	2,526
	W. Coleman	2,547
	S. Hill	2,549
	R. Henderson.	2,486
	J. H. Corliss	2,190
	O. H. Burnham	1,999
	J. W. Edmondson	2,190
	J. J. Moore	2,186
	S. R. Goddard	1,977
	L. D. Wicker	1,943
	W. H. Willett	$1,849 \\ 2,223$
	Scattering	43
		10
	E. C. Winchell	298
	O. K. Smith	81
	M. Tucker	48
	B. Lawless	9
Humboldt	L. Tower	267
	C. S. Rickks	299
	W. B. Hagans	376
1		
Klamath	W. M. Buell	361
ا	5. P. Wright	27
Klamath	W. M. Buell	

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Counties.	Persons voted for.	o. Vote
-11	D. C. Lewis	40
Clamath	John Daggett	22
· An molag	A. J. King	60
los Angeles	G. W. Gift	64
	A. Stearns	74 69
	M. Morrison	26
	D. F. Hall	38
	J. M. SepulvedaAbraham Stearns	00
		91
Marin	.R. M. Gordon	38 29
	J. Dickson	29
	George Steele	
Mariposa	.A. J. Gregory	7
mariposa	D Showalter	7 4
	E E Hewett	5
	H. Ingoldsby	5
	J. G. McCullough H. H. Young	ľ
	<b>,</b>	e
Mendocino	M. Baechtel	2
<b></b>	S. P. Storms	] ]
	T. M. Ames. D. W. Smith	
		. 1
Merced	D. Showalter	.] ]
	A. Ingoldsby	:
	T C Matullough	
	A H Voung	1
	E. E. Hewett	
	G. W. Crane	
Monterey	A TIT Diam	- [
	W. Wiggins	-
	7 D G 44	
Napa	O 4 T on	1
	ITIT A Diahor	••
	TO TO MaChara	**
		•
	Scattering	1
Nevada	J. M. Grove	$\begin{array}{c c} & 1 \\ 1 \end{array}$
TAGARGE		
	E. McSorley S. L. Blackwell H. M. Moore	
	H. M. Moore	

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Counties.	Persons voted for.	No. Votes
Nevada	N. C. Miller	2,279
	M. P. O'Connor	1,969
	J. C. Eastman	2,306
	J. C. Eastman	2,181
	E. F. Spence	
	J. Watts	
	J. S. Perkins	2,270
	J. M. Avery	
	E. W. Councilman	
	Charles Roberts	
Placer	J. C. Ball	1,732
	L. G. Smith	. 1,863
	W. J. Harrison	
	P. Munday	1,801
	S. W. Lovell	
	D. S. Beach	
	W. M. Vance	1,400
	I. N. Makins	
	D. W. Harriman	
	S. R. Chase	
	G. B. Durmore	
	C. P. Hubbell	
	A. Mills	
	D. D. Burt	
	I. T. Brown	
	H. Hubbard	
	Scattering	1
Plumas	A. Wood	572
	J. R. Meganzle	. 484
	N. C. Cunningham	469
	W. N. DeHaven	
Sacramento	N. G. Curtis	3,073
	P. J. Hopper	
	J. Powell	
	A. Adams	
	C. Crocker	2,619
	A. A. DeLong	
	J. Shew	2,243
	W. Flint	2,451
	T. Sunderland	1,791
	T. Hunt	1
	J. Shannon	1,580
	R. Dater	
	J. Queen	
	H. O. Beatty	2
	B. F. Wallace	321
	A. E. Noell	200
		1

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Counties.	Persons voted for.	o. Votes.
		396
San Bernardino	W. A. Conn	400
	ŧ	120
San Diego	D. B. Kurtz	119
	1	2,415
San Francissco	T. W. Lyle	2,343
Dan 11th	B. T. Pate	2,291
	O M Chambarlain	2,316
	T Dannen	2,546
	A Dholng	2,339
	F. Poe	2,365
	R. R. Provine	2,411
	J. D. Creigh	3,739
	John White	3,600
	A. Rogers	3,701
		3,675
	T T Description	3,731
	TAT TAT	3,473
		3,654
		3,758
		6,679
	- TT (1)	6,666
	W. J. Miller	99
	H. P. Osgood	64
	George Cofran John Center	96
	John Center E. Z. Clark	89
		1,33
San Joaquin	L. R. Bradley	
Dan bonqui-	T. Laspeyre.	1,04
		$\dots$ 1,08
	W. H. Lyons	98
	George Gray	\ 95
		1
San Luis Ob	ispo C. H. Johnson	1
	W. L. Beebee P. A. Forrester	
	P. A. Forrester	5
		] 9

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Counties.	Persons voted for.	No. Votes.
San Mateo	C. Baird	474
Santa Barbara	J. M. Covarrubias J. L. Ord	301 169
	H. W. Briggs J. H. Morgan D. Murphy H. D. McCobb R. B. Buckner A. B. Caldwell	1,474 1,338 952 826 755 627
Santa Cruz	C. Ford	757 542
	J. White J. S. P. Bass C. C. Wingate E. W. Sachs	958 637 484 175 2
	J. Dougherty T. Wright J. Riley J. Crawford W. B. Stanley C. H. Patchen J. C. Hinckley W. S. Day	1,702 1,561 210 289 1,456 1,307 1,302 1,319
	C. McDermit F. Sorrel D. W. Balch	1,346 1,442 725
	D. B. Holman	778 523 187 675
onoma	William Ross	1,674 1,630
	M. Walden  S. P. Scaniker  F. Sturge  M. Booth	330 263 213 1
Į.E	Montgomery	566 272 387

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Counties.	Persons voted for.	NO.	Votes
	D. P. Durst		348
Tehama	Dr. Spalding		240
	O. R. Johnson		397
	S. D. Parker		208
	M. Tucker		415
Tulare	D Tawlese		114
	E C Winchell		275
	O. K. Smith		527
m • • • -	F. Walter		757
Trinity	W D Prosser	· I	518
	T Collambar		537
	J. McMurray		269
- ,	G W Potnielz		1,989
Tuolumne	T3 A	٠,	1,95
	M. C. Cillotta	•	2,01
	IT T Chandles	• }	1,95
	G W Wandell	•	1,823
	O Oilmon	•	1,71 $1.57$
	T T	• •	1,57 $1,52$
	D T Company		1,75
			1,69
	O TO		1,55
	O. Perrin		1,49
			61
Yolo	W. C. Wood		44
	N. Wyckoff G. W. Reed	1	51
			1,68
Yuba	L. Magruder		1,87
			1,69
			1,69
	D. L. Haun		1,7
			1,30
			1,5
			1,29
			1,1
			1,3
			1,6
	W. H. Hartwell S. D. Atkinson	••	1,4
			1,4 $1,5$
			1,5
	J. B. McChesney	•••	±,•



# STATE OF CALIFORNIA, DEPARTMENT OF STATE, Sacramento, January 30, 1861.

I, Johnson Price, Secretary of State, do hereby certify, that the annexed account of the votes polled for members of Assembly at the general election, held on the sixth day of November, A. D. eighteen hundred and sixty, is correct, according to the returns received at this office.

JOHNSON PRICE, Secretary of State.

By E. E. EYRE, Deputy.

# STATEMENT

Of Votes polled at a General Election held November sixth, eighteen hundred and sixty, for and against a Convention.

	<del></del>	<del></del>
COUNTIES.	For a Convention	Against a Convention
Alameda	901	206
Amador	1,520	574
Butte	2,088	890
Calaveras	<b>1</b> ,813	425
Contra Costa	328	929
Colusa	579	119
Del Norte	232	3
El Dorado	4,187	1,106
Frezno	265	28
Humbolt	650	161
Klamath	47	
Los Angeles	1,283	54
Marin	237	24
Mariposa	792	102
Mendocino	447	8
Merced	196	1
Monterey	191	89
Napa	1,266	95
Nevada	5,279	398
Placer	4,490	702
Plumas	515	88
Sacramento	645	1,589
San Bernardino	608	11
San Diego	24	7
San Francisco	5,166	406
San Joaquin	2,352	255
San Luis Obispo	94	13

COUNTIES.	for a Conven- tion	gainst a Con- vention
	398	41
San Mateo	383	23
Dombono	1,238	467
Santa Clara.	712	232
Santa Cruz	1,487	204
Santa Uruz Shasta		379
Shasta Sierra		180
Sierra Siskiyou		315
Solano		268
SonomaStanislaus	193	6
Stanislaus Sutter	822	56
SutterTehama		60
		63
Tulare Trinity	1,474	
Trinity Tuolumne	3,294	
Yolo		4 * * * *
Yolo Yuba	. 3,606	458
		10.401
Total votes	. 59,732	12,481

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STATE OF CALIFORNIA, DEPARTMENT OF STATE, Sacramento, January 30, 1861.

I, Johnson Price, Secretary of State, do hereby certify that the annexed account of the number of votes polled for and against a convention, at the general election held on the sixth day of November, A. D. eighteen thundred and sixty, is a correct transcript of the returns as received at this office.

JOHNSON PRICE,

Secretary of State.



## EVIDENCE

TAKEN BEFORE

# THE SWAMP LAND COMMITTEE.

Testimony of John G. Cleal, Joel D. Tillery, William B. Foster, John R. Kidd, John Denn, Wilson Holsey, Raymund Sommers, Michael Michelsen, Amos Mathews, Josiah B. Green, Williard Hazen, and Daniel De Gross, taken before N. Greene Curtis, Murray Morrison, W. C. Wood, Thomas Laspeyre, and Theron Foster, a Special Committee, appointed by the House of Assembly of the State of California, to examine the matter of certain swamp and overflowed land in said State, having been improperly included in the general survey of the United States Government, with power to take testimony in relation thereto, to be reported to the House of Assembly, at an early day, for such further action as might be deemed necessary: be deemed necessary:

## TESTIMONY OF JOHN G. CLEAL.

John G. Cleal, a witness produced on the part of the State of California, being duly sworn, on his oath, saith: I am sixty years of age, and reside in the city of Sacramento in said State. I am a Surveyor and Civil Engineer by profession, and have followed it for the last forty years. I came to California in April, eighteen hundred and forty-nine, and was elected County Surveyor, for Sacramento County, in April, eighteen hundred and fifty. I am well acquainted with the mode and manner of surveying and marking the public lands. Have examined the survey as made and returned to the Land Office by W. J. Lewis, Deputy United States Surveyor, in townships five, six, and seven, north of range four, east, Mount Diablo meridian. I have meandered the Sacramento River on the east bank, and surveyed all the land in said townships, claimed by the State of California as swamp and overflowed lands. I have made a personal examination of the ground of each of the several tracts above the State of California as swamp and overflowed lands. I have made a personal examination of the ground of each of the several tracts above described, as being in said townships, and, from such personal examination on the ground, and surveys made by myself, have ascertained and know, and, under oath, say, that the whole of the land in said townships is "swamp and overflowed land, made unfit thereby for cultivation," and is, in fact, unfit for cultivation without "necessary drains and levees to reclaim the same;" that they are made such by reason of the overflow of



the Sacramento River, in such manner that no crop can be raised thereon by reason of its overflow and swampy condition, and that such was the character thereof on the twenty-eighth day of September, eighteen hundred and fifty. I have seen the whole of said land overflowed, with the exception of artificial Indian mounds, which would not amount in the whole to more than ten acres. This was in the spring of eighteen hundred and fifty, and before any levees had been made on the land reclaimed. In the springs of eighteen hundred and fifty-two and three all of this land would have been again inundated had it not been for the levees erected along the banks of said Sacramento River. At the time said survey was made by the said W. J. Lewis, Deputy United States Surveyor, all of the land returned by him in said survey had been reclaimed and laid dry for a long time by the erection of levees and the closing of inlets from said river. At the time said survey was made by said W. J. Lewis it was impossible for any one to tell what the character of said land was previous to its reclamation; and, further, that I have no interest, direct, or indirect, present, or prospective, in the issue, or in any parcel, of land in said townships.

JOHN CLEAL.

Sworn and subscribed to March sixth, A. D. eighteen hundred and sixty-

Of Committee.

#### TESTIMONY OF WILLIAM B. FOSTER.

William B. Foster, a witness produced on the part of the State of California, being duly sworn, on his oath, saith: I am thirty-eight years of age, and reside in the county of Yolo in said State. I arrived in this State in August, eighteen hundred and fifty, and settled on the Sacramento River, at the head of Steamboat Slough. The whole country around showed evident marks of a recent inundation said to have occurred in May and June of that year. From the water marks on the trees and brush, I should say that the water had been at least two feet deep on the natural surface of the land. At that time but little improvement had been made, and the water marks were numerous and easily seen. In March, eighteen hundred and fifty-two, the lands on the Sacramento River were again overflowed, and the crops were destroyed by the water, except were levees had been thrown up and the land partially reclaimed. In September, eighteen hundred and fifty-two, I settled upon a claim on said river, in section thirty-five in township five, north of range four, east, Mount Diablo meridian, and, in December of that year, was there overflowed by the said Sacramento River, the water being at least three feet deep over the highest natural surface. In April, eighteen hundred and fifty-three, I was again overflowed by said river, and my entire crop destroyed by the water. That fall, I erected a levee in front of my land, along said river; and, in the spring of eighteen hundred and fifty-five, I should have been again inundated and my crop destroyed by reason of the overflow of said Sacramento River, had I not been protected by my said levee. I have gone in boats to Sacramento City during these overflows, finding no difficulty in passing over the land, thus avoiding the current of the river, which, at those times, was very strong, and down stream. I am well acquainted with the mode and manner of

surveying and marking public lands, and from a personal examination on the ground, have ascertained and know, and hereby make oath that the land in townships five, six, and seven, north of range four, east, Mount Diablo meridian, with the exception of artificial mounds, is "swamp and overflowed land, made unfit thereby for cultivation," and is, in fact, unfit for cultivation, without "necessary drains and levees to reclaim the same;" that they are made such by reason of the overflow of the Sacramento River, in such manner that no crop can be raised thereon by reason of its overflow and swampy condition, and that such was the character of the land on the twenty-eighth of September, eighteen hundred and fifty. At the time W. J. Lewis, Deputy United States Surveyor, made the survey of the land in said three townships, I am positive neither he, or any one else, could tell what the character of said land was previous to its reclamation, or on the said twenty-eighth day of September, eighteen hundred and fifty. I sold my interest aforesaid in September, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, and have no interest, direct, or indirect, present, or prospective, in the issue, or in any parcel, of land above described and claimed by the General Government.

WILLIAM B. FOSTER.

Sworn and subscribed to March eleventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-N. GREENE CURTIS, Chairman. one, before me,

## TESTIMONY OF JOHN R. KIDD.

John R. Kidd, a witness produced on the part of the State of California, being duly sworn on his oath, deposeth and saith: I am thirty-eight years old, and reside on the Sacramento River; I came to California in June, eighteen hundred and fifty; I settled on the Sacramento River, and cleared up some land in section sixteen, in township five, north, of range four, east, Mount Diablo meridian. The first crop I put in was some onions, in March, eighteen hundred and fifty-three; about two weeks after, said river overflowed all of my land, to a depth of at least two feet, on what I considered my highest tillable land; the water destroyed my crop, and rendered the land unfit to work until July, when I planted potatoes but it was so late that they did not mature; the frost killed the vines when in full bloom. I was satisfied that the land was worthless without reclamation, and at a heavy cost cut ditches and erected a levee along my front on said river. The first year the land being only partially reclaimed when the river overflowed its natural banks, the water, though kept from inundating my land by said levee, soaked in and through the land, and injured my entire crop—the whole would have been destroyed but for my levee and diches cut, partially reclaiming the land. In eighteen hundred and a factor of the country of the land. dred and fifty-five the entire crop was destroyed by the water from the river soaking in and through the land, when the river again overflowed its beats. its banks. I consider all of this land liable each year to inundation, although good levees have been erected at a large expense. The land where I lived, was about as high as the average of land in that section of country. I am acquainted with the mode and manner of surveying and marking the public lands; and have a personal knowledge of the land in townships five, six, and seven, north, of range four, east, Mount Diablo meridian. And from a personal examination on the ground, of each of the



several tracts in said townships, have ascertained and know, and hereby make oath, that the greater part of each one of the quarter-quarter sections and fractions of land in said three townships, are swamp and overflowed land, made unfit thereby for cultivation, and are unfit for cultivation without necessary drains and levees to reclaim the same; that they are made such by reason of the overflow of the said Sacramento River in such manner, that no crop can be raised thereon by reason of its overflow and swampy condition; that they are not shallow lakes, or ponds, which by natural causes may become dry; and that such was the character thereof, on the twenty-eight day of September, one thousand eight hundred and fifty, the day of the passage of the grant. I sold my interest in eighteen hundred and fifty-six, and have no interest direct, or indirect, present, or prospective, in the issue, or in any parcel, of land herein described.

JOHN R. KIDD.

Sworn to March eighteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, before M. Morrison,

TESTIMONY OF J. D. TILLERY.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, Sacramento County.

Joel D. Tillery, a witness produced on the part of the State of California, being duly sworn, saith: I am forty-five years of age, and reside in the county of Sacramento, in the State of California. I came to this State in July, eighteen hundred and fifty, and have continued to reside here ever since. I am a practical Surveyor, and a graduate of Civil Engineering, since eighteen hundred and thirty-two. I am well acquainted with the mode and manner of surveying and marking public land. J have examined the maps of townships five, six, and seven, north of range number four, east, Mount Diablo meridian. I know the land contained in said maps, and, from personal examination on the ground of the several sections and fractions, as surveyed, designated, and numbered, in said maps, have ascertained and know that the greater part of each one of the quarter quarter sections of the foregoing tracts is "swamp and overflowed land, made unfit thereby for cultivation," and is, in fact, unfit for cultivation without "necessary drains and levees to reclaim the same;" that they are made such by reason of the overflow of the Sacramento River, in such manner that no crop can be raised thereon by reason of its overflow and swampy condition. I have seen the water when over the land, and the marks of it showing a hight of four feet in places on said land, and that such was the character thereof on the twentyeighth day of September, eighteen hundred and fifty. I have no interest, direct, or indirect, present, or prospective, in the issue, or in any parcel,

J. D. TILLERY.

Sworn and subscribed to March fourth, eighteen hundred and sixty-one
N. Greene Curtis, Chairman.

TESTIMONY OF JOHN DENN.

John Denn, a witness produced on the part of the State of California, being duly sworn on his oath deposeth and saith: I am forty-four years of age, and reside in the city of Sacramento. I came to this State in July, eighteen hundred and forty-nine. I am a practical Surveyor, and understand the mode and manner of surveying and marking the public lands. I have examined the government survey of townships five, six, and seven, north, of range four, east, as made October sixteenth, eighteen hundred and fifty-eight, by W. J. Lewis, Deputy United States Surveyor. I have made a personal examination on the ground, of the several tracts described in said survey, and now claimed as government land, by the General Government; and from such personal examination on the ground, have ascertained and know, and hereby make oath, that the greater part of each one of the quarter-quarter sections of land, in said townships, is swamp and overflowed land, made unfit thereby for cultivation; and is, in fact, unfit for cultivation without the necessary drains and levees to reclaim the same; that they are made such by reason of the overflow of the Sacramento River, in such manner, that no crop can be raised thereon, by reason of its overflow and swampy condition; that they are not shallow lakes, or ponds, which by natural causes may become dry; and that such was the character thereof, on the twenty-eighth day of September, eighteen hundred and fifty, the day of the passage of the grant. I have seen the whole of said land, with the exception of artificial mounds, inundated by the overflow of said river, washing off the soil where the land had been plowed, and destroying the crops. At least one-half of the land in said townships, now reclaimed and in cultivation, had in eighteen hundred and fifty, a growth of tule upon it; and the timber on the highest part being willow and sycamore, shows that the land in its natural condition and unreclaimed, as swamp and overflowed land. The opinion I formed of the land previous to its reclamation, was that it was worthless in its natural condition, and would not pay for reclamation. I have no doubt, but that the land along said river in said three townships, has cost near one hundred dollars per acre to get it in its present condition. It is all now levied along said river, but I do not consider the land as safe from inundation. I have no interest, direct, or indirect, present or prospective, in the issue, or in any parcel, of land in said three townships.

JOHN DENN.

Sworn and subscribed to March twentieth, eighteen hundred and sixtyone, before me N. Green Curtis,

## TESTIMONY OF W. HALSEY.

Wilson Halsey, a witness produced on the part of the State of California, being duly sworn, on his oath, deposeth and saith: I am thirty-two years of age, and reside in the city of Sacramento in said State. I am a Clerk in the office of H. A. Higley, Register of the State Land Office of the State of California and Surveyor-General, and have been in that position since August, eighteen hundred and fifty-eight. I know what land has been sold by the State of California as swamp and overflowed land

All the lands on both banks of the Sacramento River, in townships five, six, and seven, north of range four, east, Mount Diablo meridian, have been sold by the State as land of that character. Certified copies of the affidavits of two disinterested witnesses in each application, as taken by the County Surveyors, before making the survey, have been returned and filed in this office. Upon an examination, I find that—

Joseph Ross, John J. Hutchinson, E. W. Foster, John Neal, G. M. Hall, James Miller, P. G. Carrigan, Charles F. Gursi, G. W. Sevey, Joseph P. Pulsifer, Piram R. Beckley, J. W. Ross, Nathaniel Williams, E. C. Taylor, J. W. Underhill. Edward Patterson, George Grimes, Edward Todd, Nelson H. Dodson, Levi Blunt, Willard Hazen, John W. Sharp, John D. Ingersoll, T. A. Talbert, Amos W. Butler, James Buckner, M. Anderson, Benjamin F. Tibbits, F. M. Johnson. Joseph Brownill, W. C. Alford, Lewis Trumpler, B. H. Howard, James M. Waterburry, Abram Churchill, Alexander McKenzie. Jesse McFadden. James L. Sutton, David Osborn, Isaac Reed, George Calloway, F. B. Smith. J. M. Phearson, William D. Epler, Stephen Dillon, Charles Baldwin, Asa J. Foster, Silas Calloway, Milton Dodson, William Holtam, A. G. Winn, Armsted Runyon, Thomas Squire. Matthew Modge, Mortimer R. Fowler, J. C. Baker, William B. Foster, E. R Parvin, Joseph Wise, Henry Hoppes, T. F. Blair, Matthew Dinigan, Barney Riley, J. P. Folks, Owen Doherty, C. Berlin, James Moore, George Frisby, S. C. Tyler, James Alexander, A. C. Davis, George Andrus, E. B. Jones. G. F. Minor, Charles S. Howell. Raymond Summers. Reuben Kercheval. John Brannan, Charles Burlingame, Charles Goldman, Francis Willard, T. C. Walker, Erskin Greer,

nave made the following affidavit:

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from said examination we have discovered and are well satisfied that every forty acre lot, or its equivalent legal subdivision, embraced in said survey, is the greater part swamp, or swampy, or subject to inundation, at the planting, growing, or harvesting, season, so as to endanger, injure, or destroy, the crops, taking the average season for a number of years as the rule of determination."

The above list does not embrace all the names of witnesses testifying to the character of said land. I have taken them from about one-half of the surveys, as on file in this office, merely to show the requirements of the State in each case.

W. HALSEY.

Sworn and subscribed to March twenty-fifth, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, before mc,

N. GREENE CURTIS,
Chairman.

#### TESTIMONY OF AMOS MATHEWS.

Amos Mathews, a witness produced on the part of the State of California, being duly sworn, on his oath, deposeth and saith: I am thirty years of age, and reside in the town of Washington, in Yolo County, in said State. I am a Surveyor and Civil Engineer by profession, and the Deputy County Surveyor of said Yolo County. I have held that position since eighteen hundred and fifty-eight, and am well acquainted with the mode of surveying and marking the public lands. I have surveyed the land for each resident and land owner of townships six and seven, north of range four, east, Mount Diablo meridian, lying west of the Sacramento River. This survey was made under an act of the Legislature of our State, entitled An Act to provide for the Sale and Reclamation of Swamp and Overflowed Land belonging to the State of California, approved April twenty-first, eighteen hundred and fifty-eight. In each case, the purchaser made affidavit of the character of the land, and produced two disinterested witnesses, citizens of the United States, who, in each case, testified that they were acquainted with the mode and manner of surveying and marking the public lands; that they had made a personal examination of each forty-acre lot, or its equivalent, legal subdivision, and that from such examination they have discovered and become well satisfied that the said lands are swamp and overflowed lands, subject to inundation at the planting, growing, or harvesting, season, so as to endanger, injure, or destroy, the crop, taking the average of the seasons. Evidence of their character has been taken by the County Surveyor of Yolo County, as required by the said act, on all the lands in townships six and seven aforesaid, lying on the west bank of said river, and now included in the survey of the United States as government land, with the exception of a portion of sections nineteen and twenty, in township six aforesaid, on Elk Horn Slough, containing not more than one hundred acres. It made but little difference to the purchasers whether the land was State, or government, land, the cost per acre being nearly the same. There was not, therefore, any inducement to disinterested witnesses to swear falsely. Every person familiar with the land previous to its reclamation considered it swamp and overflowed land, and when called upon to do so, testified to its being of that character, without hesitation. The survey made by W. J. Lewis, Deputy United States Surveyor, was made at the

<sup>&</sup>quot;We, of the county of \_\_\_\_\_, being duly sworn, do depose and say that ve are well acquainted with the method of surveying and marking the sublic lands, and that we have made in our proper persons, examination f the lands described in the accompanying field-notes and plat; and that

lry season of the year peculiar to California. It was impossible for any one at the time said survey was made to tell what the general character of the land was, and since said survey was made more than one-half of he land each year has been inundated, notwithstanding levees have been nade by the owners to keep the water off. There is now a levee at least :wo feet high along the west bank of the Sacramento River, in said townships six and seven, to prevent the land from being inundated by the perflow of said river. I have no interest, direct, or indirect, present, or prospective, in the issue, or in any parcel of land herein described.

## AMOS MATHEWS.

Sworn and subscribed to March fourteenth, A. D. eighteen hundred and sixty-one, before me.

## Of Committee.

#### TESTIMONY OF JOSIAH B. GREENE.

Josiah B. Greene, a witness produced on the part of the State of California, being duly sworn on his oath deposeth and saith: I am a native of the Jnited States of America, and am forty-two years of age. I am well acquainted with the mode and manner of surveying and marking public ands; and have made a personal examination on the ground, of the northwest quarter of the northwest quarter, and the southwest quarter of he northwest quarter of section two, in township five, north, of range our, east, Mount Diablo meridian; and from such personal examination in the ground, of each of said tracts above described, have ascertained nd know, and hereby make oath, that the whole of each one of said uarter-quarter sections is, swamp and overflowed land, made unfit therey for cultivation; and is, in fact, unfit for cultivation without necessary rains and levees to reclaim the same; that they are made such by reaon of the overflow of the Mokelumne River in such manner, that no crop an be raised thereon by reason of its overflow and swampy condition; nat they are not shallow lakes, or ponds, which by natural causes may ecome dry; and that such was the character thereof on the twentyght day of September, eighteen hundred and fifty, the day of the pasige of this grant. I came to California in eighteen hundred and fortyne, and settled in the vicinity of the above described lands in January, ghteen hundred and fifty, and have known said lands from that time to e present; said land is now partially reclaimed; previous to its recla-ation the greater part of each of said quarter-quarter section was coverwith tule. I have seen said land totally inundated in January and bruary, of eighteen hundred and fifty, and totally inundated in April, ay and June, of same year-partially inundated in March, April, and ay, of fifty-two—totally in December of the same year—and in January d February, of fifty-three; and April, May, and June, of same year. e greater part was inundated in March, April, and May, of fifty-five; d March, April, and May, fifty seven; and the greater part was again indated in April, and May, of last year. The planting season for said id would be February, March, and April, and from the liability to inuntion, the land above described would be worthless without reclamation. When W. J. Lewis, Deputy United States Surveyor, made the survey said land, it was utterly impossible for him, or any one else to tell what character of said land was in September, eighteen hundred and fifty,

said survey having been made by said Lewis, at the dry season of the year peculiar to California, and in a season dryer than we usually have. have no interest direct, or indirect, present, or prospective, in the issue, or in any parcel, of land herein described.

JOSIAH B. GREENE.

Sworn and subscribed before me March twenty-first, eighteen hundred and sixty-one. And I certify deponent is a person of responsibility, and resides in the vicinity of the lands herein described.

WM. JOHNSTON, Justice of the Peace.

## TESTIMONY OF WILLARD HAZEN.

Willard Hazen, a witness produced on the part of the State of California, being duly sworn on his oath saith: I am a citizen of the United States of America, and am forty-four years of age. I am well acquainted with the mode and manner of surveying and marking the public lands, and have made a personal examination on the ground, of the northwest quarter of the northwest quarter, and the southwest quarter of the northwest quarter, of section two, in township five, north, of range four, east, Mount Diablo meridian; and from such personal examination on the ground, have ascertained and know, and hereby make oath, that the greater part of each one of the quarter-quarter sections aforesaid, is swamp and overflowed land, and made thereby unfit for cultivation, and is, in fact, unfit for cultivation without necessary drains and levees to reclaim the same. And that they are made such by reason of the overflow of the Mokelumne River, in such manner that no crop can be raised thereon, by reason of its overflow and swampy condition; that they are not shallow lakes, or ponds, which by natural causes may become dry; and that such was the character thereof, September twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and fifty; the day of the passage of the grant. I settled on the Sacramento River, in February, eighteen hundred and fifty, and that spring said land was inundated to such a depth that I passed over the same repeatedly in a boat. I have seen it inundated seven times since. In eighteen hundred and fifty, and previous to its reclamation, said land was tule, and covered with a very heavy growth of it. I have no interest, direct, or indirect, present, or prospective, in the issue, or in any parcel of land herein described.

WILLARD HAZEN.

Sworn and subscribed before me March twenty-first, eighteen hundred and sixty-one. And I certify the deponent is a person of respectability, and resides in the vicinity of the land herein described.

WM. JOHNSTON, Justice of the Peace.

# TESTIMONY OF DANIEL DE GROSS.

Daniel De Gross, a witness produced on the part of the State of California, being duly sworn, on his oath, deposeth and saith: I am a citizen of the United States, and forty-two years of age. I reside in Yolo Country in said State. I am well acquainted with the mode and manner of

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surveying and marking the public lands, and have made a personal examination on the ground, of the northwest quarter of the northwest quarter, and the southwest quarter of the northwest quarter of section two, township five, north of range four, east, Mount Diablo meridian, and from such personal examination on the ground, have ascertained and know, and hereby make oath, that the greater part of each one of said quarter-quarter sections is "swamp and overflowed land, made unfit thereby for cultivation," and is, in fact, unfit for cultivation without "necessary drains and levees to reclaim the same;" and that they are made such by reason of the overflow of the Mokelumne River, in such manner that no crop can be raised thereon by reason of its overflow and swampy condition; and that they are not shallow lakes, or ponds, which, by natural causes, may become dry; and that such was the character thereof on the twenty-eighth September, eighteen hundred and fifty. I settled on the Sacramento River, in the vicinity of said land, in November, eighteen hundred and forty-nine, and have known it ever since. I have seen it inundeted a number of times, caused by the overflow of said Mokelumne River. I have no interest, direct, or indirect, present, or prospective, in the issue, or in any parcel, of land herein described.

DANIEL DE GROSS.

Sworn and subscribed before me March twenty-first, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, and I certify the deponent is a person of respectability and resides in the vicinity of the land herein described.

WM. Johnston, Justice of the Peace.

## TESTIMONY OF P. H. MULFORD.

Philip H. Mulford, being duly sworn, on his oath, saith: I am thirty-two years of age, and a citizen of the United States. I was appointed Clerk of the foregoing committee, and, as such Clerk, reduced the evidence taken by said committee to writing. The maps referred to by the witnesses were procured by deponent from A. C. Bradford, Esq. Register of the United States Land Office for the Stockton District, and are herewith returned, marked as exhibits "A," "B," and "C." I am personally acquainted with the witnessess whose depositions are herewith returned. They are all citizens of the United States, and persons of high respectability and standing in this State; and, further, I have no interest, direct, or indirect, present, or prospective, in the issue, or in any parcel, of land hereinbefore described.

P. H. MULFORD.

Sworn and subscribed to April eighth, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, before me,

N. Greene Curtis, Chairman.

### TESTIMONY OF RAYMOND SUMMERS.

Raymond Summers, a witness produced on the part of the State of California, being duly sworn, doth depose and say: I am thirty-one years of age and reside in the city of San Francisco, in said State of California. I came to this State in eighteen hundred and forty-nine. I am well ac-

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quainted with the mode and manner of surveying and marking the public lands; know the lands in townships five, six, and seven, north of range four, east, Mount Diablo meridian. I lived in section sixteen of township five aforesaid, over seven years, and made my levee along the Sacramento River in the years eighteen hundred and fifty-four and five, to protect my land from inundation. My land was overflowed by the Sacramento River and I lost my crop each year previous to making my levee. My house was on the highest part, and elevated about three feet from the ground. The water has been over two feet deep in my house, making the depth of water on my land not less than five feet. Boats have started from my house and gone to the city of Sacramento for provisions, passing over the lands described in said townships, situate on the east side of the Sacramento River, without ever touching said river. The water was of sufficient depth for the boat to pass over the land, and. by avoiding the river, we had less current to contend with, which, at such times, is always down stream, and very strong. From a personal examination on the ground I have ascertained and know, and hereby make oath, that the greater part of each one of the quarter-quarter sections of the tracts in said three townships is "swamp and overflowed land, made unfit thereby for cultivation" without the "necessary drains and levees to reclaim the same;" and that they are made so by reason of the overflow of the Sacramento River, in such manner that no crop can be raised thereon by reason of its overflow and swampy condition; that they are not shallow lakes, or ponds, which, by natural causes, may become dry; and that such was the character thereof on the twenty-eighth day of September, eighteen hundred and fifty. I sold my land reclaimed by me as above stated, (in the years eighteen hundred and fifty-four and five,) in September, eighteen hundred and fifty nine, and have no interest, direct, or indirect, present, or prospective, in the issue, or in any parcel of land in said three townships.

RAYMOND SUMMERS.

Sworn and subscribed to this eighth day of March, eighteen hundred and sixty-one before me, Henry Haight, Notary Public.

## TESTIMONY OF M. MICHELSEN.

M. Michelsen, a witness produced on the part of the State of California, being duly sworn, on his oath, saith: I am forty-six years of age, and reside at the city of Oakland in said State. I came to this State in January, eighteen hundred and fifty, and have continued to reside here from that time to the present. I settled on a claim on the Sacramento River, in section twenty-two of township five, north of range four, east, Mount Diablo meridian, and was there inundated by the overflow of the Sacramento River, in November and December, eighteen hundred and fifty-three, losing my crop and about one thousand dollars of property washed away by the water. I knew that the land was liable to inundation, and took with me when I settled there a bark, of four hundred tuns burthen, to protect my family and save my property in case of overflow. The land was all covered with water, of at least three feet in depth on the highest points, and did not get off of the highest parts for at least one month. I found the place much worse that I anticipated, and left with my family on New Year's Eve of that year. I had no levees at that



time. Since then levees have been thrown up and the land reclaimed. I am well acquainted with the land in townships, five, six, and seven, north of range four, east, Mount Diablo meridian, and, from personal examination on the ground of each of said townships, have ascertained and know, and hereby make oath, that the whole of the land in said three know, and hereby make oath, that the whole of the land in said three townships is "swamp and overflowed land, made unfit thereby for cultivation," and is, in fact, unfit for cultivation without "necessary drains and levees to reclaim the same;" that they are made such by reason of the overflow of the said Sacramento River, in such manner that no crop can be raised thereon by reason of its overflow and swampy condition; and that such was the character of said land on the twenty-eighth day of September, eighteen hundred and fifty, the day of the passage of the grant. I am acquainted with the mode and manner of surveying and marking public lands. I sold my interest in said claim in eighteen hunmarking public lands. I sold my interest in said claim in eighteen hundred and fifty-five, and have no interest, direct, or indirect, present, or prospective, in the issue, or in any parcel, of land in said townships.

M. MICHELSEN.

Sworn and subscribed to March thirteenth, eighteen hundred and sixtyone, before me,

HENRY HAIGHT, Notary Public. one, before me,

### STATE OF CALIFORNIA, DEPARTMENT OF STATE, ? Sacramento, April 4th, 1861.

I, Johnson Price, Secretary of State of the State of California, do hereby certify that Henry Haight, whose name is subscribed to the annexed certificate, was, at the time of signing the same, a duly commissioned, qualified, and acting, Notary Public, in and for the county of San Francisco in said State, and that full faith and credit are due to his official acts as such.

Witness my hand and the great seal of the State at office in Sacramento, California, the fourth day of April, A. D. eighteen hundred and sixty one.

JOHNSON PRICE,

By E. E. EYRE, Deputy.

Secretary of Stat .

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STATE OF CALIFORNIA, F CALIFORNIA,
City and County of Sacramento. ss.

I, Jerome Madden, County Clerk in and for said city and county, do hereby certify that Wm. Johnston, the person subscribing the annexed affidavits, was, at the date thereof, a Justice of Peace in and for said city and county, duly elected and qualified, and authorized by law to take acknowledgments, affidavits, etc. that all his official acts are entitled to full faith and credit, and that I am well acquainted with the handwriting of the said Wm. Johnson, and verily believe that the name, Wm. Johnston, subscribed to said affidavits, is his proper and genuine signature.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of the County Court of said city and county at office in the city of Sacramento, this twenty-third day of March, eighteen hundred and sixty-one.

JEROME MADDEN,

JEROME MADDEN,

OR IV (Light County Clerk, City and County of Sacramento.

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